

"THE Workers and Farmers of the Nation Must Control Their Own Press in Order to Get the Truth."—DUNCAN McDONALD, Farmer-Labor Candidate for President, in Opening Speech of Campaign in Chicago.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois under the Act of March 3, 1879.

5 CENTS
including
Saturday Magazine
Section.
On all other days, Three
Cents per Copy.

Vol. II. No. 92.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

In Chicago, by mail, \$8.00 per year.
Outside Chicago, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1924

290

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER
PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 5c

TALK REBELLION AT CLEVELAND McDonald Warns of Plot Against Miners' Union

FARMER-LABOR 1924 CAMPAIGN GETS BIG START

City and Land Labor to Unite in Common Fight

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.
The fight is on!
The National Farmer-Labor Campaign of 1924 has been launched.

For 15 minutes the enthusiastic audience of workers that jammed Wicker Park Hall cheered Duncan McDonald, the presidential candidate of exploited city and land labor.

And McDonald came right back with the keynote of the campaign, raising the alarm against the new "open shop" drive of the triumvirate of American capitalism—the Standard Oil Trust, the Steel Trust and the House of Morgan.

Bares Plot Against Miners.
McDonald exposed the efforts of the mine owners to crush the United Mine Workers' Union.

To be sure, he pointed out, the mine owners north of the Ohio River had signed a three-year contract with the Miners' Union for a day's wage of \$7.50.

"But then the mine owners went south of the Ohio River," said McDonald, "and imposed a day's wage of \$2.25 on the coal miners of the South."

"The result has been that the miners south of the Ohio River are busy. They have work at the low wage. But in the north the coal miners are idle. Coal is being shipped north from the south."

"In this way the mine owner hopes, in time, to smash the now powerful miners' union. And when the miners' organization has been crushed, these open shoppers will open war on the other labor unions as well."

Crush Militancy Among Miners.
McDonald pointed out how the militant spirit among the mine workers had been crushed during the war. All militants holding official positions were ousted, under the war terror, because they were not 100 per centers. Only 100 per centers were left in the union, while the mine owners reaped huge profits and all miners who went out on strike or demanded higher wages were denounced as pro-Germans.

"We are facing a very critical situation here in America," said McDonald. "In order to meet this crisis the workers and farmers must get together on a common program. They talk about majority rule. The only majority in this country today is made up of the workers and farmers. The country is ruled today by a minority, the dictatorship, if you please, of Wall Street, of the financial interests of America."

Work in Mines, on Farms.
"I worked in the coal mines for 15 years. During the winter I worked in the mines; in the summer on the farm. My father was a dyed-in-the-wool republican. He thought that the republicans brought prosperity. They do—to the small plundering group of capitalists."

McDonald told of the use of injunctions, the police and the militia

(Continued on Page 2.)

TRIBUNE REFUTES OWN STORIES ABOUT BOLSHEVIK VANDALISM

"An important British art authority who has just returned from Moscow reports that all the late czar's crown jewels are intact and well looked after. He says there are few signs of vandalism at the royal palaces, which are being kept in the condition in which they were left by the royal occupants."

"The expert asserts that there has been no selling or export of works of art; and that on the whole everything of importance is being better cared for now than under the old regime. The Bolsheviks are great believers in art, and the picture galleries are better hung and are otherwise improved. There are now 250 art museums, instead of 50, as before the war."—Chicago Tribune News Service, copyright 1924 by The Chicago Tribune.

The Tribune for the past seven years has published many alleged dispatches about bolshevik vandalism in Russian palaces and art galleries.

Unite With the Farmer-Labor Party!

TO THE FARMER-LABOR DELEGATES AT THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION!

ON June 17, 18 and 19, at St. Paul, there met in Convention delegates of the organized Farmer-Labor movement of the United States. These delegates, representing hundreds of thousands of industrial workers and farmers united in forming the National Farmer-Labor Party, adopted a platform clearly enunciating the class interests of the exploited farmers and industrial workers and nominated a Farmer-Labor Presidential ticket—Duncan McDonald for President and William Bouck for Vice-President.

The St. Paul Convention declared itself willing to have its National Committee to confer with any other group favoring the organization of a Farmer-Labor Party and to agree with such a group upon a common slate of candidates and a common platform.

It was the opinion of the delegates to the St. Paul Convention that the movement of the exploited farmers and industrial workers towards independent political action must be permanently organized in a Farmer-Labor Party which will boldly fight for the class interests of the farmers and industrial workers. The St. Paul Convention was unwilling to rest its hopes upon a Messiah. It took the stand that a powerful organized political party of farmers and workers was of more importance than the candidacy of any individual.

THE RECORD OF THE C. P. P. A.

The Conference for Progressive Political Action came into existence as a result of the pressure of the rank and file of the labor movement and of the exploited farmers for a political party to fight their battles. The C. P. P. A. has met three times and three times it has disappointed those who hoped that it would create such a party.

This hope is again to be disappointed at the present conference. It has already been decided by those who control the votes under the voting arrangement in the conference that no new political party is to be formed. The conference is to endorse the personal, independent candidacy of Senator LaFollette who refuses to become the candidate of a new party because he wishes to retain his position in the senate which he holds by strength of being a member of the Republican Party.

In place of boldly taking a stand for independent political action by farmers and workers against the corrupt, rotten old capitalist parties, the leaders of the conference have decided to make it a tail to the kite of Senator LaFollette's personal candidacy.

DONKEY BOSSES BARTERING WITH DONKEY FEEDERS

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, July 4.—Tex Rickard's big Garden track, which has seen so many record broken, hung up another one today when the Democratic steeds broke the ballot records of the Baltimore and San Francisco conventions.

When the half century lap was over many delegates withdrew for inspiration before getting into action at the track once more. On their return they prayed that the deadlock would soon be broken.

The Buyers and Sellers.
The real deadlock, according to the DAILY WORKER's information, is that between the buyers and the sellers. The donkey drivers are demanding higher prices from the donkey feeders, those "back stage fellows" that furnish the fodder without which the big four months' cross country race that will follow the Garden trotting could not be held.

As matters stand, the democratic convention will probably celebrate the birthday of this great and glorious country by naming the chosen runner who will lead the long distance race towards the White House. It is not believed that the bosses can afford to hold out much longer than that.

Wall Street Likes Ralston.
Wall Street, like Bryan, has a list of candidates whom she will be satisfied with. The Bryan list and the Wall Street list do not absolutely coincide, but they do to a certain extent. For instance, Governor Ralston, whom Bryan O. K'd also has the O. K. of big business. His attitude during the coal and railroad strikes of 1922 was satisfactory to big business. Ralston's attitude towards the Ku Klux Klan is also commended. The In-

(Continued on page 2.)

RED MENACE DOGS STEPS OF 'BOB'S' BRAVES

Socialist Engaged as Anti-Red Watchdog

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.
(Staff Writer, Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, July 4.—The sentiment among the delegates arriving here for the Conference for Progressive Political Action indicates that at some point in the proceedings there is going to be a lively scrap between the delegates who want a new party organized, and the official machine in control of the convention which stands for a LaFollette and "good" republican and democratic campaign and against a party organization.

Trade union delegates on the ground who are not part of the official railroad union machine are talking loudly of a rebellion against the domination of the convention by the heads of the railroad brotherhoods. Among the unions lining up for a new party are the leather goods workers. It seems, however, even those delegates who want a new party have no idea of building a political party to fight in the class interests of the farmers and workers, for they are talking of a "progressive" party.

The right of the St. Paul convention to the name Farmer-Labor Party evidently will not be challenged by this convention which seemingly wants to get as far away from any suggestion of representing class interests as it is possible for it.

Communist Spectre Haunts Them.
Announcement by the credentials committee elected by the National Committee, which is already at work that no Communists will be seated at the convention has been made. This does not only apply to delegates which might be sent by the Workers' (Communist) Party but those delegates from trade unions, central labor bodies, co-operatives, or any other organization who are known to be a member of the Workers' Party will not be given a seat in the convention.

There seems to be a great fear on the part of the leaders of the convention that somehow the Communists are going to do something to their convention. Evidently no Communist speeches from the floor are desired. The leaders of the convention seem to be afraid that a few Communist speeches for a class Farmer-Labor Party might seriously concern their well-laid plans and therefore they are carefully combing the credentials in order to weed out any Communist delegates who may have been sent by central bodies or other labor organizations.

LaFollette Worries Them.
Rumor has it that the members of the National Committee are not at all content with the position taken by Senator LaFollette thus far. It seems they have not been consulted about the statement which Mr. LaFollette is about to issue and they are worrying about how close it will come to their position. Also some more aggressive members of the National Committee are not at all satisfied to have the convention merely act as a rubber stamp to the personal announcement and platform which Senator LaFollette may issue.

New York Wants Samples.
LENINGRAD, July 4.—The North-Western Chamber of Commerce has received a proposition from the New York Chamber to arrange for an exchange of goods samples.

Send in that Subscription Today.

BOOTLEGGING DICK WHO EXPOSED DAUGHTERTY GETS IT IN THE NECK

NEW YORK, July 4.—Gaston B. Means, former department justice agent and his secretary, Elmer W. Jarnecke, were today sentenced to two years each in the federal penitentiary for conspiracy to evade the Volstead act. Means was also fined \$10,000 and Jarnecke \$5,000.

PERLSTEIN ENDS GARMENT STRIKE; ALLOWS NO VOTE

Strikers Demanded That Fight Be Continued

The strike of Chicago dressmakers was arbitrarily called off by Vice President Myer Perlstein of the International Ladies' Garment Workers. No rank and file vote was permitted by Perlstein.

When Perlstein told the strikers' meeting at 180 W. Washington street that the strike would end, Freda Reicher, one of the most militant strikers took the floor and demanded that the battle continue. Great applause followed.

Perlstein declared that there were no funds. This is disputed by strikers. The international union recently declared that it had funds to keep the strike going until the busy season started.

No vote and no discussion was allowed by Perlstein after Freda Reicher spoke. Workers who demanded the floor were not recognized.

Deserted to Open Shoppers.
Thus in the crudest and most brutal fashion the strikers were deserted by their officials and turned over to the tender mercies of the Open Shoppers. Those closest to the administration knew that in spite of the glittering promises made by Perlstein the strikers were going to be deserted.

Two weeks ago it was decided to call off the strike. But a week after the decision had already been made to call off the strike, Perlstein was promising the strikers that the battle would be continued thru the slack season. Last Friday a telegram came from the international's headquarters instructing Perlstein to call off the strike immediately, yet Friday, Saturday and Monday union money was still being collected to carry on the strike.

Forty-Hour Week in Danger
Members of the dressmakers' union fear that the betrayal of the workers is not yet over. They are keeping a watchful eye on Perlstein. It would be in line with the policy of the I. L. G. W. U. officialdom to order all the workers now on a forty-hour week back to a forty-four-hour basis. They predict an effort of this kind in the near future.

STATEMENT OF T. U. E. L.

John W. Johnstone, assistant secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, issued the following statement on the calling off of the garment strike in Chicago:

The members of the I. L. G. W. U. should analyze this strike very carefully (Continued on page 3.)

NEGROES CALL FOR UNION AID IN ORGANIZING

Natl. Conference Makes Appeal

By ROBERT MINOR.
(Staff Writer, Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The adoption without dissenting vote of an Open Letter to the American Federation of Labor, demanding the establishment of an "Inter-racial Labor Commission" to find ways and means to break down race prejudice and discrimination in the labor unions and to accomplish the unionization of Negro labor together with white labor, marked a signal victory of the pro-labor point of view in the closing session of the annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

This measure is intended to force to a head the question of the rights of Negroes in the trade unions without further permitting the evasion and neglect which have continued, for years.

The measure as carried embodies the proposal of the Workers Party and sympathetic working-class delegates, with the exception that it is slightly weakened with the elimination of a clause advocated by the Workers Party demanding that such labor bodies should proceed forthwith in conjunction with an inter-racial commission to organize the Negro workers.

The text as adopted is as follows: An Open Letter to the American Federation of Labor, The Railway Brotherhoods, and Other Groups of Organized Labor.

Gentlemen:

For many years the American Negro has been demanding admittance to the ranks of union labor.

For many years your organizations have made public profession of your interest in Negro labor, of your desire to have it unionized, and of your hatred of the black "scab."

Notwithstanding this apparent surface agreement, Negro labor in the main is outside the ranks of organized labor, and the reason is first, that white union labor does not want black labor and secondly, black labor has ceased to beg admittance to union ranks because of its increasing value and efficiency outside the unions.

We thus face a crisis in inter-racial labor conditions; the continued and determined race prejudice of white labor, together with the limitation of immigration, is giving black labor tremendous advantage. The Negro is entering the ranks of semi-skilled and skilled labor and he is entering mainly and necessarily as a "scab." He broke the great steel strike. He will soon be in a position to break any strike when he can gain economic advantage for himself.

On the other hand, intelligent Negroes know full well that a blow at organized labor is a blow at all labor; that black labor today profits by the

(Continued on page 2.)

AL'S BOOSTERS GET DIZZY AND DESERT CIRCUS GALLERIES AS DONKEYS CIRCLE THEIR 50TH LAP

By JAY LOVESTONE.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, New York, July 4.—Fifty ballots have knocked the delegates into a stupor. The slight enthusiasm manifested by former sessions has disappeared. Even the fire department, the street cleaning department and the police department, which have turned out so loyally for Al Smith, are steadily deserting their allotted seats in the galleries.

As was expected, the contest has turned out to be a tug of war between the Smith and the McAdoo forces. But the claims of the managers of the two leading candidates have been totally

(Continued on Page 2.)

SOCIALISTS OF GERMANY BOW TO J. P. MORGAN

Endorse Dawes' Plan To Enslave Workers

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.
(Staff Correspondent of Fed. Press)

BERLIN, (By Mail.)—The national convention of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, which met in Berlin June 11-14, was under the absolute domination of the conservative wing. The radical minority of approximately two-fifths of the delegates was flattened out on every motion.

When the minority consisting in the main of the former Independent Socialists, asked that a speaker for the opposition be given an equal place on the program with Herman Mueller, appointed by the party executive to report on the parliamentary delegation, the request was turned down by 228 to 111. That showed the relative strength of the two factions.

Class Collaboration Issue.

The great issue before the convention was whether the Socialists shall take part in coalition governments with bourgeois parties.

The majority, headed by Otto Wels, Hermann Mueller, and Philipp Scheidemann, is of the opinion that "coalition politics is not a question of principle but of tactics. The multi-party system since the revolution has compelled the Social Democracy in the Reich and in the provinces to take part in governments and cabinets. This faction believes that the republican issue for the present overshadows the Socialist issue, and that the party must be free to join a coalition if that seems the only way to save the republic."

Minority Fights Coalition.

Minority leader Robert Dismann, president Metal Workers' union, introduced a resolution absolutely declining coalition with bourgeois parties, and urging the Socialist policy be solely that of class war. His resolution was defeated by 228 to 115 after one of the most heated debates ever staged in the Socialist party. In the hands of this motion went a proposal by the Frankfurt delegation that Fritz Ebert, president of the German republic, be excluded from membership in the party because he signed the decree declaring a state of emergency and investing Gen. von Seeckt with dictatorial powers. This motion was ruled out by the president, since exclusion from the party is the business of the locals.

Another motion which showed the rift within the party was to instruct the parliamentary delegation to vote against the military appropriations bill. It was defeated by 249 to 99.

Vote Revolutionary Party.

The convention was bitter in denunciation of the Communists. In no country of Europe is the fight between Communists and Socialists as hot as in Germany. The convention wants in every way to separate from anything having a Communist flavor. Hereafter membership in the International Workers' Aid will be considered incompatible with party membership. Until recently Mathilde Wurm, Socialist deputy in the Reichstag, was a leader in the International Workers' Aid, and she presided over several congresses of that organization. A day before the passage of this resolution she and Kurt Rosenfeld announced their withdrawal from that organization.

The executive was authorized to expel any comrades found guilty of introducing motions or carrying on agitation at the behest of some other party. Members in certain locals had introduced motions that the local leave the Socialist party and join the Communists.

For Dawes-Morgan Plan.

In an address on party policy Rudolph Hilferding, minister of finance in the first Stresemann cabinet stood squarely for acceptance of the Dawes' reparations report. His view was shared by the convention, which endorsed the parliamentary delegation of the party for supporting the present Marx cabinet in its fulfillment policy.

Miners of Upper Silesia Lose Round with Their Bosses

BRESLAU, Germany, July 4.—One six weeks' strike of the coal miners in Upper Silesia ends with defeat of the workers, both in wages and hours. The starvation wages will continue. The 7-hour day underground and 8-hour day at the pitheads remain a myth.

The worst feature is that thousands of workers are refused reinstatement, on the ground that Upper Silesian industry has been so crippled by the strike that there is an over-supply of labor. Most of those who fail of re-employment stood in the forefront in the strike.

STRIKE FOLLOWS ATTEMPT OF N. Y. CLOTHING BOSSES TO GET SCAB WORK DONE OUT OF TOWN

By BEN GITLOW.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, July 4.—Telegrams from all the clothing centers of the nation continue to pour into the strike headquarters congratulating the New York workers on the agreement reached with the Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange.

A blow at the efforts of bosses to get work done in other cities was struck when workers in the shop of Jack Bannish, Baltimore, stopped work when they were directed to make 400 coats sent there from New York. They forced the boss to return the coats to New York.

No N. Y. Work During Strike.

In Vineland, N. J., the workers went on strike when they discovered that they were ordered to do scab work for J. Friedman, a big New York manufacturer. They called for a union organizer, held a mass meeting and decided not to do any work for New York manufacturers until the strike is settled.

Ten thousand New York workers who have returned to the settled shops of the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange will pay five per cent of their wages to the support of the strike against the unsettled shops. Over 30,000 workers are still on strike.

Union offices were besieged this morning by many manufacturers who sought individual settlements with the union. The union, however, only accepted their applications for settlement.

MCDONALD OPENS F.-L. P. CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page 1.)

to break strikes, and then reviewed the present industrial situation, with shoe and textile factories closing down, the clothing trade never so dull, with every worker and farmer in the nation broke or almost broke.

They Freeze and Starve.

"At the recent convention in St. Paul I asked some of the farmers what they have to pay for coal. 'Coal?' they asked. 'We can't afford to buy coal.' They said they burned corn cobs, and not many of them. They said they had to go to bed early in order not to freeze. And at the same time the coal miners are starving because they can't get work to mine the coal that the farmers need."

MacDonald showed that the capitalist triumvirate, Standard Oil, U. S. Steel and the Morgan bankers, controlled not only the coal mines and the railroads, but all the great industries.

"The trust busters busted the Standard Oil Co. into nine parts," said MacDonald. "But today each tentacle is taking in more coin than the original Standard Oil Co. I wouldn't mind being busted that way myself."

St. Paul Convention Harmonious.

MacDonald declared that the St. Paul convention was the most harmonious gathering he had ever attended. He denounced the misrepresentations of it, and of himself, by the subsidized press, pointing out that, "The workers and farmers must control their own press if they wish to break the truth."

AL'S BOOSTERS JUST GOT DIZZY

(Continued from page 1.)

disproven. Smith has been unable to touch the Ohio delegation and has not made as much headway as many believed he would in the Pennsylvania and Illinois delegations.

Davis Turns White.

The outstanding feature, as the race so far has developed any features at all, is the rapid stride made by John W. Davis toward the nomination. Davis rose from 31 ballots in the first vote to 126½ on the third. Having crossed the hundred mark for a day—he now slipped again—he is no longer a dark horse but a real white horse. With McAdoo slipping and Smith making very little headway, the gains of Davis were especially impressive. There are not many more votes that Smith can corral. On the other hand, the outlook for McAdoo is even darker.

The unexpected swiftness with which dark horse Davis of yesterday is now circling the track, has caused many people to ask why the sudden pace developed by the West Virginian. All sorts of explanations are being given. One of the reasons most widely circulated is that the big business lobbies have swooped down in full force upon the convention and that the delegates are easy picking for them.

Bryan Threatens Davis.

William Jennings Bryan is threatening to lead an open fight against Davis as soon as he comes within striking distance of the 200 mark. Bryan is determined to prevent a recurrence of the situation in which Alton B. Parker, the big insurance corporation lawyer, was nominated by the democratic party. Bryan is prancing around the convention hall, whispering into delegates' ears all about the evil influences of Wall Street.

So far Bryan has not succeeded in stemming the Davis tide completely. But it may be safely stated that he has been more or less instrumental in bringing about a slackening of the pace that Mr. Davis seemed to be developing during the day. It is significant to note that betting

LaFollette and the consequent likelihood of the presidential election being thrown into the House, have precipitated a conference of the big bosses over the second choice. The political bosses here feel that no time should be lost in picking a running mate for their standard bearer.

Senator Walsh of Montana, is being spoken of by many as the likely choice. Walsh has received a few scattering votes in the presidential race, though he was not entered formally. But the machine leaders here feel that there is little they can do now to prevent the LaFollette group from making its own campaign. They realize that their program has not met with the response hoped for. Cleveland observers here have frankly expressed their disappointment with its evasions and empty platitudes. Even Sam Gompers has as yet been unable to muster sufficient gall to endorse the democratic program and the strong race that Davis is making is sufficient evidence to many of the disappointed liberals hanging around the democratic hotel lobbies, that Wall Street's interests are dominant in the innermost councils of the democratic convention.

AL SMITH KICKS LADIES GARMENT WORKERS IN FACE

40-Hour Week Knifed by Fakers' Candidate

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

NEW YORK, July 4.—Governor Al Smith, the Gompers-Tammany candidate at Madison Square Garden has just kicked the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in the face by refusing the union's demand for the 40-hour week.

The union was turned down thru Smith's special commission which passed on the points at issue between the workers and the bosses at the request of the officials of the I. L. G. W. U.

President Morris Sigman and the union's executive board are supporting the governor's decisions. At the last international union convention Smith received an invitation to speak and he was heartily eulogized by the union officialdom, as a "friend of labor." Smith did not accept the invitation, however. At the same convention Sigman fought every effort to endorse a class party movement.

Turn Down Many Demands.

Smith's commission, besides rejecting the 44-hour week, refused to recommend that employment be guaranteed. It also turned down the demand that each jobber be limited in the number of sub-contractors he might use. Both of these issues are put off for "further investigation" with the recommendation that a report on a permanent solution be presented January 1, 1925.

The demand for the union label was rejected. Instead the Smith commission advised the use of a "sanitary" label showing that the garment was made under sanitary conditions.

Request that shops be limited to 12 machine operators was conceded. The commission also said that under certain conditions the union might have the right to examine employers' books.

"Good of the Industry."

In short, the special commission of Governor Smith has given the workers practically nothing. It naturally follows that manufacturers and sub-contractors are highly pleased with the decision. President Sigman and his chief lieutenants, who are closer to the politicians and bosses than they are to the workers, also took a stand in favor of the findings, the "for the good of the industry," Sigman says, admitting that it was not entirely what they wanted. But the rank and file of the union membership is indignant at the betrayal and declare that their earlier intention to strike should have been followed instead of turning the case over to an employers' governor.

Human Life Cheap in San Francisco Municipal Hospital

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Once more the San Francisco county hospital is unpleasingly in the limelight. A man dying from paralysis and pneumonia was allowed to lie 24 hours without medical care after the hospital had been notified, in order that the social service bureau might investigate his financial status. The man died at the Central Emergency hospital the next day.

Human Life Cheap in San Francisco Municipal Hospital

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Once more the San Francisco county hospital is unpleasingly in the limelight. A man dying from paralysis and pneumonia was allowed to lie 24 hours without medical care after the hospital had been notified, in order that the social service bureau might investigate his financial status. The man died at the Central Emergency hospital the next day.

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

AUTHENTIC NEWS OF FIFTH WORLD COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

The Fifth World Congress of the Communist International is now taking place in Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Republic. There, delegations from the Communist parties of the world are in session. The problems of the working class in every country will be discussed and plans for waging the class struggle for the overthrow of capitalism will be formulated, discussed and finally accepted as the guiding policies for the different sections of the Communist International during the coming year.

The discussions and decisions of the Communist International are of tremendous significance and interest to the working class of the United States. The capitalist press will publish lying statements about the Congress. The DAILY WORKER, America's great Communist daily, will publish on Monday, the first of a series of articles on the Fifth Congress. Others will appear from time to time until the great convention comes to a close. These articles will be official and authentic.

Watch for the first article on the Fifth World Congress in next Monday's issue.

NEGROES CALL FOR UNION AID

(Continued from page 1.)

blood and sweat of labor leaders in the past who have found oppression and monopoly by organization. If there is built up in America a great black bloc of non-union laborers, who have a right to hate unions, all laborers, black and white, eventually must suffer.

Is it not time, then, that black and white labor get together? Is it not time for white unions to stop bluffing and for black laborers to stop cutting off their noses to spite their faces?

We, therefore, propose that there be formed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Federation of Labor, the Railway Brotherhoods and any other bodies agreed upon, an Inter-racial Labor Commission.

We propose that this Commission undertake:

1. To find out the exact attitude and practice of national labor bodies and local unions toward Negroes and of Negro labor toward unions.
2. To organize systematic propaganda against racial discrimination on the basis of these facts at the great Labor meetings, in local assemblies and in local unions.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People stands ready to take part in such a movement and hereby invites the cooperation of all organized labor. The Association hereby solemnly warns American laborers that unless some such step as this is taken and taken soon the position gained by organized labor in this country is threatened with irreparable loss.

Write to Cleveland.

An address to the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action covering the political side of the same subject, was passed. Objection was raised on the ground that the Cleveland conference is not a labor conference, and that the address properly ought to be directed to the National Organization Committee of the Farmer-Labor Party formed at St. Paul. A proposal to send the same communication to the Farmer-Labor committee was ruled off the floor on the ground that the St. Paul convention is not now in session and this communication was couched as an address to a convention in session, assurances being given that a similar communication would be sent to the Farmer-Labor Party.

The address to the Cleveland conference is as follows:

To the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, Gentlemen:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Fifteenth Annual Conference, speaking for a large portion of the thinking Negroes of America, takes this opportunity to lay before your Conference certain considerations touching the Negro Race.

The political power of Negroes has greatly increased owing to the continuous migration of black working people from the disfranchising South to the industrial centers of the North. Any political party which aims to

attract the votes of Negroes today must first convince them of its determination and ability to forward their industrial and political and social emancipation.

But the American Negro has in addition to these another and more subtle and more dangerous problem, that of discrimination against him within the very ranks of labor itself; discrimination to keep him out of the unions; discrimination in the unions after he has joined; discriminations of all sorts to deprive him of earning a decent livelihood.

Negro From Scabbing Need.

It is this widespread and determined race discrimination that is alienating the Negro vote from the progressive liberal and labor vote, and is furnishing the capitalist free of charge not only cheap and increasingly efficient and non-union and union-hating labor, but also a large and growing vote in the main industrial centers of the country.

We appeal to the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action to take such enlightened and far-sighted steps against race and color discrimination as will enable us to appeal to our people in behalf of the liberal and labor parties of the nation, without being faced by the present incontrovertible fact that these very persons are today greater enemies of our right to earn decent bread and butter than the captains of Monopoly and Privilege.

Wanted K. K. K. Named.

Another action of the Negro conference is a vigorous denunciation of the Republican and Democratic parties for their failure to condemn the Ku Klux Klan unqualifiedly and by name. Apparently unmindful of the fact that the strongest elements of the Cleveland "progressive" conference had avowed themselves supporters of the Klan candidate McAdoo, the delegates voted to address this also to the Cleveland conference. It is as follows:

"The fifteenth annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People does hereby express and record its unqualified protest at the action of the two major political parties in evading specific denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan by name."

"We urge the coming third party convention at Cleveland to seize this opportunity for courageous action by denouncing the Klan in unqualified terms and by specific designation."

"Resolved that this resolution be telegraphed to the resolution committee of the convention."

For Federal School Control.

The resolutions advocating radical steps to abolish residence segregation by compelling real estate owners and agents to rent to the "first comers" regardless of color, and advocating that all schools be put under national control as a means toward abolishing Jim Crow schools for Negro teachers and pupils, were not reported out of committee. However, the previous position of the organization on these matters was reaffirmed, which action to some extent at least borders on the position advocated in the resolutions.

evil of platoons.

Fear was expressed that junior high schools, as they are designed in some cities, tend to abridge the period of schooling and to train pupils into narrow vocational lines. The junior high school system is heartily recommended by business men who wish to see "business efficiency" introduced into the schools.

The resolution on teachers' councils adopted by the convention reads as follows:

Support Teachers' Councils.

"In view of a movement in some cities to abolish teachers' councils where they have been actively functioning, we reaffirm the stand we have taken on the subject at various times since 1916. We believe that they should form an integral part of the school organization; that they should be recognized by boards of education and not be subject to the whims of changing administrative and supervisory officials; that the influence of these councils in increasing efficiency, in raising the morale of the teaching force and disseminating information among the bodies of teachers is so great as to justify fully their meeting on school time, especially in systems which are so large that the teachers are not normally drawn together in a compact group by their common calling."

Send in that Subscription Today.

LAFOLLETTE IS WAITING RESULT OF DONKEY MEET

Followers Up Very Far in the Clouds

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

WASHINGTON, July 4.—LaFollette's policy so far is one of running with the hare and hunting with the hounds. He is engaged in the greatest fence-straddling contest in political history. Nobody seems to know exactly where he is at. Reports as to his future course are issued by "insiders" and then as quickly denied by his son who is his official spokesman.

The latest decision of the Wisconsin senator is to keep out of the race until he sees what the Democratic convention offers in the way of a presidential candidate. That decision may cause the Cleveland Conference to engage in a waiting contest. As these lines are written the donkey circus in New York is balloting aimlessly and ineffectively.

The report that LaFollette had given so-called progressive leaders a signed and sealed acceptance of the progressive nomination, was denied here today by Robert LaFollette, Jr. "There is no foundation for these reports" said "Bob" junior.

It is also reported that LaFollette, in the event of the democrats nominating a progressive for vice-president, might decide to endorse him as his running mate.

Donkey Bosses Bartering With Donkey Feeders

(Continued from preceding page.)

diana governor takes neither a public attitude of support for the Klan nor a public attitude of hostility. He quietly makes use of the Klan, which has proved such a useful machine for dividing the forces of labor in his state, setting some of the American-born workers against those from foreign lands.

Using the Fascists.

The idea of Big Business is a man who can make use of all the rival American fascist organizations without arousing the hostility of any of them. Ralston fills the bill in this respect. The chief objections to him are that he is old and lacks personality. In the case of a big imperialistic crisis, such as that of the last war, a man is desired who can swing things. But, taking him all in all, the big campaign contributors feel that they will be doing very well indeed with Ralston.

But to put Ralston or any others of their favorites over requires the assent of the state bosses. It is a question of getting united support for Ralston, Davis, or any other Wall Street favorite, a transaction that is taking time—and money.

McAdoo Getting Winded.

The 54th ballot taken just before adjournment until 8:30 at night, showed McAdoo running himself out of wind and registering only 427 and Ralston coming forward to 93.

John W. Davis, Morgan's lawyer, ambled along at 62, with a lot of reserve for a later sprint, his boosters said. Underwood, the stodgy representative of steel and iron in Alabama reached 40; Glass, the financiers' entry from Virginia hung at 24 and Robinson hit 43.

According to William J. Bryan Robinson is a progressive from a progressive state—Arkansas. Ku Kluxers like his record. When nearly a hundred Negro tenant farmers were murdered in the Elaine county fighting in 1919, Robinson did not protest.

Cox's modest 54 shows this has been still has his Ohio legs.

Hearst Plays Role of Employment Shark Thru Chicago Paper

Hearst's Herald & Examiner employment bureau for Chicago's jobless turns out to be a scheme to boost the want-ad columns of the paper. Persons asking to be placed in employment are told they can't be assisted unless they insert a job wanted ad in the paper. The minimum is usually a 3-line insertion for 3 days for which the charge is \$4.53 cash. Applicants are told that jobs are practically certain by that method.

Ice Drivers Sign Agreement as Hot Days Draw Nearer

The ice wagon drivers' union at last signed an agreement with the ice dealers' association. Strike action has been imminent during the negotiations which have finally been reached and will practically prevent strikes for two years. The drivers get \$39 to \$41 a week and inside workers at ice supply depots get 70 cents an hour. Ice truck chauffeurs receive basic pay of \$24 a week and helpers \$38.

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