

LEWIS AND HOWAT BEFORE MINERS Garment Convention Orders Big Strikes

FARRINGTON FIGHTING TO HOLD POWER

Delegates In Revolt At Packing Of Convention

BULLETIN.
PEORIA, Ill., May 18.—The Farmer-Labor party convention, in session here, listened to addresses by Alexander Howat, Kate Richards O'Hare and Duncan MacDonald. All urged independent political action and unity of workers and farmers. Committees elected and will report this afternoon. Many miners are delegates.

By **KARL REEVE.**
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., May 18.—The Illinois miners' convention reaches its most acute phase this week when the test on Farrington's appointive power comes to a vote. Alexander Howat's speech to the convention and the fight for a special international convention to enforce the reinstatement of the deposed Kansas militant is eagerly awaited. Howat is here now.

John L. Lewis' speech attacking Howat is also awaited, with ironical wonder as to whether the International president has forgotten the graft charges he once hurled at Frank Farrington, his new ally against the radicals.

Indignation at President Farrington's policy of packing the Illinois Miners' district convention with his own henchmen, illegally elected, reached high tide at yesterday's sessions when the report of the credentials committee came up for adoption.

Decided Against Machine Men.
The credentials committee had decided against a group of Farrington appointees and machine men, and Farrington had ruled that portion of their report out of order.

Veheement protest by the progressive delegates brought out the facts, showing that this group of Farrington men had no right to credentials as voting delegates, and struck a blow at the prestige of the district president.

Farrington's ruling came on a point of order raised by Dave Wilson of Collinsville in favor of the machine delegates, two of whom had been packed in from his own local. The point of order was that article 12, section 5, of the mine workers' constitution "provides that all contests must be in the hands of the credentials committee six days prior to the convention."

List of Illegal Delegates.
The ruling of Farrington that this part of the credentials committee report was out of order, cut off the discussion of the committee's decision on John (Joker) Young, elected district board member from the Springfield sub-district, who is declared to have presented credentials from a local not having paid dues for months; William Wall of Springfield, appointed legal investigator by Farrington; James Box, appointed auditor by Farrington; Herbert Hall of Westville, elected district board member; all four of whom had been contested by Delegates Watts, Tumulty and Johnson.

"I want the delegates to know that there are two delegates, in addition
(Continued on Page 2.)

**OVER 200,000 NEW LAWS
MANUFACTURED IN U. S.
IN 1923! LAWYERS SMILE**

NEW YORK.—It is estimated that during 1923, 43 states enacted 15,000 new laws. During the same period, according to Nassau in The Wall Street Journal, congress enacted 300 new measures while towns, cities, and counties added 200,000 more laws and ordinances. He states that the interpretation of these laws by federal and state supreme courts in a single year required 650 volumes of law reports. The passion for mass production seems to have infected all sides of the capitalist state.

CLEAR THIS UP!

John L. Lewis, whom Frank Farrington's men used to call the "Steel Trust" President of the United Mine Workers is coming to Peoria to talk against the "Reds."

This is the first time Lewis has attempted to address an Illinois miners' meeting since Frank Farrington made his sensational charges that Lewis and his associates were paid by the mine owners for expelling Howat and received sums of \$100,000 and \$650,000 respectively from Kentucky operators and Pennsylvania non-union operators for betraying the workers during the 1922 strike.

Lewis has never answered these charges. Instead he made peace with Farrington against their common enemy, the rank and file.

Nor has Farrington answered the charge made by Lewis that W. J. Lester made a deal with him for the operation of the famous Lester strip mine at Herrin.

These charges are contained in a resolution presented by Delegates Freeman Thompson and John J. Watt incorporating the Lewis-Farrington correspondence.

LEWIS AND FARRINGTON ARE BEFORE THE BAR OF LABOR. LET THEM ANSWER.

FITZPATRICK GOES BACK TO GOMPERS' POLITICAL CAMP

Gets Federation To Quit Farmer-Labor Party

"Politically, we cast our lot with the American Federation of Labor," concluded President John Fitzpatrick to the Chicago Federation of Labor in its meeting yesterday, when the labor leaders decided to abandon independent political action in favor of the Gompers non-partisan political program.

Fitzpatrick recommended to the Federation that it cease all activities for Farmer-Labor movements and return to the A. F. of L. policy of rewarding friends and punishing enemies. His recommendation was adopted after a fight in which J. W. Johnstone, delegate from a painters' local union, and one of the leaders of the Trade Union Educational League, led the opposition to Fitzpatrick's plan.

Johnstone Hammers Betrayal.

Johnstone charged that the president's recommendation was but a prelude to the endorsement of the campaign of Governor Len Small for reelection. He condemned the idea of the Federation's ceasing to back independent political action at a time twenty-one major political scandals involving the two old parties were arousing the workers and farmers to a pitch where they were sore and disgusted. Johnstone pointed out that the old line politicians have been caught red-handed in the act of stealing the nation's resources. He showed that the time was never more favorable, or the need greater, than now for the formation of a real political party of workers and farmers, and that the Chicago federation would make a great mistake in withdrawing its support at this time.

Fitzpatrick had claimed that the "only bona fide Farmer-Labor party was that formed in 1919 by the Chicago Federation of Labor." He said that since that time many parties have sprung up until the air is thick with them, and that the groups are irresponsible and unreliable and do not represent the farmers and workers they claim to.

Fitzpatrick answered Johnstone's demand for continued support of the Farmer-Labor movement with a personal attack.

Some misguided labor faker shouted "Get out!" to Johnstone when he got up to get a drink of water in the corner of the room.

"Like hell I'll get out," Johnstone retorted, and stood his ground.

Johannsen Praises Militants.

Anton Johannsen, active member of the committee of fifteen which investigated State's Attorney Crowe, corrected Fitzpatrick's statement that the Johnstone group had been disruptive in the garment workers' strike. Johannsen pointed out that the militants had been among the most active directors and participants in the ladies' garment workers' strike and had in no way gone against the policy of the union officials in charge.

Treasurer Kennedy reported that \$200 had been collected from local unions for the upholsters' union appeal and \$1,062.75 for the garment workers' strike.

HUNGRY, STEALS ROTTEN POTATOES; MURDERED BY "DICK"

The theft of a few rotting potatoes, to which he was driven by hunger, cost John Bigol, 44 years old, his life. Bigol was shot thru the heart and killed by Dewey Norman, detective, when he attempted to pick up the culls which truckmen unloading cars in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul yards at Morgan and Fulton streets had discarded as unfit for human consumption. Only police intervention saved Norman from lynching by an infuriated mob of railroad workers.

Bigol, who lived at 826 North Racine avenue, had been out of employment for some time. He was married and the father of two children, for whom he was unable to provide.

By special grace of the railroad authorities, poor people of the yards district are permitted to pick up the discarded vegetables.

Norman is said to have held a long-standing grudge against Bigol. The evidence of all bystanders refutes Norman's statement that Bigol ran after he had been ordered to halt. Norman was taken to the Des Plaines street police station, where he is being held. Murder may be charged against him.

The inquest will be held today at 1313 West Chicago avenue.

FOOD WORKERS' ORGANIZATION SPREADS TO S. S.

Bosses' Association Gets Union Demands

The strike of the Amalgamated Food workers against the 12-hour restaurants of the North Side, is attracting many workers to the organization. Meetings of restaurant workers have been held on the South Side and the workers have expressed a willingness to strike as soon as possible. The union has advised them to wait till the workers of the North Side have achieved a victory. The officers point out that if the South Side workers wait, they will be able to point to a real victory achieved by their organization and so shorten the period of their own fight.

The fight for decent hours and conditions in the North Side restaurants is going merrily on despite the excited efforts of the bosses to chase the pickets and call in the police. The 17 injunctions issued by Judge Hugo Friend do not seem to have any effect on the strike.

The Amalgamated has placed its demands before the Restaurant Association of Chicago, and the officers of the association have promised to call the attention of the members to the demands and see if there is a possibility of securing a settlement.

The owner of the Virginia Grill, at 26th and Indiana avenue, seeing that the union spirit was spreading among the South Side workers, came to the union and signed an agreement.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA FIGHTS VOTED

Machine Makes Vicious Attack On Radicals

By **REBECCA GRECHT**
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, May 18.—The next battle front of the needle trades industry will be in New York City, if the General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, carries out the instructions of the convention delegates.

With burst after burst of cheers the delegates authorized a general strike call to the 30,000 cloakmakers of the empire city and pledged the united support of the organization to the coming battle.

Strike of the dressmakers of Philadelphia was also authorized when time is opportune and the delegates from the numerous locals of the union likewise pledged their support to this coming battle.

The clash with the Philadelphia employers is deemed practically inevitable if conditions in the organized shops are to be improved and the large number of sweatshops are to be cleaned out.

Deny Hearing to Expelled.

An issue, closely related to the coming strikes in the metropolitan cities came before the convention when the appeals committee made its report on the Chicago expelled members who have been leading the struggle in the Windy City. The recommendation of the appeals committee, which was controlled by the machine, was that the expelled members must apply individually for reinstatement as new members and must be approved by the General Executive Board.

President Sigman refused to grant the expelled militants a hearing before their fellow unionists for whom they have been battling on the picket line of S. Market street.

Perlestein Seconds His Boss.
Vice-president Meyer Perlestein, seconding his boss, took the floor and threatened that the Chicago job was not yet finished. Perlestein, who has leaned heavily on the expelled members all thru the strike, appointing one to the most responsible post in the strike committee, in charge of picketing, and another to the post of Waukegan organizer, cried out that their strike activity had nothing to do with their right to enjoy the benefits of union membership.

Many delegates militantly defended the expelled and demanded that the convention rectify the injustices committed by the international executives but the report calling for individual application in place of mass reinstatement, carried.

DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT ISSUE.

A tense moment came when the striking dressmakers' local of Chicago presented their resolution asking the convention to express its appreciation of the splendid services which the DAILY WORKER has given in their fight against the organized bosses.
(Continued on Page 2.)

Studebaker Shut Down Expected June 1, South Bend

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 18.—The Studebaker plant here has not yet shut down, but has laid off a number of men and is laying off more from time to time. Complete shutdown is expected June 1, according to Milton Baker, a worker.

The new model Studebaker requires certain changes in tools and jigs and the shifting of machinery, necessitating a partial shutdown. The company is installing a "progressive track" system of production. It is all piece work. The shop is arranged so that one man operates a number of machines and never has a chance to rest. The company demands production at the rate of the fastest man, the pace-setter.

The Wilson shirt factory is running four days a week now, instead of three.

Business men are worrying about the prospective shutdown, as it means the loss of \$40,000 business in a month.

ADMIT FEDERATION IS POOR SUBSTITUTE FOR AMALGAMATION

BOSTON, May 18.—Federation as an alternative to amalgamation has not worked, admits the report of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' executives to the convention delegates.

The report goes on to assert that the Needle Trades Alliance, federating the International with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, United Cloth, Hat and Capmakers' union, the International Fur Workers' union and the Journeymen Tailors' union has accomplished "nothing practical."

Insincerity of the officials' attitude is shown by the fact that while condemning federation they have resisted the superior policy of amalgamation. Instead, they are standing pat on the policy of expelling members of the Trade Union Educational League, an educational organization whose program of amalgamation has brought it into conflict with the officials who fear they will lose their craft union jobs if the needle trades international united into one big industrial union.

FUR WORKERS' MEETING ENDS; REACTION RULES

Will Send Delegates To July Convention

The fur workers' union convention ended its sessions at the Hotel Morrison, Saturday, after having made but one move that could in any way be called progressive—a resolution against the Johnson anti-immigration bill.

The convention re-elected all its old officers, Morris Kaufman, president; Andrew Vannes, secretary-treasurer; and Morris Silverman, first vice-president. It also voted to send three delegates to the Cleveland convention of the C. P. A., after defeating a motion to send delegates to the June 17th St. Paul convention and adopting a resolution in advocating the formation of a labor party. The convention voted to give \$300 to the striking garment workers of Chicago after an appeal had been made by Anton Johannsen of the Committee of 15.

The delegates got very excited when they were told about the wrongs suffered by the political prisoners in Russia and forgot all about the political prisoners in this country.

The General Executive Board was instructed to work out an unemployment insurance scheme for the joint board of New York City. The New York joint board has an agreement with the employers for unemployment insurance which has not been put into effect yet.

"VET" GRAFTER YELPS ILLEGAL AT INDICTMENT

Col. Forbes Able To Hire Best Lawyers

Charles A. Forbes indicted for graft in connection with the affairs of the Veterans' Bureau of which he was formerly the head, will attack the indictment which was returned against him recently. The attack will be on the ground that the indictment was not legally drawn.

Argument on the motions will be heard before Federal Judge Carpenter this morning in Federal court here.

English Want Russian Patents.

MOSCOW, May 18.—In connection with the interest shown on the part of English business circles for the winning of the Russian market, a number of English inventors have applied to the Russian patent bureau for patents to safeguard their inventors, mostly in the technical line.

LISBON, Portugal, May 18.—Threats of a general strike and labor unrest was given as the cause of the declaration of martial law, in Oporto and Lisbon.

AMALGAMATED LINES UP FOR CLASS FARM-LABOR PARTY; DELEGATES GO TO JUNE 17

By **EARL BROWDER**
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, May 18.—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers convention ended here with a victory for progress at a time when unions generally are in the grip of reaction.

The convention voted to send delegates to both the June 17th and the July 4th conventions and instructed their representatives to demand and work for the formation of a class party of Farmers and Workers. The action came after a hot fight by the left wing for June 17th alone and for dealing with July 4th thru the action at St. Paul.

Hillman Pleads for Labor Party.
President Hillman made a strong speech for the Labor party. His arguments really proved the contentions of the left wing.

The majority report carried about 2 to 1, after a short and sharp debate, in which only Delegate Cattalanotti, for the minority of the committee, and Delegate Aronberg, for the floor, were the speakers for June 17.

Promise to Fight at St. Paul.

Aronberg struck home when he pointed out the absurdity of the Amalgamated, a pioneer in labor advancement, waiting to see what came of the conventions, instead of going in determined to bring results, not wait for them. Hillman, in answering, practically promised the convention that the executive would participate in a responsible manner in St. Paul.

Like all other issues, this was fought between the left and center. The right wing had no position, but followed the administration. Even Delegate Beckerman, Socialist leader, bowed to the spirit of the convention by stating that the Workers party should be included in any Labor party formed.

The Local No. 2 situation was acted on by instructing the executive board to investigate violations of procedure and remedy them. This means much or little, according to the temper and balance of forces in the executive board. Feeling in the convention is that right wing abuses will be corrected.

Left Wingers Nominated.

Nominations for officers to be elected by referendum were made before adjournment late Saturday. Hillman, for president, and Schlossberg, for secretary, are unopposed. Among many candidates for the executive board are leading left wingers: Aronberg, Lipsin, Cattalanotti, Capraro, Deluca, Jenkins.

No startling advances or new ventures were made at this convention. It was essentially conservative in tone. Yet not one step backward was taken at a time when most unions are in a state of bitter reaction. The convention of the Amalgamated must be considered a forward-looking boost in the way of progress; a real victory.

LEGION WILL "OBSERVE" PAX LEAGUE SCHOOL

Promise Not To Create Any Trouble

The American Legion will send unofficial observers to the sessions of the Women's League for Peace and Freedom summer school at the University of Chicago. This action follows the polite "razz" the Legion got from President Burton of the University of Chicago. The Legion told Burton that they didn't approve of the Peace League and Burton told them they didn't know what they were talking about and suggested that they roll their hoops.

The Legion has announced that they will not try to make any trouble at the League sessions.

The Peace League officials have announced that they are a respectable group of harmless women who believe in peace but are not "militant Pacifists."

The sessions of the school will last for two weeks and will be attended by women from some twenty-six countries.

RUSS SOVIET ENDORSED BY PENN LABOR

State Federation Also For Amalgamation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 18.—Recognition of Soviet Russia and amalgamation were endorsed in resolutions passed at the closing sessions of the Pennsylvania state Federation of Labor.

The resolution endorsing amalgamation instructs the officers of the federation to report to the next convention what steps they have taken to bring amalgamation into effect.

The resolution on Russia calls the Soviet government "the most stable government in Europe."

Condemn Sedition Law.
The convention also condemned the Pennsylvania sedition laws, which are still in operation and sending workers to prison.

A resolution endorsing Major Berry of the pressmen's union for vice president was tabled after a vigorous fight, led by militants.

Resolutions to send delegates to the June 17 St. Paul convention and endorse a state Farmer-Labor party and to affiliate with it were bitterly fought by President James Maurer.

Fascist Chief Yells "Graft" at Oil Deal; Party Gives Him Gate

ROME, Italy, May 18.—Because he tried to expose the corruption which led to the signing of a contract between the Italian government and the Standard Oil company, Massimo Rocca was expelled from the Fascist organization.

Rocca said that he had been approached by the Standard people, who tried to get him to use his influence to swing the contract.

The expulsion of Rocca is undoubtedly the first sign of internal trouble in the Fascist organization.

OLD PARTIES DROWNING IN OIL, WARREN STONE TELLS AMALGAMATED

NEW YORK, May 18.—That Senator Robert M. La Follette will make the race for president as an independent candidate is the expectation of Grand Chief Warren S. Stone, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Stone expressed this hope in his speech to the sixth biennial convention, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which came from Philadelphia for a one-day session in New York.

"It seems that both old parties are going to be drowned in oil," said Stone. "The 72 per cent of the votes cast are by the producing class, only 27 union men are in congress—and labor is to blame because of its indifference to the political weapon." He added that all we got out of the war was "a heritage of hate, and 23,000 new millionaires in 18 months."

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COAL OPERATORS CHEER TALK ON WAGE 'NORMALCY'

Associated Man Also His Public Ownership

(Special to The Daily Worker) CINCINNATI, May 18.—"Normalcy" should be the objective of the workers in the coal industry, said Melville Stone, former head of the Associated Press, in an address to the National Coal Association's convention.

Stone quoted Harding's phrase with great approval. The phrase was coined by Harding when he was assisting the wage cutting plans of the big employers.

Praising the co-operation shown by the heads of the United Mine Workers with the plans of the operators and the government at a recent conference in New York City, Stone went on to declare his opposition to any policies of ownership of the coal fields by the government. Applauded followed.

Some time ago Senator LaFollette exposed the assistance Stone had given the gouge plans of the National Coal Association, thru Associated Press despatches. Stone sent out a statement, on the authority of the A. P., declaring that coal prices were going to rise—at a time when there was no market reason why prices should rise—and urging consumers to buy promptly and buy heavily.

Directors of Bosses' Union. The convention elected the following directors at large: P. J. Quealy, Wyoming; Phil H. Penna, Indiana; W. H. Cunningham, West Virginia; E. D. Douglas, Eastern Kentucky.

These district directors were chosen: W. E. Tytus, Ohio; L. C. Madieria, Ill. Pennsylvania; George B. Harrington, Illinois; Walter Barnum, Washington; C. E. Bockus, Virginia; Ira Clemens, Kansas; M. L. Gould, Indiana; W. H. Huff, Colorado and New Mexico; W. F. Mageath, Montana and Northern Wyoming; T. F. Farrell, West Virginia; J. G. Putebaugh, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas; C. W. Taylor, Western Kentucky; S. L. Yerkes, Alabama and T. W. Guthrie, Pennsylvania.

Minor Speaks to Amalgamated Convention

Robert Minor, Editor of The Liberator, the official monthly publication of the Workers Party, was given an enthusiastic reception at the convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in Philadelphia. The remarks of President Sidney Hillman, in presenting Minor to the convention, and the address of Minor, were as follows:

PRESIDENT SIDNEY HILLMAN: The Chair takes pleasure in introducing to the convention one whom I regard as a real friend of our organization. Our organization takes pride in having drawn to it the interest of people outside of our own industry and in receiving the co-operation of institutions and individuals. During many years it has been our custom to hear from them at conventions. While our time is limited, I still feel that the convention will surely appreciate a message from one of our good friends, Brother Robert Minor. (Prolonged applause.)

BROTHER ROBERT MINOR: Brother Chairman, Brother and Sister Delegates: When any one receives an invitation from your union to be a guest at one of its biennial conventions, one cannot but feel a tremendous thrill of joy and pride. There is something about the spirit of the Amalgamated Union which is associated in the minds of workers throughout the world as connected in some manner with the great ultimate destiny of the labor movement.

When we hear the name "Amalgamated," we think immediately of what I believe to be now the incontrovertible fact that the destiny of the labor movement is to rule the world. There is a certain breadth of solidarity about the way in which the Amalgamated does things. Just the other day I was being told about a great tragedy in Western Pennsylvania. One of your speakers here had just told about how free speech is not always to be found in this supposedly free land, and the subject was brought up of certain workers in Western Pennsylvania who are now about to be sent to the penitentiary for exercising their right of free speech

and political organization. I felt very much depressed, and someone mentioned that it was the Steel Trust that was bringing about this persecution. And immediately my mind flew back to that great event which is mentioned on this poster, that great gesture of solidarity when the Amalgamated Clothing Workers came so nobly to the rescue of the steel workers in 1919 and '20 against the Steel Trust. And then when I thought of this same enemy attacking the right of free speech and political organization for workers in Western Pennsylvania, I said to myself, "The Amalgamated's old enemy, the Steel Trust, is behind this attack and I think the Amalgamated is going to strike a blow again for the benefit of those workers." (Applause.)

There are many things the Amalgamated does that are associated irrevocably with its name, showing its broad spirit and the militant way in which it acts. Recall to mind the 44-hour week. Recall to mind the fact that the 44-hour week is a beginning, not an ending—there is better coming. Some of us are very much touched by the singular fact that the Amalgamated Union manages to have a 100 per cent celebration of that great International Labor Day, May Day, every year. The mere fact that the Amalgamated is able to get away with that, making May Day a holiday in actuality and a day of celebration of International Labor solidarity is a thing which somehow typifies the spirit of the Amalgamated everywhere where the name is known; and we all know it is known in every country in the world.

In another thing we have to pay our homage to the Amalgamated. I remember at your last biennial convention in 1922, the Amalgamated committed itself to independent political action. That was a great pioneer step. Political action is the great issue of the present time and the Amalgamated is looked upon by the workers everywhere as being necessarily obligated by its own high reputation to take a pioneer step in that direction.

It is hardly necessary to say that the singular activity and initiative of the Amalgamated in stepping to the

fore and going to the rescue of the first workers' Republic on earth, Soviet Russia, (Applause) is an act which is written forever upon the roll of honor of the world's labor movement. It is singularly happy we can be here, in 1924, to look back at the results of your noble act of solidarity at a time when the first workers' republic of Russia was in a terrible plight and the Amalgamated came to the rescue. In 1924 we can say with pride that the Soviet Republic of Russia is absolutely established as the most permanent, the most solidly grounded government in all of Europe and Asia. (Applause) Over one-sixth of the surface of the earth flies the banner of the Soviet Republic of revolutionary Russia. It has reached a condition where we may say that out of the chaos of Europe now there is one place of comparative prosperity on the continent of Europe and that is Soviet Russia ruled by workers. (Applause). We notice that even the enemies of Soviet Russia are beginning unwillingly to recognize, not a friendly willingness for Soviet Russia to live, but an unfriendly willingness to give up the struggle to crush Soviet Russia. The great capitalist reactionary power of France is typified by Poincare. It has been forced, after changing its administration, the directing personnel of that government, has been forced to come to the conclusion that it must recognize the permanent rule of Russia by the present rulers, the working class. (Applause). England, Italy, France, Germany and then—the United States? We trust, Brothers and Sisters, that you are going to do something about that.

While we see over there the tremendous fact that the rule of the earth by labor is beginning, clarifying our view of the future, we must also look closer home. What do we see in America? Brothers and Sisters, within the last few days I have been looking over some statistics and we find great labor unions in America slowly crumbling to pieces. We see many of our unions actually going down in membership to a mere fraction of what they were. We find that the very right to organize is slowly being taken away from many

of the workers. We find injunctions issued which deny the inherent right of labor organization. We find that they go so far as to forbid union officials to transact the business of unions, or union members to meet to consider questions of economic action.

Everywhere it is the governmental power that is used against labor. There are many of us who are firmly convinced, and your union is officially committed to the belief, that the things which will revitalize the labor movement, will save it from this crumbling process, will protect it from the club of capitalistic government action for destroying economic organizations, that the means by which the labor movement can be given a new rebirth, a new hope, a new vision and a new courage to fight, is to enter the struggle as an independent political factor contending with the employing class for the right to exercise governmental power over the land. (Applause).

Political action. What is political action? Political action is action which looks toward this taking of the power to control a community, to say who shall feel the blow, the heavy blow of the community's legal arm.

In this question of political power there are various views. There are some who think that the same representatives in political office can speak for both workers and employers. That is like a view which we find in the economic field, like the view of company unions, the idea that the same union official in a company union organized by the employers can act both for the workers and for the employers.

We find that the Congress of the United States is giving a large portion of its time directly to controlling the struggle between capital and labor, always in the interest of capital. Then there are those who tell us, "Send good men to Congress," and I answer, a good Congressman is like a good employer—there are none. Unless the Congressman is solely the spokesman of labor he cannot speak for labor at all. You can no more have a Congressman who represents both capital and labor than you can have an arbitration board where the

arbitrators are representatives of both capital and labor in the same representative.

Brothers, I must not take much of your time. I must let the Chairman get to business. It is necessary before I give way and sit down to mention the great convention which is to occur on the 17th day of June in the City of St. Paul. The convention of the 17th day of June in St. Paul is going to be a step toward not merely "progressive" political action for putting non-descript "good" Congressman into office, but the convention of June 17th in St. Paul is a step toward a labor party. (Prolonged applause).

June 17th is a convention which is going to give July 4th something to do. June 17th is a convention which is going to perform the only acts that are going to be performed for the definite crystallization of independent political action by the only means that is possible, the foundation of a broad mass labor party, representing workers and farmers, and workers and farmers only. A class that is without a mass party to speak for it in politics is a class without a vote. A labor party, a Farmer-Labor Party, independent of all capitalist parties is the thing which today must be the next step of organized labor to revitalize itself and to save even its economic organizations, and the only event in the immediate future which can bring it about is that convention of June 17th. That convention is a united front convention open to all who are of labor and of the farm. That convention is the convention which represents the movement for clear-cut independent political action, and Brothers and Sisters, the more definite that we and you can be in going to that convention, with absolutely definite fixed plans, that we will not leave it without independent political action thru a Farmer-Labor Party on the united front basis with all within it, the more definite we can be, the more we can be assured that the campaign of 1924 shall not pass without being utilized at last for the hearing of the great voice of labor roaring thruout the land—"We want power, we workers!" (Prolonged applause).

MACDONALD HITS THE FAKERS FOR LABOR TREASON

Miners' Ex-Secretary Hits Walker, Farrington

(Special to The Daily Worker) PEORIA, Ill., May 18.—Duncan MacDonald, former secretary-treasurer of the Illinois miners' union, flayed Governor Small and the labor fakers who sold themselves to the Republican party at the opening meeting of the state convention of the Farmer-Labor party of Illinois to an audience that packed the Labor temple to the doors.

He lashed Frank Farrington and John H. Walker for their treason to the workers and farmers of Illinois in lining up with the crooked politician who is now governor of the state. He was particularly bitter against Walker, who was once held in high esteem by the miners, but is now in the same category as Samuel Gompers and his crafty henchmen, like Victor Olander, the dry land sailor, and Oscar Nelson, the half-baked lawyer from Chicago, who is tickled to death whenever Mayor Dever allows him to act as mayor for five minutes to represent the city at some labor gathering.

These lackeys of the capitalist class, or "labor lieutenants," as old Mark Hanna used to call them, were shown up in their true colors by MacDonald. They appeared at the miners' convention to block the movement for a labor party. Whether they are getting paid for this work out of the treasury of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, or whether they are merely scabbing on the open hirings of the capitalists, the fact remains that this tribe of labor leeches are not alone sucking large salaries out of the bodies of the workers, but also destroying the workers' power to resist the encroachments of their masters and preventing them from uniting politically for the purpose of ultimately organizing a government of workers and exploited farmers.

MacDonald denounced Farrington's plan for cheaper production thru electrification. This plan would mean more profits for the capitalists but not more pay for the workers. Any labor saving device under capitalism can only help those who own the means of production and distribution. The capitalists are interested only in making profits and evidently that is what Frank Farrington is also interested in—making profits for the coal operators.

Arne Swaback, district organizer of the Workers Party, declared that the immediate organization of the workers and farmers politically in a national Farmer-Labor party. The labor fakers were frantically trying to stop the tide flowing in the direction of St. Paul on June 17th. The reactionaries were marshalling their spellbinders to confuse the workers and try to convince them that more could be gained by making deals with the old parties than by the workers organizing their own political party. This may be true in the case of the leaders who were given good fat jobs for selling the labor vote, but the condition of the rank and file today was worse off than even after years of non-partisan political activity.

Alexander Howat, deposed president of the Kansas miners, who is here on the invitation of the miners' convention, will address the Farmer-Labor convention tomorrow.

Your Union Meeting

- THIRD MONDAY, MAY 19
- 89 Bartenders, 123 N. Clark St., 8:30 P. M.
 - 1 Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St.
 - 94 Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
 - 598 Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd.
 - 638 Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave.
 - 17742 Cleaners & Dyers, 113 S. Ashland
 - 4 Gove Workers, 1710 N. Winchester
 - 1307 Carpenters, 1850 Sherman Ave. Evanston
 - 2505 Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St
 - Cap Makers, 4505 Roosevelt Rd.
 - 70 Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
 - 80 Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St.
 - 181 Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
 - 199 Carpenters, S. C. 918 Commercial Ave.
 - 418 Carpenters, S. C., 505 S. State St.
 - 419 Carpenters, S. C., 147 Clybourn
 - 448 Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan
 - 1387 Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
 - 14 Cigar Makers Executive Board, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
 - 51 Coppermiths, 1638 N. Halsted. Charles J. Swansen, Sec'y.
 - 713 Electricians, 119 S. Throop St.
 - 394 Engineers (Locomotive) 7832 S. Union Ave., 7:30 p. m.
 - 400 Engineers, 4648 S. Halsted Street
 - 401 Engineers, 311 S. Ashland St.
 - 589 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
 - 196 Firemen and Enginemen, 2451 Roosevelt Rd., 9:30 a. m. Last meeting 7:30 p. m.
 - 331 Firemen and Enginemen, 64th and Ashland Ave.
 - 698 Firemen and Enginemen, Madison and Sacramento Sts.
 - 18 Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester Ave.
 - 76 Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
 - 59 Ladies Garent, 328 W. Van Buren St.
 - 74 Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
 - 374 Longshoremen, Tur, 354 W. Clark
 - 265 Machinists, 75th St. and Dobson Blvd.
 - 337 Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St.
 - 378 Maintenance of Way, 1543 W. 103d Street
 - 723 Maintenance of Way, 202 W. 47th Street
 - 27 Painters, 175 W. Washington St.
 - 823 Plumbers, 535 N. Cicero Ave.
 - 101 Painters, 3316 W. North Ave.
 - 194 Painters, Madison and 8th Ave.
 - 265 Painters, 11th Michigan Ave.
 - 273 Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
 - 2064 Fireway Clerks, 159 N. State St.
 - 51 Sheet Metal Workers, 1638 N. Halsted St.
 - 5 Sillers' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark Street
 - 5 Tailors, 180 W. Washington St., 8:30 p. m.
 - 721 Teamsters, 11826 Michigan Ave.
 - 758 Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., S. P. M.
 - 772 Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.

100,000 UNION MINERS.

By TOM TIPPETT.

(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press) PEORIA, Ill., May 18.—The membership of District 12 has reached the 100,000 mark, according to a report to the convention by Walter Nesbit, secretary of the Illinois Mine Workers. This is the largest membership the district has ever claimed and constitutes about one-fifth of the international organization. This number is double any other U. M. W. A. district. There are 560 delegates attending this convention representing 351 local unions in Illinois. Twenty-three delegates attended the first district convention at Springfield in 1896. There were but a few hundred members in the union at that date. The state is 100 per cent organized today, the union having jurisdiction over 374 shipping mines.

\$1,449,057.79 In District Treasury. Nesbit's report shows there was paid into the district treasury last year \$1,449,057.79. The average dues paying membership during that period was 95,865. The average amount paid per member for the 12 months was \$14.66 or \$1.22 per month. Out of this the running expenses of the district were paid, including officers' salaries and expenses, field workers' salaries and expenses, relief and aid, death benefits, strike benefits, printing, postage, telephone and telegraph, delegates' wages and expenses to state conventions, legal department and the district paper.

The district publishes an official paper, "The Illinois Miner," an eight page weekly devoted to topics of general interest, edited by Oscar Ameringer. Its subscription list numbers 63,000 (one paper to each miner's home). The cost of publishing and distributing this paper is \$1,586.70 per week. This includes all expense of the paper, including editor's salary. The contract for printing "The Illinois Miner" has been given to the Oklahoma Leader Publishing Co. The "Illinois Miner" is a member of The Federated Press.

Coolidge Name Is Sacred Cow in U. S. Printing Offices

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Just as the czar of Russia's picture never appeared on postage stamps, to prevent mutilation of his sacred image by cancellation, so President Coolidge's name must be devoutly handled in the government printing office. When the word Coolidge comes at the end of a long line the printer is not allowed to separate it into Coolidge and put the second syllable on the next line. "Orders have been given at the government printing office to avoid in all cases the breaking of the name," announces E. Y. Clark, secretary at the white house.

NEW YORK.—Max Wilson, apartment owner, had a private graft besides hiking rents. He sold the ice concession in his apartment building to one ice man for \$150. That's business.

Farrington Fighting To Hold Power

(Continued From Page 1.)

to John Young and Herbert Hall, who are now seated in this convention when they should not be allowed to be seated," shouted over Freeman Thompson, while Farrington continually rapped the gavel, calling Thompson out of order. "You're seating men you've no right to seat," Thompson added.

"What kind of stuff are you trying to put over here," called delegate Hindmarsh. "If the delegates to this convention know there is a direct violation of the rules of seating delegates, is the convention to sit idly by and see the constitution violated?"

Chosen Contrary to Law. Delegate Gus Fritz pointed out, "It is true, according to the ruling of the chair that the constitution provides that contests of delegates' seats must be filed six days before the convention and for that reason, perhaps the ruling of the chairman that discussion of these contests is out of order is a correct one. But, however, it seems the local unions have elected delegates who have been illegally seated in the convention. Chairman Farrington says that if the local union elects these delegates, the convention should be satisfied. But if the local unions overlook the law, it is the duty of the convention to set that thing right."

How Machine Tricked Them. The fact was brought out by Joe Tumulty of Springfield, that the delegates had little opportunity to file protest on delegates six days before the convention, because they didn't know who the delegates were until the convention started. "The first day of the convention, I asked for the report of the make-up of the delegates but presented 8 hours before the seating of the delegates. It is not fair for the delegates to be kept in the dark on these matters. I would like to ask the credentials committee if it is their intention to allow William Wall and James Box of Collinsville, to be seated?"

The credentials committee answered that they had decided against Wall and Fox. Hindmarsh brought out the fact that the delegates have no means of finding out the legal or illegal status of the delegates six days before the convention, not in fact, until the convention meets and looks over the report of the credentials committee. After a vote to close debate had carried, the report of the credentials committee was adopted.

John Walker on Defensive. John Walker attempted a defense of the charges in the DAILY WORKER that he is a renegade socialist and ex-champion of independent political action of labor. Walker's speech to the convention was an attempted justification of his desertion of the Farmer-Labor movement in favor of the republican "good roads" governor, Len Small. Walker was asked by a delegate if he would use his influence against a socialist who is a union member of the United Mine Workers in favor of an old party politician. He declared he would if the old line

politician had a chance for election and could be used in the interests of labor. The delegates were not overly enthusiastic over Walker's anti-labor party address.

The convention adjourned at noon today to convene again Monday morning.

Farrington on Defensive. Frank Farrington was forced on the defensive thruout last week's sessions.

Unanimously Illinois miners' delegates passed a resolution demanding that the union use all its power at the next state federation convention to bring industrial unionism into being, with one union for each industry.

The resolution flayed the craft union system, which divides the workers and weakens their resistance to the employers.

Applause For Howat. Applause rocked the convention hall when Alexander Howat's telegram was read, announcing he would be in their midst.

The charge that the militant Kansas leader had been deliberately and cowardly deserted by Frank Farrington and his machine at the Indianapolis convention, was made by Delegate John Hindmarsh of Riverton.

Hindmarsh told how Lewis and Farrington had buried the hatchet in the last two years.

Resolution No. 20. Instructing the district to pay expenses of delegates to local unions was adopted. A resolution saying officers must pay into the treasury the five months' pay they received during the 1922 strike was voted unconstitutional, but in debate the delegates five days before the convention, not in fact, until the convention meets and looks over the report of the credentials committee.

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Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

COOLIDGE VETO OF BONUS BRINGS ANGER IN HOUSE

"Hand Of Mellon" Seen By Insurgent

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 18.—With little debate, the House passed the Soldiers' Bonus bill over the President's veto. A number of members who voted for the bill originally, switched on the vote to override, but they did not affect the result which was a foregone conclusion. The vote was 313 to 78, or 53 more than the necessary two-thirds of those present and voting.

The senate will act either Monday or Tuesday and will very likely follow the house in disregarding the veto of Coolidge.

The Hand of Mellon. The strong language of the president's disapproval awakened no noticeable response in the house among members who voted originally for the soldiers' bonus.

"The voice was the voice of Coolidge, but the hand was that of Mellon," commented Representative Nelson, leader of the insurgent Republicans.

Money for Grant, Not Bonus. Very few here would take the responsibility for convincing their constituents of the soundness of the Coolidge veto. The president's argument of government poverty will be accepted by very few, especially because the recent scandal revelations have made it clear that huge sums of money are of practically no concern to the government when the same has to be turned over to big business groups.

Nor do many congressmen feel that they can get their voters to accept the obviously hollow noise made by Coolidge in behalf of pure patriotism. The records of the war profiteers, closely allied with the administration, are too well known to too many people to permit any appreciable acceptance of the white house idealistic eruption.

The representatives are plainly anxious to get home and repair their political fences. Many regular Republicans view the Coolidge attitude, which is even harsher toward the bonus than was Harding's, as distinctly detrimental to their chances of reelection.

Quinn Confident. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 18.—John R. Quinn, national commander of the American Legion, this afternoon issued a statement expressing confidence that congress will pass the soldier insurance bonus bill over President Coolidge's veto.

GARMENT UNION ORDERS STRIKES

(Continued From Page 1.)

es, the police and the injunction judges.

In spite of the hatred of the Jewish Daily Forward-Sigman machine for the Communist paper, it looked doubtful if the machine would dare to thwart the wishes of the Chicago workers who were the best judges of the services of the DAILY WORKER.

It was known by many of the delegates also, that vice-president Meyer Perlestein, one of the arch supporters of the machine welcomed the support of the DAILY WORKER to the strikers during the darkest days of the struggle when the workers could not get no other newspaper's aid in Chicago. Perlestein was not backward at the time of the Sullivan injunction against the picketing in asking the Communist paper to "put in big headlines" in behalf of picketing.

Will Continue Fight. In spite of these facts, the convention leaders jammed thru a counter-resolution attacking the DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit as misleading the workers.

Undisturbed by the machine's hostility, the representatives of the two papers who were present, declared that the Communist papers would continue to fight shoulder to shoulder with the needle trades workers against the employers.

Endorse Russian Recognition. Recognition of Soviet Russia could not be prevented by the machine the chairman of the resolutions committee took occasion to attack the Russian government. It was significant that only the militants applauded the passage of the resolution. The administration, however, succeeded in preventing a resolution instructing delegates to the Copenhagen International Federation to vote for affiliation with the all Russian needle trades' workers on the grounds that it was affiliated with the Red Trade Union International.

Counter revolution in Russia was endorsed when \$200 was voted to the Russian anarchist Red Cross and \$1,000 relief to the anti-Soviet prisoners in Russia.

Hatred of Soviet Russia. Hatred of the machine for the workers and peasants' government of Russia flamed out in a lengthy speech by President Morris Sigman in which he said it was "not worth while" to communicate officially with the Soviet Republic.

Sigman's attack on Russia was patterned after the speeches that Samuel Gompers makes before Civic Federation and other employers' groups. It came in connection with a resolution fathered by Socialist party cliques asking Russia to release the prisoners held there for opposing the Soviet system. The resolution passed.

Delegates favoring Russia were not permitted to speak. The suppression of the pro-Russian forces was even more outrageous than at the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor, where five speakers in behalf of Soviet recognition succeeded in getting the floor before Matthew Woll and Gompers cut off debate and

began their lengthy harangues. The I. L. G. W. U. action—bearing the hall mark of the Forward and Samuel Gompers, is in striking contrast to that taken by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in session in Philadelphia.

Morris Sigman was re-elected president of the I. L. G. W. A. William F. Dunne came up for Sigman's abuse in connection with his attack on the expelled members. He assailed Dunne for opposing the Gompers' forces at Portland and praised the Portland convention for unseating him. This attack threw the convention into turmoil.

The rest of the Sigman machine was re-elected. The convention adjourned.

K. K. K.'S ROBBED OF ROBES IN NOTRE DAME; FEAR RIOT

Catholics Deny They Committed Outrage

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 18.—Eight Ku Klux Klansmen who were shorn of their nightshirts and masks here yesterday are still hunting those valuable garments. The K. K. K.'s were doing sentry duty on downtown streets here when a gang who didn't realize or didn't care that Klan robes cost a lot of jack, came up and tore the nightshirts from the sentries. There is to be a Klan konklave here, therefore the sentries.

The Klan officials charged that the disrobing act was done by students of Notre Dame university (Catholic). This the worthy fathers of Notre Dame deny, saying that their students were all in bed when the K. K. K.'s were disrobed.

The Klan also charges that the police refused to give them protection after the attack. The Klan want to hold a parade, but the police refused a permit. The klansmen say they will parade anyway. The police fear a general riot, they say. They say that the boys who attend Notre Dame are likely to give the Klan "what for."

Thousands of the nightshirt mob were gathering here yesterday and today from northern Indiana, southern Michigan and eastern Illinois.

H. W. Evans, imperial wizard of the Klan, is here from Atlanta, Ga., to lead the festivities.

To Fly Across Siberia. MOSCOW, May 18.—The Russian aviator Rosinsky contemplates to undertake the flight between Moscow and Vladivostok on a Junkers machine. If his experiment proves successful, this air-route will be regularly established.

TAXI!!
Patronize the 100 per cent Union
Prairie Cab.
CALL NORMAL 0028.

COURTS SUPREME OVER PRESIDENT, JUDGES' RULING

Cal's Bootlegger Friend Must Go To Jail

When Judge Landis appeared before the Wheeler senatorial committee in Washington a sort of time ago he was as sore as a boil at the president for pardoning a bootlegger who held the worthy Landis in contempt.

D. of J. "Seen." The judge said that he thought he knew more about the case than the president did, and that undoubtedly Grossman's friends had been up to some dirty work or he would not have been pardoned. It developed before the committee that the facts as they were presented to Presidents Harding and Coolidge differed very greatly in important details. This seemed to Landis to indicate that Grossman's friends had "seen" some one in the department of justice.

Taken to the Can. Judge Carpenter and Judge Wilkerson discussed the request of Grossman's attorney for extension of time or an appeal, and then denied it. Grossman was taken to the house of correction to begin his year's sentence.

The ruling of the court established a precedent, as it is the first time in the history of the judiciary that such a decision has been handed down.

Federal Judges Wilkerson and Carpenter told President Coolidge that when he pardoned Phillip Grossman he overstepped his powers. No one has the right to pardon a man sentenced for contempt of court. The decision means that the court's dignity is above the president's power. If you kill someone you can be pardoned but not if you step on the dignity of the courts.

Grossman was sentenced to one year in jail in February of 1921 by former Federal Judge Landis on a charge of contempt of court for violating an injunction to close his saloon. Efforts to secure a pardon for Grossman were started and the case was brought before President Harding. Harding's death put a temporary halt to the proceedings.

Judges Check President. Several Carpenter and Wilkerson, declared the president could not interfere in contempt cases, for to do so would rob the judiciary of its power.

Judges Check President. Several months ago, President Coolidge announced the pardon, and it then developed that Grossman had never served any of his jail sentence.

Judges Carpenter and Wilkerson declared the president could not interfere in contempt cases, for to do so would rob the judiciary of its power.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Officials of the department of justice today differed with Federal Judges Wilkerson and Carpenter, who held President Coolidge had no right to pardon Phillip Grossman, saloonkeeper, sentenced to prison for contempt of court. They said the president had an undeniable right, and should have it, to exercise clemency in such cases.

MORE THAN HALF ILLINOIS COAL MINES SHUT DOWN THROWING OVER 25,000 DIGGERS OUT OF WORK

By LELAND OLDS. (Federated Press Industrial Editor).

The fact that union coal miners cannot protect their standards unless they share actively in the control of finances and management is revealed in a report prepared for the Illinois Coal Operators' association by its vice-president, L. H. Smith.

Smith's investigation found universal recognition among operators of the fact that only well-financed and efficiently managed mines will be able to carry on at all during a period variously estimated at from one to five years. This, in Smith's opinion, means that a minimum of 60 per cent of the mines cannot and will not operate under competitive conditions.

While the present wage scale and competitive conditions continue. Clearly a union miner's job will depend upon his employment in a well-managed mine and enormous pressure will be brought to bear upon those employed in ill-managed properties to accept lower wages to enable the owners to succeed in the fight for markets.

Half Mines Idle.

The report shows that more than half the mines in Illinois are now idle and that approximately 25,000 union miners are out of a job. Out of 397 mines in the state only 197 are working. Of the 200 idle mines 18 are closed temporarily, 27 are idle with policy undetermined, 112 are closed indefinitely and 26 are wholly abandoned. The 138 abandoned or closed down indefinitely represent 21 per cent of last year's production and employ 25 per cent of the miners in the state.

The report continues in part: "The 197 mines now working produced during the last full coal year approximately 51,000,000 tons. These mines have a potential capacity at 75 per cent work time for the ready pro-

duction of 75,000,000 tons a year. These mines during April, 1924, operated at fewer than two days a week.

"Adding the 18 mines to be held idle only temporarily and some additional mines whose owners will undoubtedly feel disposed to take a chance on an improved demand during the fall and winter we shall, regardless of extreme curtailment of production as a result of the large number of mines closed, have an ample capacity to produce 80,000,000 to 85,000,000 tons of coal which is substantially in excess of any probable requirements.

Big Ones Survive.

"Among the large number of operators from whom information was sought there is apparent universal recognition of the fact that only those companies that are excellently financed, that have coal of representative character for their districts, whose management is alert and efficient, whose coal preparation is constantly maintained at a high standard and who finally enjoy a large and dependable clientele earned by many years of high class merchandising methods, can expect to carry on at all during an indefinite period variously estimated at from one to five years."

The report calls attention to the fact that in the previous most extreme depression in the coal industry at the end of the period 1911 to 1915, 110 Illinois mines closed down or were abandoned leaving 280 in a position to operate.

BLANKENSTEIN RELEASED FROM PRISON OFFERS TO WORK FOR THE PARTY

Israel Blankenstein was convicted on the charge of being the organizer of the Communist Party in the Pittsburgh territory in May, 1922, and sentenced to serve from two to four years in the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary. On May 11th, Comrade Blankenstein was released, having served his two years' minimum sentence. He sends the following telegram to the National Office of the Party:

Feeling fine. Ready for work after a short vacation. Will stay this week in Pittsburgh. Would like to spend week or two in St. Louis or New York. If you want me let me know where you would place me and I will arrange vacation opposite end. Address headquarters. Greetings all.

Joseph Martinovich, who was sentenced to three to five years in the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary on the same charge as Blankenstein, was released a few days earlier, having also served his entire minimum sentence. Both Blankenstein and Martinovich are held on deportation charges by the Federal authorities. Blankenstein being a citizen of Russia cannot be deported, since permission cannot be secured from the Soviet authorities for his entering

into Soviet Russia, by the United States government. Martinovich is to be deported to Jugo-Slavia after sixty days if the Federal authorities are successful in making their case.

Hoover's Russian Relief Testimony Hangs Prominently

(By The Federated Press) WASHINGTON, May 18.—Secretary Hoover's testimonial from the Russian government, which he proudly displays, framed, in his office wall, bears in richly illuminated and embellished Russian text this message: Mr. Herbert Hoover, Chairman American Relief Administration, Washington, D. C.

Sir: Whereas, in the period of a disastrous national catastrophe, the people of the United States, represented by the American Relief Administration, readily responded to the needs of the population, already emaciated by foreign intervention and blockade, in famine stricken parts of Russia and confederated republics;

Whereas, the A. R. A. did organize, on a most extensive scale, the supply and distribution of food products and other articles of prime necessity;

Whereas, due to the boundless and entirely unselfish efforts of the A. R. A. millions of people of all ages were saved from death, and entire localities, including many towns, escaped a threatened fearful calamity;

Whereas, at this time, with the cessation of the famine, the magnificent relief work of the A. R. A. is being concluded;

Be It Resolved by the Council of the People's Commissars in the name of the millions of people who have been saved, as well as in the name of the whole working people of Soviet Russia and of the Confederated Republics and before the whole world, to this organization and to its leader, Mr. Herbert Hoover, to its representative in Russia, Col. Haskell, and to all the workers of the organization, to express the most deeply felt sentiments of gratitude, and to state that all the people inhabiting the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics never will forget the aid rendered to them by the American People, thru the agency of the A. R. A., holding it to be a pledge of the future friendship of the two nations.

Acting President of the Council of the People's Commissars, Kamenev. Chief of the Administrative Department of the Council of People's Commissars, N. Gbrurov. Secretary of the Council of People's Commissars, L. Fotiev.

Soviet Exhibits Please Vienna. MOSCOW, May 18.—In connection with the Vienna exhibition, important deals in petroleum, turpentine, galoshes and home manufactured articles have been concluded for a total amount of over 15,000,000 gold rubles.

The Austrian press is unanimous in stating that the Soviet exhibits constituted the most interesting section of the Vienna fair.

LOVE FOR FASCISM, FEAR OF RUSSIA, IS U. S. POLICY

Hughes Likes 'Minority' Rule Of Mussolini

(By Intl. Workers Aid Service.)

Cordial relations between the United States and the Italian Fascist government have been undisturbed by the recent pronouncement against bourgeois democracy made by Benito Mussolini. Fascist dictator of Italy, who in a speech at Palermo on May 6th said, "You cannot lead nations without the mailed fist." This is in line with other utterances of his in the past, notably his statement: "In Italy it has been demonstrated that it is possible to govern outside, above and against all liberal ideas. We, the Fascists, are a minority, but we know what is best for the majority; and impose our will upon them."

There was never a moment's hesitation on the part of the United States to recognize the bloody dictatorship of Mussolini, while on the matter of recognition of Soviet Russia, Mr. Hughes, the secretary of state, declares he will not consider recognition of Soviet Russia because it is ruled by "a minority."

Russia's Claims For Damages.

A drive against recognition of Russia, or at least against the granting of credit to Soviet Russia, was launched in every country by groups of financiers who are insisting on the payment of old Russian debts. For instance, the Association of British creditors, which is most directly interested in the outcome of the present negotiations between Russia and England for the establishment of credit for Russia, did its utmost to cause the Anglo-Russian conference to collapse. But Russia had counter claims against the claims of the British. Russia put in claims for damages for the British participation in the Denikin, Kolchak, Wrangel and other white Russian attempts at counter-revolution which were in fact instigated by the British government. And already the British creditors of Russia are backing down. They have abandoned the demand for the return of confiscated and ruined property and are willing to accept compensation in the shape of concessions.

Recognition Inevitable.

Russia must have foreign credit in order to be able to purchase necessary products abroad. But all kinds of hardships are put in the way. It was easy for Kolchak to obtain credit with the American government. Recent revelations show that 198,833 rifle and 13,594,026 rounds of ammunition were sold by the American government to Kolchak, the counter-revolutionist, July 30, 1919, "for delivery to Siberia." These arms were supplied to Kolchak on easy credit. Only greed of capitalists for foreign markets can overcome the hatred for the Russian workers' republic. American exporters and investment interests are growing restive because of the United States Department of State policy, especially since the recognition of Soviet Russia by our next-door neighbor, Canada. The greed of the capitalists and the pressure of the laboring masses from below will force the capitalist governments to come to terms with Soviet Russia.

Soviet Agent Warns Against Fakers Who Issue Fake Passports

(By The Federated Press) MONTREAL, May 18.—Warning against unauthorized persons in the United States and Canada claiming to represent Russia is issued by Yasikoff, official agent of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Montreal. His official statement follows:

"In view of the information I have received that various parties in Canada and the United States calling themselves Russian and Ukrainian representatives are deceiving uninformed persons by issuing to them various documents and visas for the entry within the boundaries of the union which are not accepted by the representatives of the union abroad, I wish to announce that all questions regarding the rights of Soviet citizenship and entry within the boundaries of the union must be addressed to the official agent of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 212 Drummond street, Montreal, Que., Canada."

Communist Attacks Czech Government For Carpathians

MOSCOW, May 18.—Mr. Gatty, a member of the Mobecko-Slovakian Parliament and Communist deputy for the Carpathian Russians, bitterly attacked the government, in his speech in Parliament, for not having up to the present granted the region he represents the autonomy provided by the Treaty of St. Germain. Mr. Smeral, leader of the Parliamentary Communist faction, proposed that the administration of the Carpathian Russians be handed over to the Councils of Workers and Peasants' Deputies.

Fearful of the Communist successes in the elections in Carpathian Russia, and in an attempt to prevent Communist propaganda from penetrating into Rumania, the authorities have closed the Rumanian frontier.

FOREIGN BANKERS LOOK SMALL IN THE EYES OF SOVIET CHIEFS TODAY AS PROSPERITY GROWS IN RUSSIA

LONDON, May 18.—Soviet Russia is not so darned sure whether it wants a loan or not, according to statements made to a Daily Herald reporter by Litvinov, assistant Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and Sokolnikov, Commissar of Finance. The bankers who thought they could strangle Soviet Russia by choking off credits are now waking up to the fact that they were barking up the wrong tree. Russia is progressing and doesn't care who knows it. The Daily Herald story follows:

"There is only a danger of arriving too early in Russia, one can certainly never be too late," seemed to have been the comfortable theory on which the policy of the West in dealing with Moscow was based. A theory like this is too trifling and unreal to be true at any time, but if the incessant efforts of the Soviet Government in the past few years to attract the co-operation of the West lent the maxim of "Never too late," a resemblance of plausibility, realities today disclose the absurdity of the fallacious attitude of comfortable waiting. The impression one gets in Moscow today reveals that the optimists who predicted the possibility of a Russian revival without the help of the West were essentially justified.

The most striking indication of a change in the situation is the remarkable turn of public opinion towards a foreign loan. Only a few months ago the problem of a loan loomed large, and seemed to be the sole hope of salvation for internal reconstruction. Very soon recognition appeared but a stepping-stone towards obtaining a loan. All eyes were turned to Lombard street, for without its intervention the revival of Russian industry, transport, and agriculture seemed to be impossible. Then came a change, and there is now not only an incomprehensible feeling of difference, but a practically negative attitude towards a foreign loan.

A Loan Unnecessary.

Replying to my question as to what terms would be required for the impending loan, Litvinov surprised me by saying, "We are considering whether we would accept any loan at all. The situation is no longer what it was at Genoa or The Hague. A big loan certainly we are unable economically to digest, and a small one we hardly need." And Tchitcherin said, "We don't contemplate a big loan; we can use a loan only for productive purposes such as would be commercially profitable and would pay interest and sinking fund." This unexpected and surprising attitude among statesmen I found reflected in numerous talks with business men and private citizens everywhere. People who were most set upon the hope of getting a loan are now so struck with the progress that the country has made that many are loudly protesting that loan is unnecessary and dangerous to sound progress.

Sokolnikov, Commissar of Finance, one of the most prominent of Soviet statesmen, in a long interview today, made clear the reasons for this surprising change of attitude. "Two years ago," he said, "we had the choice of two courses. Theoretically we could have secured a speedy recovery of the country by the influx of foreign capital. But the unfriendliness of the West compelled us to take an alternative course, the slower, but steeper and surer development of our resources. The results of two years' efforts is evident in the soundness of our finances, which has been so strikingly demonstrated that it is unnecessary to dwell upon them; while the revival of industry and trade is obvious to every unprejudiced person. Our Budget is still only two-thirds of the pre-war Budget, but we can proudly point out that it is the only purely productive Budget in Europe today.

A Pacifist Budget.

"Our pacifist policy and the repudiation of militarism, navalism, and imperialism are already having financial results. Our entire expenditure under these headings is trifling in comparison not only with the Tsarist, but with most European Budgets. In addition there is a saving of a hundred million gold rubles (£10,000,000) a year in expenditure on the Church Synod and the Imperial Court. Poor that we are, we have spent in the last few years two hundred million rubles on the development of industry, and we are certain to increase the amount next year to 500 million.

"To understand our careful and 'timid' attitude to a foreign loan you must realize that foreign loans are usually given not for productive, but for military and strategic purposes. We could absorb practically unlimited resources for new strategic railways and for restoring the armament industries and enlarging the army, navy, and air fleet, but we refuse to contemplate, and we don't expect our new friends abroad to contemplate, any such things. For productive purposes alone the use of borrowed money is strictly limited. Industrial revival is a slow process, and must remain slow to be sound.

"I for one shall certainly refuse any attempt to undermine the steady growth of our financial and industrial revival by the influx of foreign gold. Our Budget is assured. This is undoubtedly a slow process, but since it reflects exactly the growth of the productive forces of industry and the increase of the area under tillage it constitutes an assurance of national and economic health."

Do you want to help the DAILY WORKER? Then get a new subscriber.

MAC DONALD KILLS NATIONALIZATION OF COAL MINES

Betrays Interests Of British Miners

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, May 18.—The House of commons today rejected a private member's bill for nationalization of mines by a vote of 264 to 168.

The MacDonald government took care to announce before the vote was taken that it was not back of the bill. The left wing of the British Labor party is exceedingly angry over the latest exhibition of duplicity on the part of the so-called Socialist government. They are now more firmly convinced than ever that the price paid by MacDonald for the premier-ship was an agreement with the Liberals that he would oppose the nationalization of mines and kill the capital levy, the two main links in the Labor party program.

The British Miners' federation, with over 1,000,000 members, is pledged to the nationalization of the mines. Its new secretary is A. J. Cook, a left winger. In a statement issued exclusively to the Workers Weekly, Communist organ, he stated that he was in favor of everything he stood for before his election—which is not usual—and among the things he stood for was the bill repudiated by the MacDonald government. While MacDonald is carrying out his agreement with the Liberals and the business elements who are supporting his government, he is violating his own pre-election stand and betraying the interests of the workers who made it possible for him to live in 16 Downing street.

Mr. Frank Hodges, former secretary of the miners' federation, now first lord of his majesty's navy, while an official of the union urged the miners to rely on the house of commons and not on their industrial power for the solution of their troubles. Now that he is a member of the government, he advises the miners that they can gain nothing the house of commons, but must pin their hopes on the power of their union.

While MacDonald and the right wing Socialists leap from one betrayal to another the influence of the Communists is growing. The best evidence of this is the increase in circulation of their official organ, the Workers Weekly.

Young Brazilian Is Out For Title Of Father Of Country

JUIZ DE FORA, Brazil, May 18.—A young fellow, eighteen years and one century, and the father of 48 children, has just announced his betrothal to a lady 95 years his junior.

Vincente Henrique Ferreira, the happy bridegroom, is happy to be the survivor of four such adventures as the one he is now about to embark on. Malthus never had a more dangerous and persistent enemy than Vincent. His last partner in the attempt to carry out Noah's order to the cargo of his ark, presented him with two healthy Brazilians only a few years ago and unless he runs up a record of 50 before he reports to St. Peter, he will consider his life's ambition unfulfilled.

The man who is almost entitled to the title of "The Father of His Country," is as black as the ace of spades and served three masters before slavery was abolished. Only six of his children are girls. His male descendants are prevented from carrying arms for fear they might take it into their head to overthrow the government. When asked how many grand-children he had, he referred the reporter to the Bureau of Vital Statistics and the bible. Vincent's latest female acquisition is pretty and is fond of children. Which, taken in connection with Vincent's record, speaks louder than words.

Dollars For Dolls Needed By Wife Of Steel Strike Victim

The wife of the steel strike victim, Jacob Dolla, who is still serving out his unjust term in prison, is appealing for aid from friends among the readers of the DAILY WORKER. Mrs. Barbara Dolla has written again to express her thanks for the donations she has already received and informs us that she is in need, "for here the work is so slack and getting from bad to worse; three days a week and six hours a day."

"A Dollar for Dolla" is a slogan we used some time ago to solicit help for the unfortunate worker who was imprisoned by steel trust operatives for his participation in the strike of 1919. It is a good one to keep alive, so that his widow may not suffer thru neglect.

Contributions may be sent in care of the DAILY WORKER, or directly to Mrs. Barbara Dolla, Lebanon, Pa.

BRITISH RADICALS CONDEMN PHILIP SNOWDEN'S BUDGET WHILE LIBERALS AND TORIES PRAISE IT HIGHLY

LONDON.—Conservatives, liberals and right wing Socialists greet the first Labor government budget, prepared by Philip Snowden, chancellor of the exchequer, as a satisfactory tax measure.

"It is not a Socialist budget," declares George Lansbury who represents Poplar, a radical London slum area.

Bob Smillie of the miners wished Snowden had been more advanced on the land tax question. The president of the London chamber of commerce is glad that the "Labor government is as determined as either of the older parties to maintain the financial stability of the country."

Austen Chamberlain, former conservative chancellor, assured the Imperial Commercial association that "the chancellor is eminently conservative."

The liberals approve of the budget in every detail. They congratulate themselves on having allowed Labor to take office.

The budget is not revolutionary. It is for the most part a logical successor of former budgets. But it furthers free trade by abolishing, August 1,

the tariff duties on autos and other commodities imposed as a war measure in 1915.

The tax on inhabited houses is abolished. It had hit the poor much harder than the rich, since the poor spend a far larger part of their earnings on housing than the rich.

The discussion among members of parliament after Snowden had made his speech turned chiefly on whether the government would have money enough for its social reform policy. With over \$130,000,000 slashed from government revenue, there will be less than \$20,000,000 surplus to spend on housing, greater unemployment relief, widows' pensions, etc.

Doheny, Jr., Excused From Testifying On Order Of Court

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Edward L. Doheny, Jr., son of the lessee of naval oil reserve No. 1, today was excused from testifying before the special oil grand jury here, by a court order.

When young Doheny refused to testify last week, the jury sought an order to compel him to do so. Doheny, Jr., yesterday filed an answer declaring he believed the government was attacking his transactions with Albert B. Fall and claimed his testimony might incriminate him.

Despite the argument of Atee Pomerene, government counsel, that he would be given immunity, Justice Hitz ruled that he need not testify.

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GARY GETS MOST PROFITS EVER FROM 8 HOUR DAY

Over \$50,000,000 In First Three Months

By LELAND OLDS.
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

Announcement that U. S. Steel corporation profits for the first 3 months of the year exceeded those of any peacetime quarter in the history of the corporation proves that Judge E. H. Gary is a prophet grown senile—if he ever was more than a propagandist. The complete refutation which it gives to his gloomy predictions about the abolition of the 12-hour shift should cause his future utterances to be taken for the propaganda of big business.

Scarcely a year ago Gary predicted that the abolition of the 12-hour shift would necessitate a 15 per cent increase in the price of steel products. But the 12-hour shift has been abolished and without raising prices the steel corporation has made a profit of \$50,075,445 in three months. It exceeds by more than 90 per cent the average quarterly profits of the five years preceding the war.

Depression Doesn't Dent Gary. Gary's remarks after the directors' meeting give the impression of a man so cushioned by wealth and the huge surplus profits of his concern that he has grown callous to difficulties and worries of the ordinary citizen. He said in part:

"At the present time there is no good reason for the depression. The fundamental conditions of the country were never better. There are inequalities, injustices, as between different lines of economic activity. (Wage earners will agree to this, also farmers). But this country has prospered and is prospering in spite of those things and it is only a question of time when the man of courage and patience will find that he never had a reason to fear as to the final solution of the problems which circumstances presented. (Easy for the multimillionaire but how about the man to whom loss of a job means the abrupt stoppage of a bare subsistence wage). Our country is rich, the cash in circulation very large and the ability to pay is slowly but not regularly increasing."

No Cheer for Workers. This little message of hope from the dictator of the steel industry is recommended to the families of the hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers and to the millions threatened with wage reductions.

Prosperity in the steel industry during the first quarter was not limited to the dominating corporation. The seven leading companies including Bethlehem, Republic Iron & Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Gulf States, Colorado Fuel & Iron and Inland Steel reported combined profits of \$74,347,963 as compared with \$50,499,699 during the same period a year ago, an increase of nearly 50 per cent.

But there is good ground for the suspicion that the steel industry has been deliberately crowding a large portion of the year's production and profits into the first quarter in order to make possible a short, sharp depression in which to deflate labor.

DAWES REPORT LOOKED UPON AS PLOT TO MAKE GERMANY ECONOMIC VASSAL OF THE UNITED STATES

By LOUIS LOCHNER
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

BERLIN.—Despite the May 4 election in which the monarchists failed to gain as expected, the Communists surpassed their own hopes, opinion in labor and radical circles is growing that the Dawes reparations report is an attempt to make Germany an economic and financial colony of the United States.

As one radical economist puts it: "American capitalism needs no longer fight with American labor over importing cheap alien labor, and it can in fact join in the nationalistic cry, America for the Americans."

The Dawes report provides a means to take over German industry. The only country that can take over this industry is the United States. America will use cheap German skilled labor for increasing the profits of American investors—and without having to import these laborers to the United States."

The first step toward undoing what socialization there has been in Germany thus far has just been taken, by reorganizing the state-owned railways as a separate concern, independent of the ministry of communications, under whose direction they were thus far operated. The minister of communications has been made general director of the German railways. But the principle has been put into practice that the railways are a distinct undertaking.

Ludendorff, who "captured" Halle, almost addressed a mass meeting of the extreme nationalists and antisemitists in Berlin. Almost—but at the decisive moment, when it became apparent that the Communists would break up the meeting, the hero preferred not to come. He had been advertised to speak as Kurt Erich—which to the initiated meant Erich Ludendorff. But the Communists got wind of this and mobilized their forces. Instead of a Ludendorff speech there was a merry street fight, in which both sides used clubs and knives until the police interfered. Political arguments of this kind are

Potomac's Flood Sweeps Capitol's Squatters To Sea

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Rich loafers leaned over the rails of the two million-dollar concrete Key bridge here and watched the bodies and homes of poverty stricken "squatters" sweep down the Potomac river after the Baltimore and Ohio canal bank broke. About twenty houses of these poor rebels against landlords were swept away in the flood.

Where an earlier pedestrian saw an old woman in cheap calico trying to bail out her little house, later passers saw the small building leap in the air, then plunge and dive from sight in the raging waters. "The rich live high and dry," commented Edward J. Irvine, who saw the flood sweeping away the poor squatters, "but even the elements of nature are against the poor until they learn to organize and strike their masters."

ACTORS' UNION BINDS SELF WITH 10-YR. CONTRACT

By LUDWELL DENNY.
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

NEW YORK, May 18.—Ten years of peace on the American stage is forecast by the contract signed between the Actors' Equity Association, American Federation of Labor, and the new Managers' Protective Association, which controls 75 per cent of the New York productions. An anti-union managers' group with 11 New York shows and a few on tour are holding out, but it is expected that they will be forced to sign with the union before June 1, when the old contract expires. Besides the new M. P. A. contract, Equity has agreements with the remaining or independent managers and with practically all road and tent shows. The union has about 10,000 members.

The contract with the M. P. A. nominally permits companies consisting of 20 per cent non-Equity members, it provides that non-members must pay into the union treasury a sum equal to initiation dues and fees and continue to pay amounts equal to membership dues. Most of the Broadway shows are already 95 per cent Equity casts. The managers agree to employ no expelled Equity member and no member delinquent in dues. The advantage of the contract to Equity is that no actor hereafter will have a good excuse to stay out of the union, for financial or other reasons.

Equity agrees not to engage in sympathetic strikes, not to close its membership rolls or raise initiation fees for 25 years. It agrees not to interfere with the subject matter, text, or casting of plays, nor to dictate salaries except of chorus girls (now \$30 a week in New York and \$35 on tour).

A joint board of arbitration with an umpire shall decide all disputes under the contract, which runs for 10 years.

At a union ratification meeting which voted 1,200 to 1 for the agreement, President John Emerson said: "Aside from a few die-hard Fidelity leaguers (and their number seems to be decreasing daily), there won't be five actors in the whole of America playing the class of engagements covered by this agreement who will remain outside the Equity Association, for every possible motive for staying out has been taken away from them and every possible motive for the managers' trying to keep them out has been taken away from him, as in the future there will be allowed no non-Equity casts into which the manager might put the actor who leaves the Equity, and thus try to form a group to oppose the Equity and its aims."

Three Meetings Of Rail Labor Men Take Up Vital Issues

Three railroad labor organizations are holding their triennial conventions this week. They are the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, who are meeting in Cleveland; Switchmen's Union of North America, which is meeting in Denver, and the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, which is meeting at Newark, N. J.

These three organizations represent hundreds of thousands of workers in all parts of North America. The most important problem that will be discussed at these conventions will be the abolition of the railroad labor board thru the passing of the Howell-Barkley railway labor act, which is now before congress.

Since the last convention of the telegraphers they have started a bank in St. Louis which has deposits of more than \$4,000,000.

Oppose C. P. P. A. Politics will play an important part in the discussion at the convention of the switchmen. There has developed a strong opposition to further participation in the Conference for Progressive Political Action within the union.

The oilers will be faced with the problem of how to raise the pay of their members who are in the government employ, which is a fair section. The government is both a slave driver and a darn poor payer of wages, the oilers declare.

A lover of decorations who swiped \$15,000 of trophies from Masonic temple at 912 North LaSalle street, is still at large, police say.

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

"I'm afraid we can't do it, Squiggle Bugs!" "Let me get hold there!" "Have some peanuts, Mr. Elephant!" "O Uncle Wiggly! I didn't mean to do it!"

MEMBERSHIP, ATTENTION!

Continuing the work of familiarizing the party membership with the united front policy of the party in relation to the Farmer-Labor party, the central executive committee has arranged a series of meetings at which Comrade James P. Cannon will speak on the question of the party labor party policy. The meetings arranged will be held in the following cities:

- May 21—Philadelphia, Pa.
- May 23—Buffalo, N. Y.
- May 24—Pittsburg, Pa.
- May 25—Cleveland, Ohio; mass meeting, Labor temple, 2536 Euclid avenue, at 3 p. m.
- May 26—Detroit, Mich.; House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin, corner Gratiot, at 8 p. m.

Every party member is urged to attend these meetings and branches to see to it that at least some members of the branch attend so that a further report can be made at the branches.

Trachtenberg Tour

List of Western Dates. The list of Trachtenberg's western dates follows. Addresses of halls and hours of meetings will be published later where they are not given here:

- Tuesday, May 20, Butte, Mont.
- Saturday, May 24, Superior, Wis.
- Sunday, May 25, St. Paul, Minn.
- Monday, May 26, Minneapolis, Minn.

"Two Republics" To Be Exhibited In Newark Friday Night

NEWARK, N. J., May 18.—The new Soviet film, "Russia and Germany," which was shown so successfully for the first time in New York City at the Central Opera House, will be shown for the first time in Newark, N. J., on Friday evening, May 23rd at 8 p. m. at the Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 So. 14th St.

In Germany, scenes were taken at great risk to the camera man because of the Fascists at work wrecking the young labor government at Saxony, and the great political Communist demonstrations where hundreds of thousands paraded the streets, with the leaders, Remelle, Heckert, Clare Zetkin and others agitating among the masses.

In Russia, the work of the Soviets is now quite different, building up the industries in the most efficient and modern methods available. There are complete scenes of the Moscow international agricultural exposition showing Russia years ago, the meagre huts in which the peasants lived and the modern, sanitary houses being built by the Soviet government for the workers.

Then the problem of taking care of the millions of orphans left in Russia after the great famine, seems to be solved by the excellent work of the Commune Homes. There are complete scenes showing these children at work and at play, especially it is interesting to see them at play in the John Reed Home where a drama written by the children is being played.

This is the best film released by the Friends of Soviet Russia, both in photograph, in titling and dramatic interest. The film is being shown for the relief of the struggling German workers.

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

NEW YORK CITY Party Activities

The Workers Party "Labor Party Policy" will be discussed at a general membership meeting to be held on Tuesday evening, May 20th, at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second avenue, near 9th street. James P. Cannon, member of the C. E. C., of the Workers Party, will speak. Members are urged to attend this meeting. Admission is by membership card only.

NEW YORK CITY ORGANIZATIONS, ATTENTION!

District No. 2, Workers Party, has arranged a grand excursion and moonlight dance on the Hudson river for Saturday, June 28th. The commodious steamer Clermont, having a capacity of 3,000, has been chartered for this occasion.

Friendly organizations are urged to keep this date in mind and not arrange for any affairs that week.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

SOVIETS WIPING ANNUAL DEFICITS OFF THE SLATE

1923-24 Budget Shows Healthy Condition

MOSCOW, May 18.—The budget of the Union of Socialist Republics for the year 1923-24 amounts to 1,750,000,000 gold roubles. In 1922-23 the deficit constituted 37.9 per cent, and, according to plans for 1923-24, it will be 21.5 per cent of all the expenditures, thus amounting to 356,800,000 gold roubles. It will be covered partly by credit operations and partly by currency issues.

The currency issues in 1923-24 amounted to 399,020,000 gold roubles (23.4 per cent of all federal revenues), and in 1923-24 they are expected to amount to not more than 180,000,000 gold roubles (10 per cent of all the expected revenues).

Less Tax in Kind. The tax in kind (grain tax) will not exceed 3.2 per cent of the revenues of the budget of 1923-24, while in 1922-23 it amounted to 10 per cent. A characteristic feature of the federal budget of 1923-24 is the fact that it is expressed in gold currency and that it is to be carried out partly in chervontzy and partly in Soviet roubles, according to the rate of exchange of the chervontzy.

In 1923-24 the part played by the revenues not derived from taxes (such as revenues from government properties and enterprises) has increased. During the year which has come to a close the revenues not derived from taxes have yielded 476,810,000 gold roubles (49.8 per cent of all federal revenues), and in 1923-24 the sum is expected to be doubled, i. e., to amount to over 800,000,000 gold roubles (52.9 per cent of all federal revenues). For the year 1922-23, not less than 400,000,000 gold roubles were granted as subsidy to the nationalized industries, and in 1923-24 it is proposed to appropriate for that purpose 69,000,000 gold roubles out of the budget resources.

Transport Subsidy Lessens. In 1922-23 the transport system, together with the postal and telegraph, received from the federal budget a subsidy of 151,000,000 gold roubles. In 1923-24 it is expected that the expenditures for the transport and the postal and telegraph system will amount to 693,000,000 gold roubles, thus reducing the subsidies to 34,000,000 gold roubles.

Considerable assistance will be given to agriculture, namely, 72,000,000 gold roubles. Altogether it is intended to spend out of the budget resources of 1923-24, 184,000,000 gold roubles for the financing of all branches of national economy.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

BRANCH MEETINGS.

MONDAY, MAY 19th. N. S. English Branch, 2409 N. Halsted, Imperial Hall. Open educational meeting at which Comrade Max Schactman, editor of the "Young Worker," will speak on "Communists in the Trade Unions." Outsiders welcome. Italian Cicero, 1402 S. 50th Court, Cicero. Douglas Park English, 3222 Douglas Blvd. Italian 19th Ward, 1103 S. Loomis Street.

TUESDAY, MAY 20th. Ukrainian No. 1, 1532 W. Chicago, 3rd floor, Ukrainian Club. Russian Pullman Branch, 11453 S. Park Avenue, Pullman.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21st. Mid-City English, Emmet Memorial Hall, Taylor and Ogden. Douglas Park Jewish, 3420 W. Roosevelt, Liberty House. Englewood English, 6414 S. Halsted. Czechoslovak, No. 51, 2548 S. Homan Avenue. Czechoslovak Women's Cicero, 22nd and Cicero, 57th Avenue and 22nd Place, Cicero. Czechoslovak Women's No. 1, 1825 S. Loomis St., 2nd floor.

THURSDAY, MAY 22nd. Italian 19th Ward, 1103 S. Loomis. Scandinavian W. S. Zeich's Hall, corner Cicero and Superior West. Italian 11th Ward W. S. No. 2, 2439 S. Oakley Street, downstairs. Scandinavian Karl Marx, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. Finnish Branch, 2409 N. Halsted, Imperial Hall. On Wednesday, May 21st, Comrade Ernest Ettlinger will speak before the North Side English Branch of the Young Workers League at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted Street on the subject, "The Need for a Labor Party."

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

The next meeting of the City Central Committee will be held on Tuesday, May 20th, at 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Workers Lyceum. There will be a very lively meeting and special reports on the Illinois Miners' convention, the State Farmer-Labor convention, and the Needle Trades' convention will be given by Comrade J. W. Johnstone, A. Swaback, Martin Abern, and others. In addition there will be important business to discuss. The attendance at the City Central Committee has steadily increased and the delegates are aware of the fact that the City Central Committee is the real political body of Local Chicago Workers Party. Outsiders are also invited to attend these meetings.

FASCISTI RUIN ONCE RADICAL GARMENT LOCAL

Amalgamated Italians Fight Russia

"Fascisti" officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Local No. 270, managed to manipulate their clique into giving the Executive Board of the union full power to act in support of the "political prisoners" of Soviet Russia. This action was at the last meeting of the local that two years ago was called the "most revolutionary" in the Amalgamated.

O. Cesaroni is president of Local 270 and was elected by the left-wing element to which he claimed to belong at the time. Power went to his head and now Cesaroni pretends that he is an Anarchist. He directs the local in the most reactionary channels possible.

Frank Pellegrino attempted to get the floor on the question of the Russian "political prisoners" but Cesaroni cut him short and delivered a long, slimy tirade against the Communists and Russia and forced the resolution thru without the amendment which would have given the local members a chance to consider their action.

Yellow and Black. A Socialist business agent of the union, L. Chiostra, joined the president and O. DeFalcas, another business agent and alleged "Anarchist," in railroading the motion thru the protests of various members.

Pellegrino says that Local 270 has no resolutions this year at the Amalgamated convention, whereas two years ago they had many advanced proposals, such as the shop committee system, affiliation of the Amalgamated with the Red Trades International, week work, and a 40-hour week.

"These local 'Fascist' forget there are political prisoners in this country and in Italy and many other countries, but they must go to Russia to defend the counter-revolutionaries, who well enough deserve to be where they are," Pellegrino remarked on the foul betrayal of his local union by their officials.

Oregon Petitions For Farmer-Labor Place On Ballot

PORTLAND, Ore., May 18.—The Oregon Farmer-Labor Party has filed a sample petition with the Secretary of State of the State of Oregon. This petition is for the purpose of putting the Farmer-Labor Party ticket on the ballot this fall. They must have 10,000 signatures of qualified electors before the party ticket can be placed on the ballot.

The party has opened up their headquarters at 515 Worcester Bldg., Portland, Oregon, and are going to carry on an active campaign and put a full ticket in the field this fall. They will immediately begin an active organization campaign all over the state. They will send delegates to the National convention in St. Paul June 17th. Otto Newman is chairman and Franklin L. Rusmisl, Secretary-Treasurer of the State Central Committee.

Best People Get Jolt From Police; House Scofflaws

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 18.—As the second step in their drive on bootlegging in Illinois' capital city, the booze squad of the local police force has served ultimatums on owners of buildings housing bootleggers to get new tenants.

Owners failing to heed this warning will be served with injunctions vacating the buildings for a year. The owners, many of them of Springfield's "best" families, were "surprised" when advised their properties housed bootleggers.

Another Bank Busted.

SIoux FALLS, S. D., May 18.—Another state bank has fooled the workers and farmers who had deposits in its keeping. The Dakota Trust and Savings Bank of this city suspended business and was placed in the hands of the state superintendent of banking.

No definite reason for failure was made public, although it is intimated by officials, that withdrawals during the last six weeks had depleted reserves.

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

OUR DAILY PATTERN



A DAINTY "MORNING" FROCK 4669. This is attractive for gingham, linen, chambray, repp or crepe. Striped seersucker and linene in combination would be pleasing. In black satene with pipings or bindings of cretone, this style would be very effective.



A DAINTY FROCK FOR A TINY MISS 4695. Crepe, gingham, printed voile or linen could be used for this style. The pockets may be finished at the edges with fancy stitching, and the paws, eyes and tail worked out in embroidery, or stitchey.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 4 3/4 yards of 36 inch material. To trim with contrasting material as illustrated requires 1/2 yard.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps, DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

LEAD POISONED PAINTER CURES SELF BY FAST

Same Method Good For Other Ills

To the DAILY WORKER: What doctors and medicine could not do was accomplished by a strong power of will.

Benjamin Rifkin, who is a member of Painters Union, Local 144, Chicago, had been suffering from lead colic for a number of years and cured himself by fasting for five weeks. During the course of this fast, he encountered and overcame many difficulties. In the first week he found it was necessary for him to take cold baths several times during the day and drink water mixed with acid juice. The second week it was necessary to use compresses as the knees became weak. In order to prevent the gums from bleeding he chewed gum. The third and fourth weeks, encouraged by the success of his experiment, he forced himself to take long walks each day, in the cold January outdoors, and massaging the body with snow as it came in thru the open window of his room.

The crisis of the whole experiment came during the fifth week when he felt no pain, but the body had become weakened to such an extent that he fainted, was feverish and sleepless. However, he overcame all this and after the fifth week began eating gradually, continuing his diet to raw fruits and vegetables.

During the time of his fast he lost 32 pounds. He has, however, regained all he lost in weight and six pounds in addition. Now he is back to work and says, "I feel fine and if I should ever again be troubled by lead colic I shall try my own 'nature cure.'"

It is interesting to note that during the five weeks of the fast, Mr. Rifkin had no assistance of any kind, either from doctors, friends or family. In fact, his wife knew nothing about it, as he told her he was going away to take a cure offered by some hospital in Milwaukee. Instead, he rented a room at the Metropole Hotel, Milwaukee, and proceeded with determination to cure himself. He succeeded.

Yipsel Re-Union Big Success. The reunion of former active members of the Young Peoples Socialist League, held at Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch boulevard, last Saturday night, certainly attracted a big crowd.

Not only those former Yipsels who joined the ranks of "tired radicals" have showed their great interest, but also those who consistently kept up their activity thru the channels of the Young Workers League and Workers party were in full attendance. A liberal representation from the present Y. W. L. worthies made of the occasion a real gathering of the clans.

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

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- 379 King Enjoys Himself. Hugo
- 396 Embers. Mr. and Mrs. Haldeman-Julius
- 90 Mikado. Gilbert
- 81 Pelleas and Melisande. Maeterlinck

- 316 Prometheus. Aeschylus
- 308 She Stoops to Conquer. Goldsmith
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- 99 Tartuffe. Moliere
- 46 Salome. Wilde
- 54 Importance of Being Earnest. Wilde
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- 376 Woman of No Importance. Wilde
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- 226 The Anti-Semites. Schnitzler

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- 304 What Great Women Have Said About Men
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- 56 Wisdom of Ingersoll
- 106 Aphorisms. Sand
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- 35 Maxims. Rochefoucauld
- 154 Epigrams of Ibsen
- 197 Witticisms. De Sevinge
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- 342 Hints on News Reporting
- 326 Hints on Short Stories
- 126 Book of Synonyms
- 25 Rhyming Dictionary
- 78 Hints on Public Speaking
- 82 Common Faults in English
- 127 What Expectant Mothers Should Know
- 81 Care of the Baby
- 136 Child Training
- 137 Home Nursing
- 14 What Every Girl Should Know. Mrs. Sanger
- 91 Manhood: Facts of Life
- 83 Marriage. Besant

THE DAILY WORKER

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Re-electing Hooper

Ben Hooper has just been re-elected chairman of the Railroad Labor Board. This announcement should spur on organized Labor and the farmers to demand that the board be abolished immediately.

This is the same Mr. Hooper under whose regime the overwhelming majority of decisions involving wage disputes or working conditions were rendered against the workers. This is the same Hooper who inspired and organized the open shop campaign of the railway capitalists against the shop crafts in the national strike of 1922.

It is precisely such a policy which Mr. Hooper will pursue as head of the Railway Labor Board. His re-election as chairman will only whet his anti-worker appetite and he will swing the club against the workers more freely.

The poor farmers and the workers in general are also vitally interested in getting rid of this piece of dangerous strikebreaking machinery. What is being done to the railway workers will be done to the miners, the seamen, and other organizations of labor that dare challenge the right of the employing class to exploit the working class.

A blow struck against this strikebreaking board will be a blow struck against the capitalist railway law robbing the masses and enriching the exploiters.

"We" and Russia

The disclosures made by THE DAILY WORKER, completely fastening on the State and War Departments of "our" government unpardonable guilt for a series of crimes against the Workers' and Peasants' Soviet Republic of Russia, are particularly timely now.

Today there is no more insolent and determined enemy of the First Workers' and Farmers' Soviet Republic than the United States. The revelations of THE DAILY WORKER, coming at a time when the trend toward the resumption of normal relations with the Russian government is rapidly accelerating its pace everywhere in Europe and Asia, only serve to prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that it has been the plan and desire of our capitalist class alone and not the charges made against the Soviet Republic that is responsible for the continued strained relations.

France, the hotbed of European intrigue, monarchist and capitalist, against the welfare of Soviet Russia, is about to make a complete change of policy. Poincare is being sent to the scrap heap by the opposition deluge of the last election. Japan is again seeking to negotiate with the Soviet Government. Belgium is making concrete steps to resume friendly relations. Germany is preparing to make adequate amends to the Russian Republic for the outrageous raid on the Soviet commercial mission. In England the negotiations are now in the committee stage. Judging by the lack of adverse publicity in the press, it is safe to state that tangible progress is being made by the negotiators.

Everybody is moving forward except the American capitalist government. Messers Hughes and Weeks are still busy forging documents about the Soviet Government's plan to hoist the red flag over the White House. The evidence uncovered by THE DAILY WORKER affords irrefutable proof that the United States Government is making these charges only to hide its own infamous crimes against Soviet Russia. The evidence unearthed by us convicts the State and War Departments of preparing the basest attack not only against the Russian masses but even more so against the American workers and farmers.

Now that the drift toward Russian recognition is becoming so marked and that the American government has been shown up in its true light as being responsible for a no small part of the misery upon the Soviet Republic by its foreign and domestic capitalist-monarchist enemies it is doubly imperative for the workers and farmers of this country to clean house politically and to achieve the immediate resumption of peaceful relations with the Workers and Farmers Soviet Republic of Russia.

Wealth hath its drawbacks as well as poverty. A rich English ship owner died of shock on learning that he made over four million dollars on several cargoes. We did not hear that any of the men who manned his ships died for the same reason.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY.

Pullman Heads Tell Slavery Plans

Without this tag he cannot pass the doors. When yesterday afternoon came, certain of the workers—among them some who had taken part in the strike—found their tags gone. When they complained, they were simply told that they would have to visit the employment office and be re-hired. Many of those who went back were forced to work side by side with scabs, who were kept there under the protection of the inside police.

That there would be no discrimination against the strikers when they returned to work was the promise made by James McLaren, manager of the Pullman Company. McLaren told me yesterday—without knowing who I was—that he does not propose to take back all of the strikers. "I am going to let some of the scabs stay on," he said. "I did make the statement that I would take back whom I pleased and fire whom I pleased, and I propose to stick to it."

McLaren, a corpulent man with weak blue eyes, whined pitifully about the lack of profits that the company suffered. "The car business has dropped off terribly within the past few months," he said. "We have to meet competition from all over the country, and this was a case of making a reduction or going out of business."

Pullman Has No Competition.

Figures sent out by the Interstate Commerce Commission tell a different story. Pullman is universally known as the only corporation in the country, Standard Oil not excepted, that has no competition. In the manufacture of passenger cars Pullman is supreme. It not only operates its own cars on its own lines, but it is paid by other companies who want the privilege of using Pullman cars on their lines. Pullman has a practical monopoly. When the tax reports were made out last year, and every possible and impossible deduction had been made, the company still showed a surplus, over and above all dividends, of \$28,000,000. In order to escape the surtax, they proposed to make improvements on the line. They offered to spend the money in any and in all ways—excepting for higher wages for the workers.

"The riveters get enough money anyway," said McLaren, in an attempt to strengthen his case. "Some of them get as high as \$1.18 an hour." He had selected with cool deliberation the highest wage that any riveter can make. And this wage is made, under the piece-rate system, only by speeding up faster than the rest of the workers can go. The average wage of the riveters does not amount to a dollar an hour.

McLaren Scabbed in Great Strike.

Why the workers should be dissatisfied with this wage is a thing that McLaren doesn't see. As he told the story of his rise in the company, he became the successful business man, elevated high over the day workman. "I used to work sixty hours a week myself, at the rate of thirteen and a half cents an hour, and thought nothing of it." His chest expanded as far as it could—his stomach interfered.

When the strike of 1894 came along, I stayed in the shop. I never joined a union and I never struck."

"Only the unskilled workers were slashed. None of the skilled groups in the shop has been touched. Riveters are not skilled workmen."

No Cars For a Month.

If riveters are not skilled workmen, it is hard to understand why it was

impossible to get men trained in a short time to take the place of the strikers. During the month ending April 1, the company turned out 144 passenger cars—a record production. It was in a fair way to break that record up to April 14, when some of the riveters quit. From that day to this, not a single car was manufactured. There were plenty of scabs to do the work, but none that could be trained to make rivets that would get past the inspectors. The operation of riveting was too highly skilled for mere novices to handle.

Unions Get His Goat.

"No, I can't believe in unions," said McLaren. "They are a force for discontent, fostered by the foreign element that is so hard to handle. We are perfectly fair to our men. For instance, we have an old-age pension system. If a man has worked for us continuously for twenty years, and is seventy years old, or is totally disabled, we give him a pension of 10 per cent of his salary." McLaren did not mention the fact that if a man has been guilty of murmuring against the company during these twenty years he finds his "pension" mysteriously withdrawn.

"Nothing is gained by unions," McLaren went on. "In 1922 John Holmgren, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, had a tag day for the benefit of the Chicago shophmen, then on strike. Most of what he got he kept for himself and the union treasury."

A Regular Pullman Lie.

That this is a deliberate lie can be proved by documents now on file at the local headquarters of the union. Every cent collected went into locked boxes, which were taken to headquarters and counted several times by different officials. Every striker who got a benefit signed papers naming the amount he received. The two accounts tally exactly.

"The workers don't realize that the social activity they get under the auspices of the company is much better for them." There is certainly no doubt that it is better for the company. The Pullman News, gotten out by the publicity department, is a fawning, smirking little magazine, containing publicity for those men who are the most willing among the slaves. James Keeley, publicity manager and editor of the paper, admitted to me that he knows nothing about the strike. "My job is to keep in touch with the activities of the workers," was his statement. As far as Keeley is concerned, fights for decent conditions and better wages are not things that matter to the workers. Courtesy to passengers on the cars is more important. Keeley is right. It is more important—for the company.

"So McLaren doesn't mind working all day for thirteen and a half cents an hour?" said one of the men who had heard the statement. "Well, some of us have been here longer than he has, and we do mind it and we propose to do something about it."

The DAILY WORKER makes McLaren nervous. He claims that it helped to foster discontent and that it prolonged the strike. He squirmed uncomfortably when the name of the paper was mentioned.

The Cardinal and the Knight.

"Why did Cardinal Mundelein make Carry a Knight of St. Gregory?" McLaren was asked. "Was it for his services to the workers?"

The watery blue eyes widened. "Why, Carry wouldn't get anything out of Mundelein for doing things for the workers. It's understood that that honor was for something he did for the Church."

Blaming It On Congress

The signs of a serious industrial depression are multiplying. The textile industry is shot to pieces. Bituminous mining is at a low ebb. The production of steel is falling so rapidly that there is being considered a substantial price-cutting campaign to stave off the shutdown of more furnaces. The automobile industry, which only a month ago was the banner industry, is now operating at 20 per cent below capacity in many centers. Even the building industry, which for some time has maintained a steady pace of increased contracts, is slowing up considerably.

This state of affairs is being capitalized by the employing class in many ways. First of all, there is increasing evidence of preparation for a national wage-cutting campaign. In the shoe and steel industries the workers have already had their pay slashed in several cases. The press of the bosses, as usual, is paving the way for such inroads on the meagre wages of the workers.

Then, the same capitalist press is attempting to convince the working masses that Congress is responsible for bad business. The fact that the House dared repudiate Coolidge on the bonus question and the disaster that has overcome the millionaires' Mellon tax scheme are cited as having had harmful effects on business.

To the extent that there is an iota of honesty in these statements of the kept editors, they betray an ignorance of the most elementary rudiments of economics. We have never lost any love on Congress. But to blame the puppet show on Capitol Hill for the collapse of the steel industry, for the depression threatening the building industry, or the bottom falling out of the textile industry, is the height of asininity. This condition which industry is assuming depends on and arises out of far more fundamental factors.

For sometime, agriculture, t heading industry

of the country has been down and out. Almost half of the population of the country has been in the throes of an economic crisis for the past five years. It was obvious to every observer that the building and railway needs would be met in time. The ravages of the boll evil could not be discounted in analyzing the trend of the textile market. The increasing competition met by American farmers in the world market is not the fault of Congress.

All this talk of Congress being to blame for the impending industrial crisis is just that much balderdash. Such arrant nonsense is not found in the financial papers read by the big bankers and manufacturers. It is handed out only to the masse to mislead them and hide the basic causes of the crisis. We believe that Congress is to be blamed, but it is to be blamed for a crime far more serious than that levelled at some recalcitrant legislators by the hired press. We charge congress with being an organic part of the machinery of government owned and controlled by the capitalist class and employed by it to maintain and perpetuate the present system of exploitation which alone is responsible for the constantly recurring industrial crisis bringing in their wake misery and suffering for the great masses engaged in agriculture and industry.

Premier Grabski, of Poland, announced that owing to the condition of affairs in Europe, his country had decided to begin payment on the debt of \$157,000,000 which Poland owes to the United States. The defeat of Poincare in the recent French elections robs Poland of one of its best friends.

A Spanish toreador, failing to kill his bull at the proper moment, was so badly mauled that he is not expected to live. The news despatch does not say whether he was injured by the bull or the fight fans who attended the spectacle.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

If there is anything lower in the human scale than a flink it is some body who would scab on a flink. William J. Burns, in an expansive moment, described his army of stool pigeons as the greatest collection of scoundrels "that ever went unwhipped of justice." Burns was mighty proud of them for that reason. That was before he got the job of chief of the investigation bureau of the department of justice. Afterwards he aimed higher. He planned to organize a special force so much more despicable than the regular stools that, in the words of Billy Sunday, "if they wanted to get into hell, they would have to use an airplane." He actually got men to act as stool pigeons for \$1 a year. And one of them was the son of Harry M. Daugherty, who recently escaped from a sanitarium where he was held in an attempt to cure him of alcoholism.

Edward L. Doheny was behind the 1921 Mexican revolution in Lower California. William J. Burns and the department of justice were aware of this fact, but they did not prosecute or even publish the facts. Burns was very anxious to give out statements whenever he had a pipe dream about Communist plots or fanciful solutions of the Wall street bomb outrage. In this case Burns prepared to frame up on the D. of J. agent who furnished the news of Doheny's activities. It appears that Doheny provided the cash for the rebels and that the disbursements were made by no less a person than Albert B. Fall, then secretary of the interior. It was fear of the result of the discovery of these criminal acts that caused Burns to send in his resignation to the new attorney general, to become effective at once.

The Michigan raid of 1922 was made under the direction of William J. Burns and Harry Daugherty. The "Ohio gang," as they have now come to be known, used the "red raids" as cover for their grafting activities. While they were busy "saving" the country from the radicals, they were even busier robbing the country or robbing the robbers. Perhaps Berrien county was recouped for the expense of financing the prosecution of the Communists out of the millions paid in graft to Daugherty and Jess Smith. It would be interesting to know what the farmers of Berrien county now think of the patriotic heroes who delivered them from the unscrupulous reds, who had so little respect for the institution of private property.

The death of John F. McGinnis of Boston recalls vividly to mind the police strike of 1919, which made the name of Coolidge famous and infamous. McGinnis, a former bricklayer, who joined the police force, was leader of the strike. The man formed a union and was promised the aid of the American Federation of Labor. When the first scare headline appeared in the capitalist press, the Gompers gang deserted the striking policemen like rats. Let it be said to the credit of the strikers that no body of men ever displayed finer solidarity than they did, and they had the capitalist class of America trembling at the knees, fearing that a victory in Boston would mean a spread of unionism thruout the ranks of policemen in every city in the United States.

Instead of the support Gompers promised, he sent his private secretary, Guy Oyster, to Boston to talk surrender. Oyster arrived, immaculately dressed, with spats and cane, etc. The Boston Central Labor Union, which had promised the policemen its support, welched on the strikers after the appearance of the oyster. From then on the police were at the mercy of the city and state officials. It was an easy matter for Coolidge to win a victory. That victory cannot be claimed by Coolidge. If any man is entitled to credit, it is Samuel Gompers. He broke the police strike.

Conviction Makes Him Sick.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Representative Langley, Kentucky, who suffered a slight stroke of apoplexy at his home here, was reported by his physicians today to be out of danger. Langley was stricken following his return to Washington from his trial in Kentucky, at which he was convicted of conspiracy to violate the liquor law.

Do you want to help the DAILY WORKER? Then get a new subscriber.

Harassing Hughes

To prove that an official of the United States government utilized his office to serve the interests of a special group of capitalists is like carrying coal to Newcastle. The evidence is so abundant and so easily accessible, the performance has been so frequent of late, that it no longer creates even a ripple on the muddy political waters.

But the case involving the help rendered by Secretary of State Hughes in getting the Shipping Board to turn over the steamer Martha Washington to the Italian government should draw more fire from the workingmen, who still have illusions left about the character of the government, than the ordinary exposure of this sort.

Hughes is supposed to symbolize the acme of self-sacrifice and political purity in Coolidge's cabinet. Unlike Denby he was not boiled in Teapot Oil. Mr. Hughes was never a member of the "Ohio gang," of which Harry Daugherty was the sachem. Prior to this charge made in the House Committee investigating the Shipping Board no one would even dare to insinuate that Hughes was getting away with the kind of loot Mellon is said to have cleaned up in illicit whiskey-permit withdrawals. In intimate Washington circles the report has long been current to the effect that Hughes was being restrained by Coolidge from resigning on account of the cabinet post being a source of economic liability to him.

The nervousness that has seized the Secretary of State at the charge of the House Committee makes it clear that the Hughes's political garments may not have been soiled in the last oil mess, they certainly were dipped in some Italian gold for services rendered in turning over the steamer in dispute. It is especially interesting to find that the former chief justice of the supreme court, supposedly the most virile guardian of the law and the highest impersonation of capitalist legal ethics and spirit, should be the very agent to drive the shipping board into the commission of a crime against the State. According to the law of the land the Shipping Board has no right legally to transfer any ships to a foreign government. The Board did this undoubtedly under the notion that the word of so eminent a legal authority would be sufficient camouflage to hide the violation of the statute involving the safety of the state.

The secretary of state is badly harassed when he is caught red-handed guilty of perpetrating a crime against the state. The time for getting rid of the government is rotten ripe when its supposedly purest officials are the recipients of pelf and the outstanding agents of the plunderers of the wealth of the country.

Whose Press Is It?

We are indebted to Mr. James O'Shaughnessy, executive Secretary of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, for the statement that this year will see the expenditure of at least \$360,000,000 for advertising. This is the sum that will be spent thru this organization. It is estimated as being only eighty per cent of the total sum of money that will be spent by the owners of commodities to advertise their wares. In other words, close to half a billion dollars will be spent by the owning class in advertising.

There is little dispute about the fact that the vast bulk of this money will be invested in newspaper advertising. This means the advertisers will be wielding a more powerful influence on the molding of the minds of the workers and farmers than ever before. When Wallace's Farmer gets several millions of dollars of advertising annually it will know how to and where to stand on farm legislation, on railway freight rates, and on the demands of striking workers.

The railroads alone have spent in the last few years more than \$300,000,000 on advertising. Most of this huge sum was expended in subsidizing dailies and weeklies the country over. With the railway interests as with all other capitalist interests, advertising is as much a medium of insurance against working class encroachment on their vested privileges as a matter of business. The disclosures of the Interstate Commerce Commission, when the New Haven was under fire revealed startling information about the extent to which the big banking and manufacturing interests are ready to go to make public opinion.

In Mr. O'Shaughnessy's testimony there is to be found much food for thought and action by the workers and the dispossessed farmers. They are the ones who, in the last resort, make it possible for the big employing class groups to own and control the papers. The very press that the working and farming masses directly and indirectly support is in fact, in the daily struggles of the workers, the mortal foe of these masses.

Indeed the need for a press committed solely to serving the interests of the working and farming classes is more necessary than ever.