

# RED PLOT BUNK EXPOSED

## HUGHES AIDS GRAFTERS TO ROB RUSSIA

### Wants Millions Given To Bakhmetiev Attache

By LUDWELL DENNY  
(Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 23.—Several million dollars belonging to the Russian people may fall into the outstretched hands of the white counter-revolutionists, thanks to Secretary of State Hughes and his insistence that the brief Lyov-Kerensky regime which fell in 1917 still represents Russia.

The federal district court in New York on the basis of Hughes' policy has ruled that Serge Ughet, formerly financial attache to Boris Bakhmetiev, counter-revolutionary agent in Washington, is the proper person if any to receive compensation from the Lehigh Valley railroad for munitions lost in a 1916 explosion near New York.

The amount involved is between two and three million dollars or more than a million and a half with accrued interest. Since the court awarded full damages for other property loss in the same explosion, payment for the Russian munitions is assured. Indeed, the railroad does not contest that point.

### Soviet Attorney Protests.

Whether Ughet represents Russia is the point raised by the Lehigh Valley. Charles Recht, attorney for the Soviet government in New York, while awaiting instructions from Moscow, is arranging conferences with the railroad attorneys. Delay of the final court decision until after the summer vacation is anticipated. Not only the money involved in this case but perhaps other cases, over the issue of legal ownership of Russian claims in the United States, hang upon this decision, which will serve as a precedent.

### Bought During Czar's Time.

Ughet first used the road in the name of "The Russian Government," but later changed it to "The State of Russia." The munitions had been purchased by the czar's government, with money belonging to the Russian people. The Lehigh Valley applied to the U. S. supreme court to prohibit the lower court from acting on the ground that Ughet had no legal status and no Russian government was at present entitled to recover this property. The supreme court denied the plea. "And the lower court (Jan. 9, 1924) ruled that "Serge Ughet has been recognized as financial attache to the Russian embassy in the United States by the government of the United States continuously from April 7, 1917, until the present date . . ." and that the Soviet regime has not been recognized. "The plaintiff, the State of Russia, still lives and is a continuing entity in the contemplation of the law and is the real party in interest in this action."

### Hughes Aids White Forces

When congressional and press criticism forced out Bakhmetiev in the spring of 1922, Hughes arranged for the counter-revolutionists to continue their financial pickings. He wrote Bakhmetiev (April, 1922): "Mr. Ughet's diplomatic status with this government will not be altered by the termination of your duties and he will continue to enjoy the usual diplomatic privileges and immunities." Hughes later confirmed Ughet's status in a letter of February, 1923, to Wilson's secretary of war, Lindley M. Garrison, now Lehigh Valley attorney.

## COMMUNISTS FORCE FEEDING OF RUHR WORKERS DURING LOCKOUT

BERLIN, May 25.—Communists today forced merchants of the Ruhr to grant food credits at their stores.

The militants are likewise forcing city councils in the occupied areas to give doles and community dinners and causing outbursts where these are denied them.

Over 1,200,000 workers and families are being fed daily at a cost of some 10 a day. The lockout which hitherto has cost \$50,000,000 now threatens to bankrupt the Ruhr unless negotiations for a settlement are immediately

## 9 Suspended Union Locals to Fight

### CONQUEST OF CANTON PLOTTED BY WESTERN IMPERIALIST POWERS

(By The Federated Press)  
HONG-KONG, China, May 25.—Rumors are current here that the powers are planning to seize Canton from China and convert it into an international port like Shanghai. The powers are maintaining a fleet in the Canton river.

It seems Canton is beginning to be a menace to the powers, who do not like the idea of a radical government there.

Canton is a natural port for southern China, and were Sun Yat Sen's scheme for extensive harbor improvements brought to fruition, Hongkong would slide back to a port of secondary importance. This would not suit Great Britain.

The trade of Canton, which in 1900 was only a couple of million dollars, now, under Sun Yat Sen's government is \$200,000,000. Canton is a prize worth snatching.

### RADICAL ISSUE IN COMING CAMPAIGN SEEN BY BOSSES

### Natl. Assn. Moves Like A Crab: Backwards

(By The Federated Press)  
NEW YORK, May 25.—"Whether our nation shall continue its headlong plunge toward death over the precipice of experiments in radicalism, or whether like the Prodigal Son, it will return to the house of its fathers," is the issue in the coming political campaign, "the most important that America ever faced." Thus spoke President John E. Edgerton to the factory owners' one big union, the National Association of Manufacturers' annual convention in New York. "The only organization qualified to speak for the 290,000 manufacturers in the United States" is its claim.

God and Cal.  
But take heart, brethren, he continued. "God's in his heaven and Calvin Coolidge" is in the White House. The difficulty is in keeping them there—at least in keeping Cal in his chair," said Edgerton.

The open shop committee reported that the closed shop is a menace to law and order. Strikes last year cost the public \$580,000,000 and in the last eight years \$10,303,000,000, the committee said.

No Changes Wanted.  
A platform was adopted without discussion opposing high surtaxes, publicity of tax returns, unrestricted immigration, supreme court reform, membership of public employes in labor unions, government ownership, federal reserve bank reform. The child labor amendment to the constitution was attacked by President Edgerton.

"There are more coal mines and coal mining companies today on the verge of bankruptcy than there have been organizations on the verge of bankruptcy in any industry in this country," President John C. Bradley, West Virginia Coal Operators' Association, told the convention. He attacked the present hard coal contract between the union and operators and dubbed Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania a "political coward" for helping to put it across.

For Public Ownership.  
ST. LOUIS, May 25.—The St. Louis Trades and Labor union unanimously favors municipal ownership of street railways. "Municipal ownership has proved successful wherever it has been fairly and honestly tried," the resolution declares.

## MINERS HOLD VICTORY OVER FARRINGTON

### Watch Tricks To Regain Appointive Power

By KARL REEVE.  
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Illinois, May 25.—The progressive anti-Farrington delegates have tightened their lines in order to keep possession of the gains they made over the Farrington machine last week, by stripping President Frank Farrington of the appointive power, and demanding a special international convention to give Howat a fair trial.

Some of the delegates told the DAILY WORKER that much money has changed hands in the last three days in an effort to get the delegates instructed to take the appointive power away from Farrington to disobey their instructions.

One of the local newspaper men was heard by the DAILY WORKER reporter to offer a bet of ten dollars that when the committee on constitutional resolutions reports, an effort will be made by Farrington to regain the appointive power taken from him last week.

Progressives Watch For Trick.  
There are sixty-three resolutions demanding the abolition of the appointive power, many of them indorsed by several local unions. Farrington is expected to try to insert a joker in one of these resolutions, which would enable him to at least retain power to appoint some of the field workers. The progressives are prepared to expose any such move on Farrington's part.

The entire 100,000 mine workers, members of the Illinois miners' union, will soon be given the opportunity to vote in referendum on the union's old age pension, which has created a long-er discussion than any other subject before the convention. Today will mark the third day that provision for the care of aged and disabled members of the Illinois miners' union has been the exclusive topic of the convention.

The pensioning of the aged Illinois miners will be one of the most important matters to be decided up at the elections next December, when the referendum will be taken, as there are 4,301 men over 60 years old who have continuous membership in the Illinois miners' union for 15 years or over.

Amend Farrington Report.  
After consideration of the report of the committee on old age pensions, appointed by President Frank Farrington two years ago, the delegates either struck out or amended almost everything suggested by the Farrington appointees, altho their investigations have cost the miners' union \$30,000.

The section of the committee's report which stated, "The district president shall appoint a sufficient number of clerks to properly handle the clerical work of the pension department," was amended and the secretary-treasurer was empowered to hire the clerks.

\$25 To Men Aged 65.  
Another section of the committee's report which was stricken out was the section declaring that "The Pension department shall consist of a (Continued on Page 2.)

### GOVERNMENT FUNDS BROKE 1919 STRIKE OF SHIPPING WORKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, May 25.—The United States Shipping Board gave the Pacific ship companies \$175,000 to break the strike of the seamen and longshoremen in 1919, testified Thomas F. Rice, special assistant attorney general, before the house committee investigating shipping board activities. Rice has spent thirteen months investigating anti-trust cases.

### NEW ZEALAND RAILWAY WORKERS IN GENERAL STRIKE FOR WAGE RAISE

(By The Federated Press)  
WELLINGTON, New Zealand, May 25.—Railwaymen throught the dominion of New Zealand are on strike because of the government's refusal to grant an increase in wages in accordance with the rise in the cost of living. The strike is 100 per cent solid. Owing to the early warnings of the railwaymen's executive, there are plenty of foodstuffs, coal, and household supplies in the towns and at convenient points. The government has organized temporary motor transit and motor services to carry the mails.

### FRENCH PLUTE PARTIES BARK WORSE THAN BITE

### Poincare Shows Herriot How To Handle Ship

PARIS, May 25.—A new precedent in relations between outgoing and incoming French governments was established today when Edouard Herriot, at Premier Poincare's invitation, visited the Quai D'Orsay, and was informed in detail by the retiring premier regarding the status of this country's foreign relations.

Altho there is certainly no love lost between Poincare and the left wing, the Premier took the usual step of offering to inform his successor personally on such matters as the present stage of negotiations with Great Britain over the experts reports.

The Ere Nouvelle, an organ of the left, says today that Herriot has decided to accept the premiership and to occupy the berth of Foreign Minister as well. Despite a pledge of financial stability by Eduard Herriot, the French franc was wobbly at the opening, dropping to 18.17, nearly one franc to the dollar lower than yesterday's official closing.

### Sham "Anti-Trust" Battle Waging Over New York Central

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
CLEVELAND, May 25.—Dissolution of the dominion of the N. Y. Central railway company, over the Big Four, Michigan Central, and all subsidiary lines covering half the United States was asked in a suit filed in Federal court here today.

The suit, which charged the combination, is a violation of the Sherman anti-trust act and also unconstitutional, asked that a receiver be named to take charge of the holdings of the New York Central and the Big Four.

### Syndicalism Laws Increase Congestion At San Quentin Prison

SAN QUENTIN, Cal., May 25.—So crowded has San Quentin prison become that beds are being installed in hallways to accommodate newcomers. The prison population is 3,065. The buildings were constructed to hold 2,000 prisoners. About 100 of those in San Quentin are victims of the California criminal syndicalism law, and other industrial prisoners.

### War Is Hell For The Workers So To Hell With War

SYDNEY, N. S. W. May 25.—The Australian Labor party intends to make disarmament a paramount policy. Labor's anti-militaristic attitude is the outcome of the Labor congresses held in 1921 and 1922, when it was laid down that Labor's policy must be "not one man, not one gun, not one penny" for foreign wars.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

## KICKED OUT CARPENTERS WILL APPEAL

### Expelled Locals Go To The International

Representatives of the nine suspended local unions of the Carpenters' District Council of Chicago will appeal their case directly to the president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, it was decided at a meeting of representatives of the suspended locals held yesterday in Machinists Hall, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.

The representatives of the expelled unionists were all of the opinion that their locals had been kicked from the District Council in order to make certain the re-election of Harry Jensen, the present president of the District Council.

Oust 8,000 Members.  
The suspensions put more than 8,000 carpenters out of the Chicago Carpenters' District Council and leaves the ticket of Harry Jensen almost unopposed. By a co-incidence all the candidates running against the Jensen slate are in the locals suspended.

The locals suspended are Nos. 13, 1, \$0, 416, 250, 1128, 2200 and 1693. The excuse used by Jensen in suspending these locals was that they failed to pay their assessment for the District Council building fund. Some time ago the District Council decided to build a building in which the council and some locals could be housed. Every member was to be assessed \$10.

A special committee was to be elected to handle the money which would amount to about \$250,000.

Committee Never Elected.  
The full committee which was to have consisted of one member from each local in the District Council has never met. Some locals refused to turn the money they had collected over to the District Council officials saying they were not bonded for a sufficient amount to cover the building fund.

All of the other locals have collected the assessment from their members and are holding it in their treasury pending proper meeting of the special building committee.

At Friday night's meeting of the District Council when the nominations for the various offices were read off, Jensen announced that most of the men who had been nominated by various locals to run against his administration were disqualified because their locals had been suspended. They were suspended, Jensen said, because they were in arrears in payment of the special building fund assessment.

Jensen's expulsions automatically ruled Frank Stahl of Local 13 out of the race as the progressive opponent of Jensen for the District Council presidency. The only opponent to the Jensen gang for an important office who was not ruled out was Pierce L. Anderson of Local 62, who is a candidate for business agent.

### Roofers Win Strike.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Union roof workers here have secured an increase of 10 cents an hour. The new rate is 60 cents. The men went on strike March 25. The union has 200 members.

### GOOD INVESTMENT FOR WORKERS; PAYS 900 PCT. ONLY, STOCK ALL GONE

NEW YORK, May 25.—Profits of \$247.92 on each \$100 share of stock are reported by the Duluth Missabe & Northern railway (U. S. Steel) for 1923. The profit of this 336 mile road was \$10,195,983 on \$4,112,500 outstanding capital stock. During the last five years the profit after all charges, taxes, etc., amounted to \$37,329,029—more than 900 per cent return on the investment.

## DAUGHERTY AID ADMITS WALL ST. BLAST MIGHT BE WORK OF DETECTIVES

By LAURENCE TODD.  
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Confession that the "red plots" and "red peril" propaganda in which Attorneys General J. Mitchell Palmer and Harry M. Daugherty engaged, was all manufactured, and that there was not a bit of evidence against the radicals in the possession of the department of justice, was made before the Wheeler-Brookhart committee by John W. H. Crim of New York, who served Daugherty as his chief assistant until a few months ago. Crim was at Daugherty's right hand when Daugherty was issuing almost daily press proclamations of red activity, in the railroad shop strike. Now he dismisses the whole thing as bunk.

NEVER GOT REAL EVIDENCE.  
"Back in 1921," Crim testified, "there were some of these fellows interested in 'reds' who talked to me for a week or ten days. It would come up again every once a while, but in all the 'red' agitation they never brought me any evidence."

He explained that the complainants were societies and institutions of various kinds that "would bring me a report of some wild talk of individuals whom they wanted arrested."

Crim said the Bureau of Investigations ought to be abolished, except for a small group of lawyers. If detectives were wanted in any government case, they should come from the force employed by the department involved—the treasury, postoffice, war department or whatever interest was affected by the trial.

### His Private Detectives.

Chairman Brookhart asked what Crim knew about the Wall Street "bomb" explosion of 1920—whether it were not an accident. Crim replied that it might have been, as Brookhart intimated, a case of private detectives wanting to scare the bankers into giving them jobs.

"Anyway," he added, "I was never able to locate this 'red' army, led by Senator Borah and former Senator France, that was supposed to be marching on to Washington. So far as I know, the department never did anything about it."

He made no mention of the fact that during nearly three years he has refrained from letting the country know that the \$2,250,000 a year consumed by Burns' bureau in harassing labor unions and economic radicals has been obtained and wasted under false pretense of public necessity.

### Radicals Were Persecuted.

The reason for Brookhart's questions concerning the Wall Street "bomb" explosion is that one of Burns' men has threatened to tell the story of that conspiracy—involving J. P. Morgan and Burns as chief plotters.

This detective's version of the affair is that Morgan, impatient at the delay of construction of the Stock Exchange addition building, telephoned an order that a large amount of high explosives for blasting for the foundations be brought to the spot, in violation of a city ordinance; that when the wagon was accidentally struck and the explosion took place Morgan and Burns agreed to make it appear as a "red" bomb outrage, in order that Morgan might avoid damage suits involving a million dollars or more; that Burns' men were then employed in large numbers, at high rates of pay, as guards for all the prominent bankers and business magnates in the east; that Burns caused a score of innocent men—radicals in most instances—to be arrested at different times, charged with having had a part in the "bomb plot." All were finally released.

This story has not been told on the stand, and without other proof than the word of a detective will not be presented to the Senate committee. It follows, however, the theory outlined, on evidence available at the time, by The Federated Press and the labor press in general.

"D. of J." Breaks Down.  
Crim admitted that there had been a general breakdown of efficiency in the department of justice, and he had quit because he could not get things done; too many interests had to be considered. Smith had helped to pick the staff, and the staff was not of a quality of handling big cases in court. He urged that special, assistant attorney generals and special agents be dropped, and the regular staff be given more encouragement in their work.

Senator Jones, of Washington, asked a series of questions tending to lead Crim to give a good character to Daugherty. However, when Jones asked whether Crim did not favor a consolidation of the secret service in government employ under one control, Crim answered emphatically "no."

### Worker Finds Pearls, Must Work Still

A \$75 reward for the return of a \$90,000 pearl necklace and no inquiry into the difficulties of his efforts to make a living made Mrs. R. M. McCormick appear quite ungrateful for honesty. Louis Post, finder of the necklace, claims.

Mrs. McCormick told Post that her husband was president of the Chicago "Tribune" company. Post is employed on a meagre wage by a printing concern.

### Diamond Catches Eye.

Post was attracted by a diamond sparkling in the gutter on Michigan boulevard in front of the University Club one day last week, and stooped to pick up the jewel. He found it was only the clasp of an exquisite pearl necklace with two other diamonds on either side of the clasp. He picked up the strand, put it in his pocket, and went on his way quietly, expecting to watch for ads for the gems.

Mrs. McCormick alleges that she saw him pick up the necklace and walk on. She followed him and asked him if he hadn't just picked up a pearl strand. He admitted he had, but would not accept the identification offered by the highly nervous woman, who would not tell who she was at that time.

The woman proposed that Post give the necklace to a policeman if she identified it before him. Post agreed and Officer Edward Redd was called over but would not accept the excited woman's identification.

The men were then taken by the woman to a French automobile and driven to the insurance firm of Rollins, Burdick, and Hunter, 175 West Jackson boulevard, where Burdick himself greeted Mrs. McCormick anxiously by name and asked what he could do for her.

Both Mrs. McCormick and Burdick promised Post "big rewards" for returning the necklace.

### Honesty For Workers Only.

In a few days Post received a notice from the firm of Toplis and Harding, adjusters, at 172 West Jackson Blvd., telling him to call for his reward.

There he signed for \$75 cash, which ended the interest of the other side in the matter.

Post wondered a little about the ungracious treatment he received and told the reporter that he considered \$75 for a \$90,000 necklace a poor enough stimulant to honesty. Mrs. McCormick would undoubtedly tell him "Honesty is its own reward."

**You Said It!**  
Everything for the proletariat. That is what Russia calls equality.—Chicago Journal of Commerce editorial, May 23, 1924.



# Amazing Story Exposes Final Plot of Burns-Daugherty Regime

## LONG HOURS AND POOR PAY IS LOT OF FOOD SLAVES

### Work From Sun To Sun And Then Some

Restaurant workers work "from sun to sun,—and then some." Their work is never done. When one rush is over the restaurant worker prepares for the next rush.

His hours are long, his pay poor and the conditions under which he works worse. That is why the workers in the Greek restaurants in Chicago are joining the Amalgamated Food workers Union. They want an organization that can negotiate with the bosses.

The bosses have an organization. They use it to fight the workers with. They went into court 170 strong and asked for an injunction. The injunction was an attempt to frighten the union into abandoning their plans for the benefit of the workers. So far it hasn't worked. The workers see the need of a strong labor union to deal with the union of the Greek bosses and are signing up with the union.

The prayer the Greek restaurant keepers submitted to the judge asking that the injunction be issued alleged that conditions in their places were ideal. The workers were happy and contented, said the bosses. Reading the prayer one would imagine that the workers spent considerable time every day in singing and dancing their thanks to the bosses for the fine conditions under which they work.

Unionists Know Truth  
The members of the union however know the truth. They get it not from the bosses lawyer's "prayers" but from the workers in the restaurants themselves.

Long hours are the first grievance the workers have. The bosses in the Greek restaurants usually work themselves. They work long irregular hours and expect their workers to do the same. The working day is supposed to be twelve hours. It is always longer. The boss asks his slaves to stay to help him over the supper rush if he is a day worker and asks his help over the breakfast rush if he is a night worker.

Greeks Overwork Slaves  
The workers in Greek restaurants are always overworked. The bosses try to run with short crews and make up the lack of workers by slave driving methods.

The wages are poor. Always the bosses make a great point of the fact that workers in restaurants can work for less because they get their meals. But the restaurant workers must eat in such a rush that they soon feel the effects.

Working with the smell of food constantly in their noses the workers conceive a disgust at the mere sight or smell of it. All of them are victims of nausea.

Bootleggers Get Injunction  
The injunction issued by Hugo Friend reminds Chicago workers of the fact that in New York Judge Delahanty issued an injunction forbidding the New York branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers from interfering with the "lawful business" of the Salvin-Thompson Corporation of restaurants and cabarets. Just a few days after the injunction was issued the U. S. District Attorney had all this corporation's places closed for bootlegging.

The workers in Chicago point to the Delahanty injunction as proof of the fact that capitalist judges will issue injunctions as long as they protect property without caring if it belongs to bootleggers or princes.

But, "Injunctions don't cook soup."

Scab Manufacturer Brings Strikebreakers To Boss Convention  
Prominent in the 30th annual meeting of the International Association of Garment Manufacturers in Chicago is its president, Mitchell F. Jamar, of the anti-labor clothing firm of F. Patrick & Co., Duluth. Jamar has a new plan for strikebreakers. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers are conducting a longdrawn out strike against him because of his dismissal of union workers without cause. He brings to the convention as his guests a number of employees who betrayed their fellow workers by remain in at work when the strike was called.

"There is much that a worker may learn at a convention of this sort," Jamar says. "He will learn things about the intricacies of the business he would never learn in the shop."

One of the intricacies is perhaps the method of fighting against your employees when they go on strike. Jamar in his Duluth trouble tried to incite public opinion against the workers by tating they went on strike following instructions from Moscow. The entire city laughed and the Duluth central labor body indorsed the Amalgamated strike. Almost every striker is American born.

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## SECRET AGENTS CONFESS PLOT TO STRANGLE INVESTIGATION OF BURNS, DAUGHERTY AND McLEAN

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Amazing enough is the story of the final plot of Daugherty and Burns, frightened by the first sensational testimony secured by Senator Wheeler in his investigation of the corruption in the department of justice, to strike back at the Montana senator and to stop the work of his committee. This story has been told, at last, by two of the same persons who appeared before the oil scandals investigating committee, two months ago, in defense of F. B. McLean, of the Washington Post.

Either they have broken with McLean and Burns and Daugherty, or that precious trio have decided to "tell" now that they have been eliminated by Coolidge. For the fight against each of these investigating committees has been, essentially, a fight to save the political neck of Coolidge.

Spy On Probers.  
W. O. Duckstein, confidential "secretary" to McLean, came before the Wheeler-Brookhart committee and testified that Hiram C. Todd, special assistant attorney general and close associate of Daugherty, organized and directed a big espionage campaign against Wheeler, Brookhart and Ashurst, the aggressive members of that committee, and against Gaston B. Means, the former Burns agent who testified to the payment of big sums of graft to Jesse Smith, Daugherty's personal guard.

Duckstein did not appear as a witness until, as he said, Means had secured evidence which drove him to admit what he knew. He said he and his wife, a special agent under Burns and formerly confidential secretary to Burns, had been shown the papers and diaries stolen from Means on March 30, by two of this espionage staff—Petitt and O'Brien. Three suitcases full of papers and books were shown them, in an automobile which was driven to a secluded spot in the park for the purpose. The papers have not been recovered.

Burns Uses Wiretappers.  
Duckstein said these spies against the committee included wiretappers in the Senate office building, and even a woman placed in the women's rest room. An agent was sent to Montana to get data against Wheeler, and another went to Iowa to look up Brook-

## HOLD VICTORY OVER FARRINGTON

(Continued from page one)

board of five members who shall investigate and pass on all applications for pensions." All mention of the pension board was erased from the report. As submitted to the referendum, the pension will call for monthly payments of \$25 per month to miners over 65 years old who have been in the miners' union for twenty years.

Says Industry Should Pay.  
Delegate Freeman Thompson, of the Springfield sub-district president, declared that the discussion on the committee's report showed how the hands of the miners are tied. "Of course, we must do something for the men when they get old," Thompson told the delegates. "Everyone is for an old age pension. But the distributing of old age pensions by the miners is not a cure. Something else should go along with the giving out of the old age pension. In the future we will have to consider unloading this burden on the coal mining industry where it belongs."

Referendum Forced.  
The first amendment to the report of the committee on old age pensions provided for referring the report to a referendum. The committee opposed this, but after delegate Henry Corbishley pointed out that the rank and file, who must pay for the pension, do not, as yet, know anything about it, and that there was no known reason for the committee to be afraid of submitting it to the rank and file, the referendum amendment carried.

Fishwick Doesn't Know.  
Vice-President Harry Fishwick who was substituting in the chair for Farrington, replied that he did not know what has become of these resolutions. They have been printed in pamphlet form for ten days, and a few of the favored Farrington men have obtained copies of them. But they have not yet been distributed to the delegates. One of those most keenly interested in the disposition of Farrington's appointive power has been Oscar Ameringer, erstwhile humorist for the Socialists, and now a Farrington appointee and editor of the "Illinois Miner," official organ of District 12.

8-Hour Day in Sweden.  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—Since the introduction of the eight hour day in Sweden, there has been a great increase in educational work among the workers. A government commission on social questions, which investigated educational work in 95 localities reports that in 1916-17, only 138 classes were held by the people's colleges. By 1920-21 this number had risen to 615, and by 1922-23 to 845.

Corporation Profits, Tax Secrecy, Are Rescued By Senate  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—Continued secrecy on income tax matters and elimination of the proposed tax on undistributed earnings of corporations, which takes away some of the loot from business organizations possessed of the lion's share of the spoils, are both provided for in the compromise tax reduction bill reported to the Senate. This dilution of the Mellon bill makes it acceptable to the Senate, which today approved it by an overwhelming majority.

That the bill in its present form is supposed to aid the farmers, seems to be a fact totally unappreciated by farmers' representatives in the Senate. Brookhart, Frazier, Norris and Magnus Johnson all voted against the bill.

## FOUR LABORERS KILLED WHEN GREEDY BOSS' BUILDING FALLS

NEW YORK, May 25.—Four of the fifteen to twenty men buried in the collapse of a new building at 46th street are dead and at least ten of the others are seriously injured. The men were buried under a mass of rock, masonry and girders when the supports of the foundation of the building under construction gave way. Tons of debris fell upon the workers.

This is another instance of the expensive haste of the building contractors in pushing work faster than the strength of temporary foundation supports permits. The bosses risk the lives of their workmen in their reckless efforts to get up the building as quickly as possible and with as cheap material as they can get away with.

## WORKER SLAIN IN REPRISAL FOR YOUNG SHOOTING

### Skelcher Assassinated To Revenge Kleagle

HERRIN, Ill., May 25.—Following closely upon the shooting near Belleville of S. Glenn Young, ex-"Czar" of Williamson County, in the war upon the miners' union, and now Kleagle of the Ku Klux Klan in East St. Louis, members of Young's so-called constabulary shot and killed Jack Skelcher, who was riding in a car on the road between Marion and Herrin. Skelcher, who was riding with Carl and Earl Shelton, was not quick enough in obeying an order to stop, according to the explanation of his slayers. A previous attempt to "get" Skelcher had been made by legal means, when he was indicted after Young's seizure of the Herrin government, which resulted in military rule in Williamson County for several weeks.

Klan Gunman Shot.  
BELLEVILLE, Ill., May 25.—S. Glenn Young, notorious leader of the war against Williamson County workers, fake prohibition officer, and Ku Klux Klan leader, was shot and injured while driving his big sedan car, a reward for his services to reaction, on a road about 30 miles east of here last evening.

Four men are reported to have driven alongside Young's car and opened fire, wounding him in the leg. Mrs. Young, who accompanied him, is reported slightly wounded. The Catholic hospital here, to which they were brought, refused to allow them to be seen, but reported that their condition was not serious.

Chicago Machinists Sign Agreements With Bosses; Get Wage Raise  
District No. 8, of the International Association of Machinists of Chicago, has signed an agreement with the employing machinists association which fixes the wages of more than 2,000 machinists at 95 cents an hour. This is 2 cents an hour more than the old wage.

More important than the wage raise is the stipulation in the new agreement that men can be hired only thru the district office of the machinist's union. This does away with the hiring of men at the shop doors or thru employment offices.

Negotiations are still in progress with some bosses who are not members of the association. The new contract runs two years with the question of wages left open for sixty days after its expiration.

The machinists' union is the only metal trades organization that has secured an increase for its members. The machinists are a little behind other metal trades in wages but the new agreement gives them excellent protection as far as hours and working conditions are concerned.

## Mine Operator Tries Evicting Union Head

By MARY WATKIVICH.

LOWSVILLE, W. Va., May 25.—Bradley is a small mining town, which has not been working since the first of April, when Sam Brady wanted the men to go back to work on the 1917 scale. But so far, they have no scabs. Sam Brady has also given the men notice to move out, altho the notice is not due yet.

When the miners of Bradley were not expecting any trouble, Sam Brady demanded them to move on a certain day and anywhere they wanted to go he would move them free. As the people were not ready to move out, he demanded that Mr. J. H. Morten, the secretary of local 4049 of District 17, get out. But as Mr. J. H. Morten had no place to go, he stayed in the house. He locked the door to keep out the gunnec.

When Sam Brady could not talk him out, he got one of the gunmen to break in and the gunman split the door and moved him to the Union Hall. That took them all day.

In the afternoon several of the board members from Fairmont came down and settled the dispute.

## Western Employers Meet In Conference For Open Shop Drive

PORTLAND, Ore., May 25.—The western employers conference in Portland determined on renewed activity to enforce the open shop. One plan is not to give work to men from outside communities unless they have permission from open shop employers in the places the men come from. Another is a rule forbidding employment of union men as foremen.

A scheme of "education" and "labor information," with a clearing house at Salt Lake City, was also adopted by the Portland conference. There was dissatisfaction among the employers with the trade schools opened by anti-union organizations, chiefly by the Industrial Association of San Francisco.

## British Flyer Sore At Weather; May Quit Round World Flight

LONDON, May 25.—A Central News dispatch from Rangoon says that Major McClaren, British round-the-world flyer, may abandon his attempt unless favored with a spell of good weather. McClaren still is at Akayab, prevented from flying by terrific rain squalls and strong winds. At present, the dispatch says, there is no sign of the weather improving.

## ROOM FOR RENT.

A large steam-heated room for one or two, by comrades, near Humboldt Park. E. Winokur, 3533 Thomas St.

## Illinois Coal Miners Want Sub-District Organization

With the Convention of District 12 almost over, one big question remains to be decided. That is the conflict between District Executive Board members and the sub-districts. The machine officials want to abolish the sub-districts, while the demand from the rank and file is, that the sub-districts be preserved and that the District Executive members be brought into organic relation with them.

Bitter experience has proved to the miners that the sub-district organizations are closest to their needs, most responsive to their current grievances, and the most to be relied upon to fight for a remedy. To abolish the sub-districts as some officials want to do, would weaken the entire District organization, and remove one of the best weapons of protection against discrimination.

The militant rank and file delegates are demanding that the sub-districts be retained and strengthened, and that the executive of the District shall work thru the sub-district machinery in adjusting local grievances.

## Russia-Germany Film In New York Shows This Week

NEW YORK, May 25.—Those who did not have the privilege of seeing "Russia and Germany"—A Tale of Two Republics" when it was played at the Opera House will have the opportunity to see this wonder film downtown at the Labor Temple, 14th street and Second avenue, on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday of this week.

Everywhere this picture has been shown it has been well commented upon. In view of the critical events now transpiring in Germany the scenes of the proletarian demonstrations in that suffering country are particularly interesting.

Russia is shown as a contrast to Germany. Incidents of the reconstruction work going on in the Soviet Republic in schools and industries, and in the development of natural resources are flashed vividly before the audience.

The picture is released by the International Workers Aid, and proceed go to the benefit of the struggling German workers.

## Wheeler Cleared By Senate Of William Burns' Oil Charge

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The senate today expressed its belief that Senator Wheeler of Montana, is not guilty of charges of misusing his office, made in an indictment by a Montana grand jury.

Adopting a motion of Senator Borah, Chairman of the Committee, that investigated Wheeler's indictment, the senate accepted the committee's report "wholly exonerating Wheeler as its own view of the case."

Senator Sterling's minority report, leaving the case entirely to the courts, was rejected 58 to 5.

Wheeler was indicted by a grand jury at Great Falls, Montana, for alleged acceptance of a retaining fee from Gordon Campbell, a Montana oil man, to appear for him before the interior department, in connection with issuance of oil land permits.

Wheeler charged that he was "framed" by agents of the Republican national committee.

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## Milwaukee Readers, Attention! MONSTER MASS PROTEST DEMONSTRATION

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 8 P. M.

West Side Turner Hall 304 Fourth Street

Against the passage of the laws directed against the foreign born workers, and the selective immigration bills now before a conference committee of the United States congress.

Thomas O'Flaherty Editor of Irish People and other Prominent Speakers

representing trade unions, political parties and fraternal organizations.

Door open 7:30—Admission free Auspices: Milwaukee Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers.

## You are invited to eat at the

### Mohawk Restaurant & Lunch Room

836 W. MADISON STREET (near Green St.)

where you will get quality and service.

Prices reasonable Sanitation our motto FRED. SCHWAMB, Prop.

## RATIONAL LIVING

Edited by Dr. S. Liber, the Well-Known Health Teacher. THE ONLY MAGAZINE considering the worker's health and explaining health in the light of the class-struggle.

A Radical Magazine devoted to health conservation and exposing dishonesty in all healing professions—

Its attentive readers need no doctors. No school, no cult. Same teacher, safe and devoted guide. Disease prevented, health simplified, life beautiful. Truest, cleanest, most honest magazine. No paid advertisements accepted. Learn how to live today, what mistakes to avoid and correct!

1. Current issue—Editorials: Good and Evil, by S. D. Schmalhausen—Mind and Vision, by Mary Dunderidge—The Healer, new Medical Novel—Labor and Health—Monotony at Work—Fatigue—Rational Healing—Stammering, by E. Tompkins—Children and Parents—Painful Menstruation—Vegetarianism—Books—Open Correspondence—20 Illustrations—40 cents.

Previous issues: 2. Rational Healing—The Age of Innocence, by S. D. Schmalhausen—Philosophy of the Hike, by W. H. Hull—The Center of Eyesight, by Mary Dunderidge—Labor and Health (Minkin)—Child Care—Normal Sex Life—Vegetarianism—The Healers—40 cents.

3. Debate on Chiropactic—20 cents.

4. The Truth About the Abrams Methods (Best Investigation—What is Cancer? How to Prevent and Cure It)—20 cents.

All four numbers together one dollar instead of \$1.20—Regular subscription \$2.00.

## THE CHILD AND THE HOME

By Dr. B. Liber

Most modern ideas of the bringing up of children by a physician and teacher—Common Errors—Practical Advice—Instances from Life—Sex, Health and Food Problems—For parents and all interested in children—Praised and discussed by Anatole France, G. Stanley Hall, Upton Sinclair, Bolton Hall, Heywood Brown; by many educators, teachers, intelligent parents; by the liberal, radical, conservative, white and colored, medical and lay press in U. S., Europe, Australia, Japan—320 pages, cloth, \$2.50; paper, \$1.50. Together with subscription to Rational Living, cloth, \$4.00 instead of \$4.50; paper, \$3.00 instead of \$3.50—

Address RATIONAL LIVING 61 Hamilton Place, New York

Shy At Strikebreaking Militia CLINTON, Ia.—Frantic efforts to recruit the Clinton machine gun and artillery unit, Iowa national guard, to full peacetime strength are falling down because nobody wants to be a uniformed strikebreaker. The new unit has been enlarged to include two machine guns, 12 caissons, four howitzers, five trucks and trailers, six motorcycles and 14 tractors to nothing of bicycles and motor

The local press is whooping! enlistments but admits that the strikers are not biting as g. should.



POPE ANXIOUS OVER POLITICAL TREND IN EUROPE

Fears Possible Break With France

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, May 25.—A dark cloud has suddenly appeared on the Vatican horizon. For the first time since the end of the world war, the tide of political good fortune that steadily flowed in the direction of the Catholic temporal power, has suddenly begun to ebb.

Perhaps the most serious danger confronting the Papacy is the probability of a break with France over the avowed intention of the victorious lefts to withdraw the ambassador from the Vatican. The French left parties are bitterly anti-Catholic. Indeed, their principal claim to radicalism rests mainly on anti-clericalism which in France, means anti-Catholicism.

Poincare is a Catholic and his defeat is as much a setback to the grandiose plans of the Papacy as it was to the heavy industrialists. In fact, the latter two worked hand in hand.

Edouard Herriot is noted for his anti-clericalism. The Vatican hopes that the new French government will be so engrossed in its domestic problems that it will not have time to devote to its anti-Catholic difficulties.

The relations between Checko-Slovakia and the Pope are also strained. There is a movement in that country among the Catholics to permit the marriage of priests.

The German elections brought no solace to His Holiness, neither the extreme nationalists nor the communists being warm friends of the alleged successor of St. Peter.

Renew Industrial Activities In All Branches Of Party

At its last meeting the city Central Committee approved the City Industrial Committee chosen by the industrial organizers of the various branches at their last meeting and composed of Nels Kjar, E. Etlinger, Walt Carmon, J. Maki, E. Girsch, A. Garrafalo and V. Zokattis.

Meeting for the first time, the City Industrial Committee in preparation for its activities, decided to issue a letter to all branches (now being mailed) advising of the coming visit of a speaker to outline in a short talk the immediate necessity of stressing industrial work, the greater need of participation in the unions on the part of the party membership and our immediate problems on the industrial field.

Today when political activities of the party are absorbing the bulk of our time and energy the need for greater industrial activities becomes more apparent and all branches are urged to give not only a part of their meeting time to visiting speakers, as well as their co-operation, but also to give a part of each meeting to a discussion of industrial problems.

The success of the left wing groups in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Miners' and Peoria conventions, should prove an additional stimulant to further effort.

Every available speaker is being marshalled to cover in the shortest time possible all party branches as the first measure in the plan of work outlined by the City Industrial Committee.

Feeding Of Strikers Is Program Of The Australian Co-ops

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 25.—Starving out of strikers in Australia will be impossible if the unions accept the proposal of the consumers' cooperative congress held in Sydney April 5. The unions are invited to invest their surplus funds in the New South Wales Wholesale Cooperative society. In addition to the usual interest the entire funds would become available in time of strike in the shape of credits for food and other supplies.

The purpose is to prevent the starving of the workers back to their jobs by the big supply corporations who refuse to supply retailers in the industrial fields where men are on strike. This cuts out the food supply but the huge cooperative wholesale cannot be affected in that way.

Convention Delegates to Report at T. U. E. L. Meeting

Delegates from the I. L. G. W. U., the Amalgamated, Peoria and the Miners' conventions will report to the T. U. E. L. membership at what will surely prove to be one of the most important meetings of the year, on Wednesday, May 28, at Northwest Hall, corner North and Western Aves.

The splendid fight put up in each convention by the left wing groups, the victories gained and the lessons of each should prove a most interesting story to every worker in Chicago.

The reports of Jack Johnstone, Arne Swaback, J. L. Davidson and others will be supplemented by that of Earl Browder, whose monthly summary of the most important developments in the world of labor have become a feature of the league meetings.

LETTER SHOWS FARRINGTON ONCE DAMNED AS SPY SUSPECT THE HENCHMAN HE USES AT PEORIA

Proof that the attacks which Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois miners, is making on the progressives are thoroughly insincere is contained in the following letter he dispatched to James Mason, then secretary of Sub-District No. 6, of the Illinois District, Dec. 6, sometime before he split with Alex Howat and took up with John L. Lewis.

The Farrington letter, which the DAILY WORKER is making public, defends Tom Meyerscough of the Pittsburgh district of the slanders Lewis' men were heaping upon him and assails a certain Ed. Wieck as one who worked along the same lines as a labor spy. This Ed. Wieck—a Lewis man—worked hand in hand with Farrington at the Peoria convention in vilifying the DAILY WORKER. Farrington said in this letter, that Wieck was unworthy of belief. What must have been his private opinion of Wieck's statement at Peoria that the DAILY WORKER was just a "mass of lies."

The letter follows: "I am informed that at your last monthly meeting, Ed. Wieck introduced a letter alleged to have been signed by Thomas Meyerscough and others in the Pittsburgh District and in which the mine workers in District No. 5 were urged to attend the meeting to be held in Bentley's Theatre, Monongahela City, December 4, 1921, to give consideration to the advisability of accepting the 1917 wage scale.

"Obviously, Wieck's purpose in introducing this letter at your meeting was to make it appear that the President of District No. 12 was consorting with men who favor a wage reduction, also to discredit Meyerscough and Gullor who were responsible for giving publicity to certain documents exposing the fraud and corruption that took place in the Pittsburgh District during the last international election.

"I am also informed that Wieck stated to the meeting that he was honor bound not to reveal the name of the person from whom he secured said letter. This fact in itself would, among thoughtful men, brand Wieck as being one who is totally unworthy of the confidence of men. It is indeed a strange state of affairs when Wieck assumes to give publicity to the contents of a letter and yet declares that he cannot reveal the source from which he received the letter. Why the necessity for any secrecy about the letter if everything is open and above board? If Wieck is honest and is trying to protect the interests of the mine workers, why should there be any necessity for him concealing the names of those who are helping him in his work of protection? His act in reading the letter referred to and then declaring that he could not reveal the source from which he received it, thoroughly indicates that there is something wrong and that Wieck is not acting in good faith and that he is no more than a blatherskite and an imposter who is resorting to deception in order to weede his way back into the confidence of the mine workers in the Belleville district.

Has the Goods On Wieck. "Unfortunately for Mr. Wieck's plan to discredit me, but fortunately for me, I happen to have some correspondence concerning the same letter read by Mr. Wieck at your meeting and for the information of your next meeting, I am enclosing herewith copies of correspondence marked Exhibits A, B, C, D, E, and F. Exhibit A is a copy of a letter which accompanied Indof's letter and which is a copy of the same letter that was read to your meeting by Wieck. Exhibit C is a copy of a letter I wrote to Frank J. Indof. Exhibit D is a copy of a letter I wrote to Meyerscough. Exhibit E is a copy of Meyerscough's answer to my letter and Exhibit F is a copy of a letter addressed to the President and Secretary of District No. 5, by Meyerscough. All of these communications are self explanatory and go to prove that Wieck is a party to a conspiracy to discredit the enemies of John L. Lewis.

A Lewis Conspiracy. "If you will examine the enclosed exhibits, you will notice that all of them are dated previous to the time Wieck brought the matter to the attention of your monthly meeting and they should prove to the satisfaction of any thoughtful man that Wieck's great revelation of the plan that is afoot to force a reduction in the miners' wages, is no more than

LABOR MEN OF ALL SHADES INTERESTED IN DAILY WORKER

By A. JAKIRA (Special to The Daily Worker)

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 23.—Fifty copies of the DAILY WORKER were sold every day during the conventions of the State Farmer Labor Party and State Federation of Labor held here. The DAILY WORKER was read with great interest by both the followers and opponents of the Communist movement. During one of the sessions the DAILY WORKER received a boost when one of delegates displayed a copy to show that the Communist movement is growing all over the world.

While the Convention of the State Federation of Labor was marking time listening to various speakers one of the delegates, a colored young worker, was soliciting the rest of the delegates for subs. Thirteen new subscriptions to the DAILY WORKER was the result of his efforts.

It is a good example to be followed by all militants who have an opportunity to be delegates to labor conventions.

a deliberate conspiracy to discredit those who are opposed to John L. Lewis and Wieck should be made to tell the delegates who attend your next meeting, the source from which he received the letter, which he read to your last meeting and refusing to do so, he should be banished from your meeting as one who is unworthy of the confidence of honest men.

Acts Like A Spy. "I cannot prove that Wieck is a spy in the employ of some one of the many labor destroying agencies, but experience enables me to know that his activities in our union are exactly along the same lines that those who have investigated such matters, tell us labor destroying agencies employ when they plant spies in the ranks of labor to destroy the organized labor movement, but I personally know that Wieck is nothing more than a dishonest, lying, hypocritical blatherskite who does not hesitate to resort to falsehood and deception in order to try to work himself into the confidence of his fellow men.

Praise For Meyerscough. "Meyerscough's letter to me clearly shows that instead of encouraging a reduction in wages, he was really acting to prevent the success of those who favor accepting a wage reduction and his letter to the President and Secretary of District No. 5, telling them of the meeting that was to be held on December 4th and notifying them, yes, urging them, to be present at this meeting proves that he was acting in good faith and that he was not consorting or conniving with anyone to bring about a reduction in wages.

"I most respectfully and earnestly request that you bring this subject matter to the attention of your next monthly meeting."

Shoeworkers Elect Kruse Delegate To St. Paul Convention

At a record attendance joint meeting of Locals 22 and 23 of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers, the St. Paul Farmer-Labor Party convention was endorsed. William F. Kruse was elected delegate and J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, alternate. Twenty-five dollars were voted toward expenses and another joint meeting will be called after the convention to hear a report on the proceedings. The combined locals have a membership of over 500 and are known thruout the industry as leaders in every fight for better conditions.

The action followed a lecture delivered by the delegate-elect on conditions in the labor movement the world over. During the slump in the industry interest in union matters fell off and the Joint Council, managing the affairs of both locals, tried many ways of getting the crowd to meetings. Even prize-fights failed to draw. The decision to go back to lectures, so successful several years ago, brought a response that was a surprise to the officers themselves.

The Chairman, Bert Thompson, called upon members who were known to be active in Republican and Democratic politics, to state their views before the vote was taken, but all expressed themselves in favor of independent working class action, and the motion, made by Business Agent, Richie O'Brien, carried unanimously.

Kilauea Still Busy. HILO, T. H., May 25.—Kilauea, volcano on the island of Hawaii, 30 miles from Hilo, which has been in eruption for a week, broke out again today with two terrible explosions

STINK OF GRAFT OVER MEMORIAL PERVADES COURT

Centralia Paytriots' Scandal Reopened

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CENTRALIA, Wash., May 25.—Some time after the attack on the Wobblies at Centralia by American Legion thugs, leading paytriots of Centralia proposed to erect a memorial to the thugs killed in the battles. For two or three years nothing has been heard of the matter, until now, when it has appeared before the courts.

Manager Wants His. The Memorial Association raised about \$16,500 from local paytriots, cockroach capitalists, legionnaires, etc. Over \$10,000 of this went to pay the salaries of the paytriots who organized the graft. The rest has disappeared. This is brot out in a state supreme court decision concerning the matter; dealing with a suit by Frank Jackson of Seattle, hired to manage the drive at \$500 a week. He wants the rest of his share of the graft and the Centralia Memorial Association, Inc., can't pay it. It has spent every cent it raised on salaries.

Want to Forget Walla Walla. The present attitude of business men of Centralia concerning the battle, the trial, the murder of Everest, the memorial, etc., is "shut up, we don't want anything about the matter even mentioned." They regard it as they might a cat dead for a week or so, the stench is too rank for them. They want to forget the eight men buried alive in Walla Walla penitentiary.

Attempts have been made to have Elmer Emith disbarred from the practice of law, nominally on technical grounds, but in reality because he might get elected district attorney of Lewis county on the Farmer-Labor Ticket this fall, as he nearly did in 1920. Should that happen he will try to bring the parties guilty of the murder of Everest and of starting the riot to trial.

Washington County Pushes Farm-Labor Work For June 17

SEDRO-WOOLLEY, Wash., May 25.—The Farmer-Labor party held its second preparatory meeting in Bingham Park, Sedro-Woolley, with a basket picnic and Mrs. Jessica B. Kastner of Tacoma, Farmer-Labor representative in the last legislature, made an address. She brought home the need of a third party and set forth the five cardinal points insisted on by the Farmer-Laborites: Public ownership of railroads; control of money and credit by the government; curbing the growing usurped power of the courts; restoration of civil liberties; and conservation of the remaining hydro-electric power for the people. The speaker was cheered repeatedly, many signed party cards. A final rally will be held at Bay View June 8, when Joel Shoemaker will make an address and a delegate will be elected to St. Paul for June 17.

Coolidge Thinks Up His Excuses For Insulting Japanese

WASHINGTON, May 25.—President Coolidge, instead of signing the immigration bill without comment, will take some final step designed to mitigate the affront to Japan in the proposed law.

Meanwhile, the two countries are facing a situation where neither may be represented by an ambassador in the other's capital. The resignation of Cyrus Woods, American ambassador to Tokio, having been accepted by the president, no official and diplomatic explanations seem able to down the impression that one of the causes of Woods' retirement is the proposed exclusion law.

Ambassador Hanihara, the Japanese envoy here, reported to be on the verge of resignation, said he could not comment on the subject.

The name of John Hays Hammond, noted mining engineer, and chairman of the coal commission during its brief life, is being mentioned as Woods' successor. Hammond at one time was offered the Tokio post by President Harding.

Gaily Attired Ethiopian Prince Feted For Favors

(Crusader Service) PARIS, May 25.—The grandest collection of male clothing that ever struck gay Paris is being worn by Ras Tafari, Prince Regent of Ethiopia and his suite, who are the royal guests of Republican France.

The Ras and his suite all wore dark green cloaks lined with pink, forming a vivid background for their tight, vividly embroidered vest, enormous white silk trousers, pale green socks and patent leather shoes. This represents the traditional court dress of Ethiopia.

In the Foreign Office the Ras Tafari occupies the suite recently vacated by the King and Queen of Roumania. Every attention is being shown them by the French Government, which has an eye on concessions in Ethiopia. 35 years ago.

COAL MINERS' WAGES DISGRACE CIVILIZATION CLAIMS BRITISH MINERS' FEDERATION PRESIDENT

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press)

Wages paid thousands of British coal miners are characterized as a disgrace to a civilized community before the government's court of inquiry following the miners' rejection of the final offer of the mineowners. According to Herbert Smith, president British Miners' Federation, if the industry cannot pay a living wage under private ownership the alternative is nationalization of the entire industry. The British miners ballot May 29 on new proposals.

Thousands of adult workers, Smith said, receive only 5 to 6 shillings (less than \$1.50) per day. At the same time profits on coal run as high as 2 shillings 6 pence (62 cents) a ton while the average profit for the entire country during 1923 was nearly 2 shillings (50 cents) a ton after paying millions to the owners of the land in royalties.

The miners contend that any national agreement which gives the owners such profits while the wages of miners are equivalent to less than the inadequate prewar earnings is unjust. Coal which miners produce for 87 cents a ton including all labor to the mouth of the mine is selling to consumers in London at \$14.40 a ton.

Competition of American coal is depressing the wages of British miners, according to David R. Llewellyn, a Welsh operator. He says the British are hanging on to their European market by a margin which has narrowed down to a few pennies. Any increase in cost of production will result in loss of foreign markets and resulting loss of working time in collieries on foreign trade. He points out that the American industry has reached a point where export is a necessity to the life of many companies.

The sharp international competition for coal markets is shown in a U. S. department of commerce statement on coal exports. American coal has lost the price advantage in the Italian market by further reduction in British prices. Between February and March U. S. monthly exports to Italy declined from 58,407 to 43,702 tons while British exports to Italy rose from 470,942 to 591,971 tons.

Americans Underbid British. On the other hand American coal is underselling British in Brazil. American exports to Brazil increased from 38,568 tons in February to 43,113 in March while British exports declined from 80,023 to 73,009 tons. March total coal exports from the United States compared with February decreased while total exports from Great Britain increased slightly. The fact that nearly 25 per cent of the British production must find an export market to keep the mines busy shows the importance to that country of its ability to undersell the United States.

Meanwhile German reparations coal is steadily weakening the European market for the product of other nations. German shipments to Belgium are forcing unemployment on Belgium miners.

The question raised by this situation is, how long will the miners of these countries be content with a situation in which gain of employment to one group will mean loss of employment to another and in which the gains will be secured by sacrifice to living standards? The situation is like that of unorganized workers who undersell each other in an overstocked labor market. That always results in the slow depression of wages to the lowest level of subsistence.

Victim Of Boss' Law Violation Is Given Life Sentence

DEER LODGE, Mont., May 25.—Thomas J. Riley, victim of a law-breaking millionaire mine owner whom he shot and killed, is seeking aid in getting out of prison after 25 years behind the bars. Riley lost a leg and sustained other severe injuries when 20 tons of giant powder exploded at Butte in 1895, killing 59 persons and injuring 300 more.

Unable to get a job after his injury or to obtain damages, Riley killed P. A. Largey, the banking and mining magnate who had stored the powder in violation of both city and state law. Instead of being tried in Butte, Riley was spirited to Helena on the false pretence by the prosecution that Riley had himself asked a change of venue. A life sentence was imposed.

Riley now looks for purchasers to buy the head necklaces he makes in prison. From the proceeds he hopes to hire an attorney to secure a pardon. The Largey interests had denied him work and had thrown him into jail when he sought to collect damages. His record had been without stain before his injuries and wrongs drove him to seek revenge on the lawless millionaire responsible for his condition. Riley's address is Box 7, Deer Lodge, Mont.

Public Soaked \$100,000 For Coal Operators' Noise

CINCINNATI, May 25.—Coal consumers have had a bill of more than \$100,000 for publicity work on behalf of the operators slipped over on them, according to a report to the annual convention of the National Coal Association. This represents the cost of a speakers bureau, a motion picture program and hundreds of thousands of pamphlets to swing public opinion in favor of the profiteering mine owners.

Publicity for the bituminous operators' case before the United States coal commission cost \$80,000. Among other things 429,190 copies of 61 pamphlets and briefs were distributed.

Following the coal commission the work was continued on a more modest basis with \$32,561 spent during the last fiscal year and 98,500 pamphlets distributed. The report adds that access to the daily press of the country spread the propaganda far more widely than these figures would indicate.

Key Pounders Meet; 'Point With Pride' To Their National Bank

CLEVELAND.—Almost 700 delegates and officials of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers are attending the triennial convention at Cleveland. President E. J. Manion pointed with pride to the Telegraphers' Co-operative National bank which has over \$5,000,000 in resources that it is less than a year old. The bank is at St. Louis where the order headquarters are. Divisions from all parts of the United States, Canada and the Canal Zone are represented at the convention, which is the first since the Savannah convention of 1921 but the 24th since the founding of the union 35 years ago.

"LAFOLLETTE AND WHEELER" TALK GAINING GROUND

Oil Prober May Refuse To Play Second Fiddle

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 25.—"Robert M. La Follette (Republican) for president and Burton K. Wheeler (Democrat) for vice-president."

That bi-partisan ticket may enter the field in the political sweepstakes if a movement started by a group of insurgent old party politicians, is successful in persuading the Montana senator to take second place on the ticket, it was said by friends close to both senators.

The movement has been balked temporarily by the refusal of the Montana senator to accept the place picked for him, but those behind it have not abandoned hope of a final decision by Wheeler to run.

Senator La Follette has regained his health but if for any reason he decides not to take the race at the head of a ticket, Wheeler has now offered the place. La Follette is in Atlantic City resting, after recuperating from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Wheeler's Watchful Waiting. Wheeler today refused to discuss his possible candidacy in any way but close friends confirmed the offer made to the Montana senator. Explaining Wheeler's reticence, it was said that he was awaiting the outcome of the Democratic convention before making a final decision.

Should the Democrats nominate a man whom Wheeler regarded as a reactionary, his friends said that he would seriously consider running.

Senator Shipstead, Farmer-Laborite of Minnesota, has been mentioned as a vice-presidential running mate in the event La Follette finds himself unable to enter the presidential contest and Wheeler heads the ticket.

Negro Elevator Operator Saves Frenzied Whites

(Crusader Service)

NEW YORK, May 25.—Fourteen passengers, all of them white, were saved from death yesterday morning by the heroism of Ernest Noble, colored operator in the Loft building, No. 43 West 4th Street, who, when his car tore loose from its cables at the tenth floor, kept his head, labored frantically at a broken brake mechanism until he brought it into operation only a few feet from the bottom of the shaft.

Eight girls, a boy and four men, in addition to Noble, many of them crying hysterically and some suffering from strained backs and other injuries, were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital in a moving van commanded by the police.

Noble accomplished his heroic act of life saving in the face of the hysteria of the girls and the frantic efforts of the men, completely demoralized by fear to get at the elevator lever. Noble shook them off and kept coolly at his brakes, spinning the lever, working another back and forth, while the velocity of the hurtling car swiftly increased. Just as it was passing the third floor, however, there was a grinding and screeching as the brakes at last took hold, ripping teeth from rails at the sides of the shaft.

Almost on a level with the first floor the steel car, twisted from the strain, was stopped.

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# COMMUNISTS IN SO. AFRICA WORK AMONG NATIVES

## Young Negro Workers Organize Groups

(Grusader Service)  
RIGA, May 25.—Agents of the imperialist Powers are greatly alarmed at the spread of revolutionary propaganda among the colored races of the world, and regard the Communist International with bitter hatred and resentment for its work in this field.

Africans come to Moscow. Especially are they stirred up with the news that a conference has been held in Moscow at which many Africans and Asiatics were present, and at which the question of African activity was intensively discussed. Reports say that emphasis was laid on the importance of work among "Colored youths being exploited in Africa's mines and on plantations," etc., among whom agents of the Third International have distributed literature and placards in the native dialects, calling for a united front of all labor, black and white.

Y. W. L. in South Africa. The International recently established two new organizations of young workers in South Africa. The South African Communists are in bad favor with the white bourgeoisie because of their friendly attitude towards the native workers.

The Communist International is also declared to have "considerably extended its activity in the U. S., especially among youths employed in mines and factories." Communist manifestos stress the fact that the white workers can only conquer political power with the friendly co-operation of the colored workers of the home lands and colonies, and call upon the white workers to support the liberation struggles of the colonials.

## Young Workers Need League in Hartford Town

By JOHN A. KLUCKEN.  
(Special to The Daily Worker)

HARTFORD, Conn., May 25.—On Thursday eve., May 29, at 8 p. m., Sam Darcy will speak at the Labor Educational Alliance, 287 Windsor avenue. Subject: "The Labor Movement in America," under the auspices of the Young People's Educational League.

This group of young comrades have been active in the past, having arranged a few entertainments and educational classes, but being a local organization, work cannot be effective.

It would be advisable for these young comrades to organize a Young Workers' League and become a part of the international working class youth.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Helmuth Mischel sought to open a school of fencing here, but because he never explained what he did with money collected for German war orphans, police have him studying the peculiar brand of fencing that encircles the private rooms in the city hall.

# The Workers Party in Action

## Party Activities Of Local Chicago

The C. C. C. Meeting

The C. C. C. meeting of May 20 was a most interesting one. Reports indicated excellent progress in the work of Chicago. The Peoria Convention on May 18 at which the Labor Party of Illinois was formed was reported upon by Comrade Arne Swaback and Martin Abern who were delegates from the Workers Party to the Convention. They informed the C. C. C. that the Convention was an excellent one, much work accomplished and that a real class labor party in Illinois. The 35 delegates present at the Convention, a large number of them from Peoria locals, were wide awake to the situation and participated in a lively way throughout the proceedings.

The work of the Workers Party of Chicago in the Pullman strike was reported by comrade Manuel Gomez. A strong English branch was formed from among the best elements of the striking Pullman carmen. The Workers Party has established itself strongly among the Pullman workers.

A Speakers' Class will be started soon in an attempt to develop more Party speakers. Branches are requested to send in at once recommendations from their branch to the City Secretary and the speakers class which will be acted upon by the City Executive Committee. The class will probably consist of 15 members.

A class on Trade Union Conduct and Tactics will be conducted by Arne Swaback. This will start at the earliest moment and is open to all interested. This class will be a way for union Party members to learn better how to carry on their industrial work and activity in the unions. The date of the opening class will be shortly announced.

The question of unemployment was brought up thru resolutions by Simon Feibin and Iosener, calling for the immediate formation of Unemployed Councils. The matter was referred to the City Executive Committee and will be taken up at the next C. C. C. meeting, June 3rd.

Needle Trades members of the Young Workers League have been drawn more closely into the work of the T. U. E. L. Needle Trades Section when comrade Phil Aronberg talked to very well attended Y. W. L. meeting. A number of comrades were gotten to join the Cap Makers' Union.

The work of Local Chicago is going on in very good fashion. Branches are being visited regularly by speakers discussing various problems of the Party, such as the Labor Party campaign, industrial work, etc. New members are being brought into the Party in greater number than ever, with the further encouraging sign that English-speaking members are coming in in greater proportion.

Max Salzman reported on the work of the Junior Section of the Young Workers League and asked for greater co-operation from Party members. The Open Letter to the Socialist Party issued by the C. C. C. of the Party on June 17th Convention will be distributed to Socialist Party members.

Machinists are instructed to be on the job, in attendance at all union meetings, especially during the next couple of months during which time there will be election of delegates to the Machinists Convention in Detroit on Sept. 10th. Metal Trades Party members are requested to get in touch with comrade Paul Simonson at 1113 West Washington Blvd.

MARTIN ABERN, Secretary.

### BRANCH MEETINGS.

Monday, May 26.

All Union and Workers' Circle members of the Workers Party must be present at the special meeting mentioned in another column at 2733 Hirsch Blvd. Workers Lyceum to take up further plans to develop the June 17th campaign. Pullman English—Standicks Hall, Pullman.

Tuesday, May 27.

North West English Branch at 2733 Hirsch Blvd. Workers Lyceum, Jay Lovestone will speak on the "Significance of the recent elections in Germany and France."

Russian Pullman Branch, at 11453 So. Park Ave., Pullman.

Wednesday, May 28.

Czecho-Slovak No. 2, at Vojt Naprstek School, 2550 So. Homan Ave., Cor. 36th St.

Czecho-Slovak No. 1, at Spravidnost Hall, 1825 So. Loomis St.

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# Do Your Part

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE WORKERS PARTY:

During the past two months our Party has been trying to raise a Farmer-Labor Campaign Fund of \$15,000. This was to be used for organizational work in support of the June 17th Convention.

The Central Executive Committee of the Party is of the opinion that the campaign in which our Party is involved at the present time represents a great and unusual opportunity to drive forward the workers and farmers of this country to class action against the capitalist government and the capitalist system. It is the view of the Central Executive Committee that if there can be built in the United States a mass movement of a million organized workers and farmers who sever their connections with the capitalist parties and enter into the political arena for a class political struggle in support of their own political demands, that the American labor movement will have made the greatest stride forward in the history of this country. If our Party deserves the name of the Advance Guard of the leader of the revolutionary struggle against capitalism, then it cannot remain indifferent to such a movement. It must not only play a part, but it must play a leading part to achieve the end of mobilizing the workers and farmers for class political action.

## FARMER-LABOR ASSESSMENT



50c

For two years our Party has persistently carried on a campaign for the formation of the class Farmer-Labor Party. A great mass movement such as the class Farmer-Labor Party must be, does not come into existence as a result of one bold stroke or one organizing effort. Rather, the movement grows in rising waves, each one of which reaches a little farther. Between these rising waves there are recessions. Such has been our experience in this campaign.

Last year we made a great step forward in the formation of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party by the delegates who came to the Chicago convention. This year the wave promises to rise even higher and enable us to reach the end at which we are aiming, the formation of a mass class Farmer-Labor Party.

The Central Executive Committee of the Party felt that it was only necessary to call this situation to the attention of the membership in order to receive the fullest and most enthusiastic support for the campaign and that a voluntarily paid Farmer-Labor campaign fund would easily bring the necessary funds for this fight.

This view, however, has been disappointed. The response by the Party membership which was asked to raise \$10 in each Party branch has been poor. As a result, the Party finds itself unable to mobilize all of its potential strength in the great struggle which we are fighting.

The Central Executive Committee of the Party feels that it would be derelict in its duty did it not act to meet this situation. It has, therefore, resorted to the authority given it by the Party and levied an assessment of 50 cents per member for the purpose of raising the Farmer-Labor Party fund.

Special stamps have been sent to each Party branch either thru their Federation or thru the District Office in the case of branches not affiliated with any Federation. Party branches must immediately collect from each member 50 cents for the Farmer-Labor Party assessment stamps. The assessment must be completed by June 10th. No member of the Party will be a member in good standing unless he pays this assessment.

Is a payment of 50 cents per member too much to expect from the members of a Communist Party toward a struggle of such great importance as that which we are fighting? We would indeed have a poor Party if that were true. It could hardly be called a Party with a Communist spirit.

The collection of the Farmer-Labor assessment will be carried out thru the official Party machinery. The purpose of making this statement to the membership is to secure the assistance of every member of the Party in making the collection quickly. Every branch has been instructed to elect a special committee which must visit every member at once and collect this assessment. The members of the Party can make it easy for the branch officials to collect this fund if they will go to their next branch meeting and call for the Farmer-Labor Party assessment stamp.

The Central Executive Committee has done its duty in an effort to meet the Party need in levying this assessment. It is now for every member of the Party to do his part quickly.

Go to your branch meeting, get your Farmer-Labor assessment stamps into your dues book. Help win the struggle for a mass class Farmer-Labor Party.

Fraternally yours,  
C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary.

## NEW YORK CITY Party Activities

### CONY ISLAND CAMPAIGN.

Jeannette Pearl, well-known lecturer, will speak Tuesday evening, May 27 at 3109 Surf Avenue before the newly organized branch of the Coney Island English branch of the Workers Party.

Much propaganda work can be done in this section of Brooklyn. Its close proximity to New York makes it a famous summer resort for hundreds of thousands of workers.

All comrades and sympathizers living in Coney Island are urged to attend this meeting.

### New York Reaffirms Support Of Party On Farm-Labor Work

NEW YORK, May 25.—At a well-attended membership meeting held at Stuyvesant Casino, James P. Cannon reported on the Labor Party policy. After his report, and the asking and answering of questions, a lively discussion took place, many comrades participating. During the discussion a resolution was introduced, supporting the C. E. C. in its policy, but criticizing it on some details. Amendment was offered to the following effect: "That we reaffirm our approval of the Party's Labor-Party policy, and pledge our whole hearted support for its furtherance." The vote, which was called for at about 12:30 was 181 for the resolution of criticism.

There is no doubt but that the report at this meeting, and the discussion that followed did much to clarify the Party's Labor Party policy in the minds of the membership and it is certain that as a result of the meeting, the campaign to apply the Party's Labor Party policy will be greatly intensified by the membership of New York.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 23.—A silo on the Bill Oots ranch sprung a leak and the juice formed a pool from which goats and coyotes drank. The juice had fermented and the animals were barely able to stagger away after quenching their thirst.

## Proletarian Pupils Favored As Soviets Restrict Schools

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LENINGRAD, May 25.—Proletarian students at the colleges, technical schools, and universities will be given first preference under the new decree issued by Rykov, Commissar of Education. Financial considerations make a reduction in the number of students at the institutions of higher learning an absolute necessity and it has been decided by the Soviet authorities that the bourgeois students must be restricted before all others.

It is expected that 40,000 students will be prevented from registering, 8,000 in Leningrad alone, under the new decree. During the last year 34,265 students were sent to the highest schools from 72 special workers' faculties.

School equipment and books are scarce and classes are held under difficulties of insufficient space and too few teachers.

House Of Masses Benefit Program May 31, Detroit

DETROIT, Mich., May 23.—On Saturday evening, May 31st, friends of the House of the Masses will stage a "get-together" in the form of a Concert and Dance, which will be held in the auditorium of the House.

An exceptional program of vocal and instrumental music has been arranged, and the committee in charge has let to be known that they have a dramatic offering that they guarantee will please.

This affair is being given for the benefit of the House of Masses. There are some pressing financial obligations to meet June 1st, which a successful entertainment will assist materially in liquidating.

Friended of the House are urged to give their full support to the May 31st affair. Tickets are 50 cents.

OTTAWA, Can., May 25.—The employees of the Ottawa street railway have signed a two-year agreement with the company with wages at 49c to 50c an hour.

# SOVIETS ALLOW TREASON CASES TO BE APPEALED

## French Prompted Polish Spying in Ukraine

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, April 12 (By Mail).—The execution of the verdict passed in the Kiev espionage trial of the so-called "Regional Centre of Action," has been suspended and the case has been referred to the supreme court. The charge brought against the accused was that of high treason and espionage for the Polish general staff.

Allowed Amnesty Plea. The accused Czebankoff, Yakovlev, Edinovsky, Vinogradova have been sentenced to capital punishment; Onisthenko, Smirnov and Tolpyga, to ten years in prison; Anna Kapucin-skaya, to seven years; Leonida and Vengeroff, to five years conditionally (the sentence has been suspended); Maria Kapusinskaya, to one year, also conditionally; Yaslovsky has been acquitted. The accused were allowed to appeal within forty-eight hours and ask the Central Ukrainian Central Committee for amnesty.

Interest Thruout Union. The public thruout the Union of Soviet Republics have been closely following the case, which has amply evidenced that the activities of the Kiev "Centre" were directed from Paris, the espionage being organized in the interest of the Polish general staff. The spying activities of some of the professors now sentenced have aroused the greatest indignation among the intellectual circles.

Under such conditions, Mr. Poincare's telegram, addressed to Mr. Chicherin and received before the sentence was passed, was most unexpected. The French Premier, on behalf of the French professors and in the name of civilization and humanity, requested that the Kiev professors—members of the said spying organization—be liable to be punished.

Writing in the Izvestia, Mr. Stekloff calls this telegram of Mr. Poincare's an act of direct interference with Russian internal affairs, and a tactless step, revealing in its full light how greatly the French premier is concerned with supporting the White Guardist elements and espionage in the Soviet Republics. The author derides the "humanitarian" feelings of the late interventionists.

It should further be noted that not a single one of the professors, members of the "Centre," has been sentenced to capital punishment—not even Smirnov, who confessed that he transmitted espionage reports.

A group of the condemned issued the following statement in the local press: "Whereas, we have learned of the telegram sent by Mr. Poincare, requesting that the sentence passed on some of us be commuted and whereas, we are depressed by the heavy sentence—we consider as quite inadmissible any interference of a foreign government with the internal affairs of the Republic. Looking upon our trial as a matter purely of the internal life of the Soviet Union—we are waiting for the supreme organs of our Republic to ultimately decide on our fate." This statement is signed by twelve of the accused.

One of the principal figures in the trial, the accused Onisthenko adds to the foregoing resolution: "The heavy sentence passed on us shall weigh on the conscience of those who drew us into a political work, directed against the workers and peasants and made us bad criminals in the eyes of all the toilers and in our own conscience."

Seattle Wants More Speakers Like Trachtenberg

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Wash., May 23.—Although the Labor Temple was closed to him because he was speaking under the auspices of the Workers' Party, Alexander Trachtenberg held a well attended meeting here and helped dispel many doubts as to the present policy of his party.

The audience asked questions eagerly and seemed especially interested in determining what position to take in the coming elections on the matter of the Farmer-Labor Party.

Members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who attended, seemed well impressed by Trachtenberg's method and fairness in answering queries. Many of the members of the audience, of various views, expressed the hope that more clear speakers like Trachtenberg would be sent to the Pacific coast for organization work.

The remaining dates and places for the Trachtenberg tour are as follows: Monday, May 26—Minneapolis, First Unitarian Church, 8th St. and La Salle Ave., at 8 p. m.

Tuesday, May 27—Superior, Workers' Hall, cor. Tower Ave. and North 5th St., at 8 p. m.

Previous meetings have been enthusiastically attended. Trachtenberg's discussion of the present German situation has never failed to hold his audiences.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

# SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF STRIKE STRATEGY PLEA TO WORKERS BY RED INTERNATIONAL OF UNIONS

The difficult question of Strike Strategy has never been given adequate scientific study by the workers of the world, according to the Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions. Thru the guidance of this organization an effort is now being made to collect the data upon this subject from year to year. The Red International plans to develop a science of strike tactics which will rival the highly complex science of military tactics

Council, a Special Committee on the Strategy of Strikes worked out a corresponding resolution and submitted it to the Central Council. Taking into consideration the complexity of the question, and the lack of sufficient data, the Central Council decided to have the question discussed by all the R. I. L. U. organizations, and only after adequate data shall have been collected, the question thoroughly discussed in the press and a number of proposals made, shall it be taken up by the next Congress of the R. I. L. U.

We are forwarding herewith all our available material and the draft resolution of the Committee. The Executive Bureau urges you to pay most serious attention to this question. You know, of course, that the strike movement, in which millions of workers take part every year thruout the world, has been studied very little.

The weapons created by the working class in its spontaneous struggle for emancipation, the methods which frequently bring the workers victory, have not yet been made common to the entire international proletariat. The great strike experiences have not yet been studied or utilized. The questions relating to strike strategy, have never yet been on the Agenda of any national or international congresses.

In this, as well as in many other respects, the working class is far behind the bourgeoisie. It will suffice to compare the comprehensive study of the war and military conflicts made by the bourgeoisie, with the studies of the class battles. Hundreds of investigations have been devoted to each petty diplomatic conflict, to each armed clash, to each battle. Every country has its own rich military schools and academies, where everything that might in any way throw some light on the forms, methods and conditions of military conflicts, is minutely studied.

What, on the other hand, have we in regard to the study of the strike movement? Practically nothing. Scattered articles, reporters' notes, external descriptions of the strikes in the union organs, and a few books and pamphlets—that is all, and it is altogether insufficient.

Yet is not the strike of 1,200,000 British miners, which shook the gigantic British Empire, as important from the point of view of historical development, as the battle of Sedan? Is not the strike wave which swept the entire world in 1919-20, arousing tens of millions of toilers to the realities of life, worthy of study in every detail, and is it possible for the working class to win unless we account for every bit of energy spent by it, everything carried out in the struggle?

Strategy is a very complicated thing, and our proletarian class struggle is immeasurably more intricate than a war strategy. In war we have clear cut lines of action, a definite front. Everyone knows where the enemy is. It is quite different in the class war, in which we have to arouse millions of workers to the realization of the existence of the class front. There are yet millions of workers in the reformist organizations who follow the lead of their general staffs, in spite of the fact that these staffs are dominated by conscious and unconscious agents of the bourgeoisie.

If the adherents of the R. I. L. U., in each country will give greater attention to strikes, if they will study the causes of the strikes, the character and form of negotiations, the organizations which aid the strikes during the struggle, the conflicts with the authorities, the methods of struggle against strike-breakers, the role of the bourgeois press during the conflict, the methods for the moral mobilization of the strikers, the role of the family in weakening the intensity of the strike, the pickets, boycotts, spontaneous sabotage, corruption of the leaders, the organizations of the employers and their resistance to the workers, etc.—if adequate material should be collected on all these questions, and if this material is thoroughly studied and classified, it might serve as an inexhaustible source for the internationalization of our tactics and for making the experience of one the knowledge of all.

You can thus see the importance of these questions raised by us and we feel confident that you will take all necessary steps in order to lay the foundation for the serious study of the many-sided experiences of the strike struggle and for the crystallization, by common effort, of a strike strategy.

Fraternally yours,  
Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions.

General Secretary,  
(Signed) A. LOSOVSKY.  
Moscow, July 19, 1923.

BOSTON.—The Boston & Maine railroad is cutting its working force on the ground that business is declining. One of the first steps was a reduction of 150 men at the Billerica shops.

To All the Organizations Affiliated to the R. I. L. U.  
At the Third Session of the Central

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The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of plain material and 3/4 yards of the figured material 32 inches wide if made as illustrated in the large view. With short sleeves and without flounces 3/4 yards of one material 32 inches wide is required. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1 1/2 yard.

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# The World of Labor Industry & Agriculture

## FITZPATRICK'S FARMER-LABOR PARTY QUILTS

### June 17 Convention Only Hope Of Workers

In a signed statement, issued at its offices in the Loop district, the John Fitzpatrick "Farmer-Labor Party of the United States" has officially declared it will hold no national convention this year and will take no organized part in the coming national campaign.

This statement, signed by John Fitzpatrick, member of the national committee; David A. McVey, secretary of the Illinois branch and chairman of the Cook county branch; Charles F. Willis, vice chairman, Illinois branch and Robert M. Buck, editor of the party's official organ, follows the Chicago Federation of Labor's decision to return to the non-partisan political policy of the Gompers' officialdom.

#### June 17th the Only Hope.

The great June 17th convention at St. Paul, where thousands of delegates will gather from farmers' organizations labor political organizations and local unions, now remains the only possible machinery for organizing a political battle front of the expropriated workers and farmers of America.

Lack of response from the labor movement is given by the Fitzpatrick organization as the reason for calling off their own national convention, which had been scheduled for July 4th at Cleveland. Lack of funds followed the lack of response.

#### June 17th Attacked.

The usual attack on the Communists was utilized in order to assail the June 17th convention of workers and farmers. The abdicating political group complains that the Communists want to "kidnap" the St. Paul movement. A general attack on the June 17th movement is made. The C. P., P. A. is also attacked. It offers no "hope" they say.

Their own complete bankruptcy is shown in the apology that they are giving up their convention in order not to further "confuse the situation."

#### LaFollette, Perhaps.

They intend, they say, to "endorse the independent political policy of LaFollette, should that candidacy develop."

The "Farmer-Labor Party of the United States" will not disband, the statement adds, but will bide its time for the future.

A similar statement is made by the Cook county branch of the organization.

## Want More Machines And Less Workers Says Senator Neely

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Sen. Neely of West Virginia, Democrat, in a speech on the immigration bill, declared that, "At the present moment there are at least 1,500,000 workingmen and women in the United States who are idle, for the sole reason that there is no demand for their labor. There have been times in the past 3 years when 5,000,000 of our toilers could find no employment, and when 2,000,000 of them in desperation were forced to beg or starve."

"In our steel industry, for example, with all mills modernized and running at capacity, it would be possible for two-thirds of those now on the payroll to produce all of the iron and steel for which we have a market. The iron and steel workers are under the constant apprehension of unemployment for approximately five months per year.

"The bituminous coal industry affords a most impressive example of overmanning and overdevelopment. As now equipped, our mines, working full time, can produce a billion tons of coal a year, while there is a demand for only half a billion tons. Four hundred thousand men, out of the 650,000 now engaged in mining coal, could produce all that it is possible for us to consume.

"The boot and shoe industry capable of producing 758,000,000 pairs of boots and shoes a year, has a demand for only 325,000,000 pair; it is more than 50 per cent overmanned. The brick making industry has 29,000 workers, when our annual demand could be supplied by 5,000 men, using modern machinery.

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## KANSAS FARMERS AND WORKERS FORM INDEPENDENT PARTY; SEND TEN DELEGATES TO ST. PAUL MEET

By JOSEPH MANLEY.  
(Special to The Daily Worker)

SALINA, Kansas, May 25.—This state in years gone by occupied a foremost position, in all popular political movements such as the old Peoples Party of the eighties and again the Union Labor Party of the nineties, and still later the Socialist Party of Kansas with the old "Appeal to Reason" published at Girard.

All these movements did their part to put Kansas, and especially its "grass roots" farmers, in the forefront of every major political revolt. The old Townley Nonpartisan League made great headway in Kansas, but of late, with its nonpartisan program, it has fallen by the wayside as a serious political factor.

It was the remains of this latter organization which met at Salina on May 17 and decided to abandon its non-partisan policy, and organize in place of the loosely formed league, a closely knit Farmer-Labor Party, in line with its sister grain growing states of the west and northwest.

The gathering at Salina convened with 150 delegates, the vast majority of whom were farmers. Some of them were among the worst exploited in the world, typical American peasants, renters from the 50,000-acre tract owned by Fred Scully, whose treatment of his tenants compares very well with that of former Czarist Russian landowners is.

The convention was given a distinct "labor" complexion by the fact that its permanent chairman was W. E. Freeman, president of the State Federation of Labor. At the outset I was called upon to address the convention. I advised the necessity of organizing a class Farmer-Labor Party, upon the basis of a genuine workers' and farmers' platform, and in support of the St. Paul convention. Judging from the favorable reception accorded my remarks on the banking crisis and the wheat situation, both of which indicate a basic breakdown of the capitalist system of agriculture, this gathering of Kansas farmers are not so apt to be satisfied with the various nostrums being peddled by certain "progressive" republicans and Democrats, among the least of whom is the doughty Senator Capper.

Have to Use "Liberal" Name.  
In the discussion on a possible name for the proposed party, it developed that Farmer-Labor would not get on the ballot, because of a state law limiting the use of words in the official name to two. Consequently the organization was formed as the Liberal Party of Kansas; this name is more or less tentative pending the name to be adopted by the St. Paul convention. The platform adopted was of a distinctly class character, in contradistinction to a LaFollette platform proposed by one of the delegates. The platform adopted contained among other measures a demand for a referendum on war; reduction of armaments; the abolition of the industrial court law; protection for farm tenants.

A state executive committee was elected, composed of sixteen members, men and women, two from each congressional district. Gus Eckwald was selected as chairman; Ulysses Regnier, vice-chairman, and M. L. Amos, secretary-treasurer. Fred J. Fraley, editor of the Kansas Leader, (the official organ of the Nonpartisan League, published at Salina) was nominated for U. S. Senator, to run against Capper. Ten husky farmers were elected as delegates to the St. Paul convention on June 17.

Brotherhoods Endorse New Party.  
On the following day at Wichita the trade unionists both of the A. F. of L. and the Brotherhoods who are organized in a state non-partisan political organization, met and after much discussion and debate endorsed by a majority vote the party organized at Salina.

The railroad Brotherhood made a bitter attack upon the newly organized party taking upon itself the right to endorse a presidential candidate. They upheld the possible selection of McAdoo and protested that it would be making a split and incurring a serious mistake to nominate a presidential candidate before seeing what the Republican or Democratic conventions would do.

A vote was taken on this proposition and it virtually amounted to a vote for or against McAdoo, it stood 12 for and 16 against. William Mahoney of St. Paul and J. E. Snyder from Oklahoma, were present at this conference and it was largely due to the arguments of Mahoney based upon his experience in Minnesota that a favorable result was brought on, tho the conference insisted on retaining its state non-partisan policy for the coming campaign.

Old Timers.  
From this it can be plainly seen that it is the farmers especially who in the light of their former experiences first as "Pops," then as Socialists and again as "Leaguers," who, in the West and Northwest are the backbone of the present trend toward a real party of workers and farmers.

There are few among the farming masses and especially the renters who exercise the bureaucratic control of Gompers and Stone, and as a consequence they are more susceptible to

line up on basic economic grievances, which in a measure affect them more directly, and more flagrantly, than the aristocratic Brotherhoods.

The party born at Salina will have a large delegation at the St. Paul convention, it will enter the coming campaign in Kansas and attract large masses of both farmers and workers to its standard. Tho its name may belie its present nature the following two resolutions which were unanimously adopted will indicate its sentiment both on matters industrial and international:

Resolution on Alexander Howat.  
"WHEREAS, Kansas has been the scene of an attempt to force upon the farmers and workers, not alone of this state but of the nation, a system of modern economic slavery embodied in the so-called Kansas Industrial Court Law; and inasmuch as the United States Supreme Court has recently declared this Industrial Court Law to be unconstitutional; therefore, be it

## FOOD WORKERS SEND MORE MEN TO GREEK FRONT

### Injunction Spurs Union To Hot Campaign

Two, new organizers are at work this morning trying to organize the workers in the Greek restaurants of Chicago. They are James Manus and Nick Athens, both Greeks. They were elected organizers at the mass meeting of the members of Amalgamated Food Workers.

Wednesday Night.  
This is the reply of the Food Workers to the injunction obtained by 170 Greek restaurant owners. At the meeting, the Greek workers were most insistent on carrying on the organization plans and meeting the injunction of the bosses with effective work.

First Greek Food Drive.  
Until the organization campaign of the Food Workers was undertaken, it had been thought impossible, to organize Greek workers. The cooks and waiters' union never attempted the job. So now, when an industrial union comes along and does the work they are met with the charge they are not a bona fide labor union.

At the membership mass meeting which elected the two new organizers more than \$80 was contributed by the members to carry on the organization campaign.

Injunctions Can't Cook.  
"Injunctions are not making dresses for the garment bosses," Manus said yesterday. "The restaurant bosses will learn that they can't cook meals, altho they might be used to wash wishes with."

Oregon F.-L. P. Petition.  
PORTLAND, Oregon.—Ten thousand signatures are being collected for a petition to place the Oregon Farmer-Labor party on the official ballot for the general election in November. Party headquarters are at 515 Worcester bldg., Portland.

## UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS SHOW INDUSTRIAL CRISIS NOT THE RESULT OF TEAPOT DOME SCANDAL PROBES

By LELAND OLDS  
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Steady increase in the number of workers out of a job is indicated by news from various sections of the country. Altho April and May are reckoned months of business expansion, establishments in the majority of industries are laying off employees or closing down for an indefinite period. Others, as in the case of the U. S. Rubber subsidiary with plants at Woonsocket, R. I., and Millville, Mass., announce long vacations in the summer.

Such items as those below prove that the depression is more serious than would appear from financial publicists who attribute slack business either to the weather or congressional investigations.

Railroads Cut Staffs.  
Railroads with shops in Chicago, have taken steps to cut either their forces or the work week of their shop employes. One railroad official estimates that fully 30,000 men have been effected either by the lay offs or the cutting of hours during the last week.

The eastern roads have nearly all out the work week in preference to laying off workers. The Pennsylvania and the New York Central lines have put the five-day week in force. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has cut its shop force 20 per cent.

Railroad officials blame the cuts on Washington.

PHILADELPHIA.—A drop in employment and wages in shown in the April report of the federal reserve bank of Philadelphia covering nearly 1,000 manufacturing establishments in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Employment and total weekly wages fell about 1 per cent in Pennsylvania while in New Jersey employment fell nearly 2 per cent and total wages nearly 3 per cent.

In Pennsylvania industries making heavy cuts were reported as electrical machinery and apparatus, 8.9 per cent; iron and steel blast furnaces, 1.4; carpets and rugs, 1.9; clothing, 4.8; silk goods, 8.5; woolen and wor-

sted goods, 8.8; knit goods and hosiery, 3.9; furniture, 10.4; leather products, 12.6, and rubber tires and goods, 8 per cent. Increases of importance were 3.9 per cent in automobiles, 3.6 in car construction and repair, 4 in iron and steel forgings, and increases of from 1 1/2 to 6 per cent in building material industries.

In New Jersey the textile group, including clothing, reported a reduction of 3.3 per cent in number employed; metal manufacturers, 1.4; miscellaneous industries, including musical instruments, boots and shoes, paper, printing and rubber goods, 4 per cent. Outstanding gains appeared chiefly in the building material group.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Unemployment is prevalent in California as a result of the failure of the spring boom to materialize. Surplus labor is reported by practically every industry in the state. The lumber industry is curtailing activity and railroad shops are laying off workers. Shoe factories are reported on half time, while printing and paper plants and knitting mills are operating below normal. An excess of stevedores and dockshorem at Los Angeles is reported.

BALTIMORE.—An unemployment crisis in Baltimore is imminent, according to the director of the municipal bureau. His report to the supervisors of city charities urges expansion of the bureau and relief work to meet or stave off the unemployment threatened.

## TIME FOR U. S. WORKERS TO BEGIN TIGHTENING BELT AND DRAWING ON PATRIOTISM FOR NOURISHMENT

By LELAND OLDS  
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Recurrent unemployment will be the lot of workers in this country unless large foreign markets can be captured. But the ability of the United States to expand its markets sufficiently is doubtful in the face of competition from other nations in the same fix. By treating capital too generously and the workers too stingily the country has decreased its capacity to produce without a corresponding increase in the demand for production.

These are conclusions drawn from E. D. King's analysis of the present business depression published in The Magazine of Wall Street. He pictures the situation in the major industries briefly as follows:

Steel Declines.  
Steel—output tending to decrease, demand less than a year ago, will continue to decline gradually. (Since this was written the drop in production from over 90 per cent to less than 65 per cent of capacity is regarded as the most rapid and spectacular in the history of the industry.) Coal—output about 50 per cent of a year ago, demand poor but likely to increase. Other mining—output unchanged, demand slightly less; continued decline in demand expected. Rubber goods—slight decrease in production, demand considerably less, will decline further. Shoes—output unchanged, hand to mouth buying, should increase. Automobile—sharp decrease in output, slow buying, future demand below 1923. Textiles—sharp decrease in output, demand less, future unsatisfactory. Construction materials—output same, decrease in demand, likely to decrease further. Electrical equipment—output same, output same, demand slightly less, will decrease. Furniture—output same, demand same, will decrease. Typewriters—output slightly less, demand same, will decrease.

High Productivity.  
Petroleum and sugar are the only products for which King predicts an increase in demand before autumn. Analyzing the way in which abnormal conditions blinded us to the situation,

Under-Consumption.  
This article reveals tardy recognition in the business world of a situation which The Federated Press has been emphasizing for more than a year. No analysis of industrial future is worthy of serious attention which disregards the fact that we have expanded our productive capacity without a corresponding increase in the ability of consumers to absorb its products. As a result the point has been reached where prosperity in this country has no secure foundation without a larger foreign market than we have been able to secure during a period when the competing industrial nations were seriously handicapped.

The industrial system which turns over the entire increment in production resulting from modern technology to the absentee owners is evidently approaching a deadlock. There must be a big increase in consumption or a decrease in production either thru periodic shutdowns or reduction in working hours. If recurrent depressions are to be avoided there must be less emphasis on returns to capital and more on returns to the millions of producer consumers.

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## Newfoundland Union Fishermen Dropping Politics As Protest

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, May 23.—The Fishermen's Union party has withdrawn from Newfoundland politics, W. F. Coaker, leader of the party and president and leader of the whole political and economic movement centering around the Fishermen's Protective union, all of which 15 years ago he founded, retired in disgust from the legislature and took the 11 Fishermen's party members with him.

Henceforth Coaker will devote himself to the management of the gigantic industrial and commercial wing of the fishermen's enterprise.

Union May Disappear.  
No longer in the northern bays and harbors of the island where the Union party in former days swept the districts, will the battle-cry rally the fishermen of the coasts to surge up to the polling booths. Even the union itself may in a short time disappear from the field, leaving the commercial and industrial wing as the only representative of what was the greatest old free-eating workers' movement ever known in Newfoundland.

This withdrawal of the Union party from politics followed after the prime minister of the party with which the fishermen were in coalition had been found guilty of huge grafting. The man kept his seat in parliament just the same and the fishermen thought it time to clear out of the stinking corruption of Newfoundland politics.

But meanwhile the interests of the fishermen and the workers are unrepresented in the political arena, now that the Union party has dropped out. Last year the Union Trading company handled 16,000,000 lbs. of codfish. This year it will handle 30,000,000 lbs., an increase of nearly 100 per cent. The entire situation, on account of its great dependence on its founder, is in the hands of that one man.

## FARRELL STEEL WORKERS' TRIALS RESUME JUNE 23

### Organizers Face Steel Trust's Hirlings

MERCER, Pa., May 25.—The Farrell sedition trials will resume at the June term of court, starting June 23rd. The Commonwealth of Steel and Coal is making ready to satisfy the lust of the coal and steel barons for the scalps of more militant steel workers who have DARED tell the steel slaves to organize.

The next steel slave to be placed on the block will be Andy Kovacovich, a countryman of the convicted steel work, Tony Kovacovich.

Will Pinchot Speak?  
Is the American labor movement prepared to see these steel workers sacrificed for believing that workers could organize in the Commonwealth of the U. S. Steel Corporation? Will Gov. Pinchot stand by with folded arms and let the constitutional rights of these hardworking steel workers be trampled in the dust by the barons who rule his state.

This is a LESSON for those in the American labor movement who believe in the quack remedy of Gompers of electing to office the "friends" of labor. The trials of the Farrell steel workers charged with sedition for wanting to organize the steel workers charged with sedition for wanting to organize the steel slaves demonstrates the weakness, politically speaking, of the Gompers' left hand squeeze to the "friends" of labor.

Defendants Blacklisted.  
John Radias, Tony Mirich, Andy Dugan, John Sarich and Andy Kovacovich, the steel workers yet to be tried cannot secure employment in Farrell. Blacklisted, indicted and hounded by the police is the lot of these rebels and it's only the help coming in from the outside world that gives them the courage to wait their turn in the masters' court.

Serbian stool pigeons who testified against Tony Kovacovich spend their spare-time trying to incite the defendant steel workers and their sympathizers into committing acts of violence against them. One of the stools boasts that he soon will be wearing a police uniform. It is alleged that only good bootleggers can apply for a position on the Farrell police force.

Chief Leyschock's unhorsed Cossacks invaded a dance held under the auspices of the National Croquet Society recently in Farrell looking for "reds." Leyschock continues his methods of terrorizing the workers. This keeper of the "Red Trunk" where all the alleged "seditious" literature is stored is a half-baked individual who cannot be held entirely responsible for his many childish pranks. The steel workers view Leyschock with much amusement. Many patronized the jitney he drove before he was elevated to the office of the W. J. Burns of Farrell.

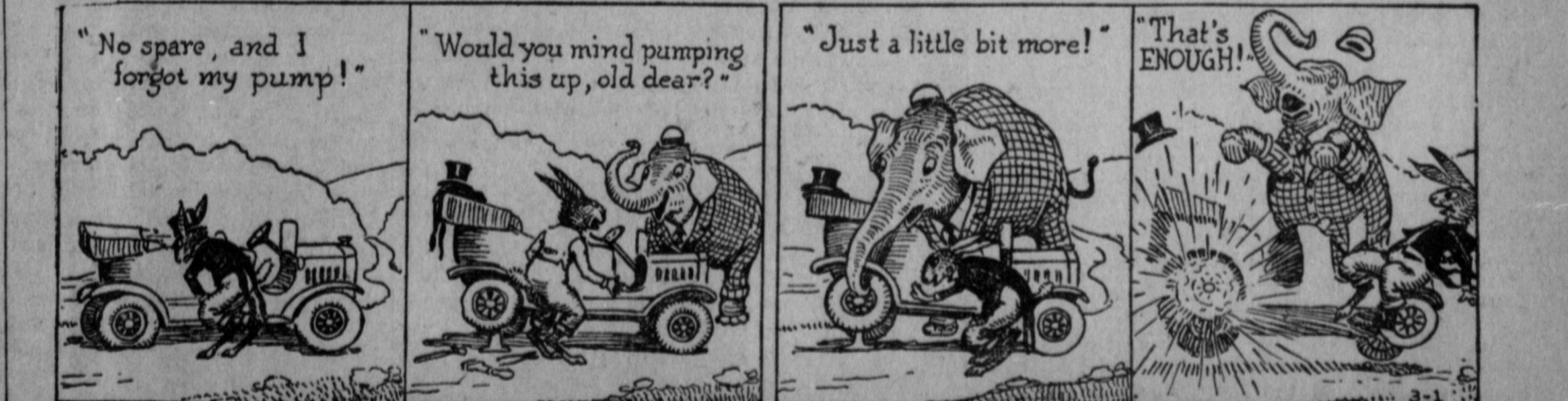
## Publicity Forces Fine Of Ku Kluxer After Sedition Trial

MERCER, Pa., May 25.—The jury who convicted Tony Kovacovich of Sedition for daring to talk organization of the steel slaves were deadlocked for six hours before arriving at their verdict and had it not been for community prejudice aroused by the Ku Klux Klan and the steel and coal barons Tony Kovacovich would have been acquitted.

It is alleged by the steelworkers in Farrell that all but one of the seven Serbian stool pigeons who testified against Kovacovich have been arrested in the past for bootlegging and gambling. The Commonwealth certainly picks strange bedfellows when its "honor" is at stake.

Due to the publicity given by the defense and thru the DAILY WORKER, the Kleagle of the K. K. K. in Mercer county, who decorated the roads leading into Mercer with large KKK letters when the Kovacovich trial was on, was arrested and fined \$15.00 for violating the state highway law. The Kleagle was arrested AFTER the jury was thru its work. The signs were on the highway all during the trial yet the "law and order" brigade made no effort to arrest this hooded patriot.

## UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN





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Crisis in Garment Industry

Why has it been possible for the officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to get away with their disgraceful expulsion of rank and file leaders, which culminated in the Boston convention, while the great bulk of the membership stands unalterably opposed? One of the principal explanations is found in the news from New York on Saturday that a general strike is looming, due to the refusal of the Manufacturers' Association to consider the union's basic demands.

But it is no accident that this occurs at the very time when the left wingers are being expelled. The reactionary officials did not dare carry thru the expulsions and at the same time reject these demands. The rank and file will do well to watch their officials closely in this strike situation.

The militants in the I. L. G. W. U., however, are keeping their heads cool. This strike situation is in the hands of the reactionaries, and the responsibility for its successful issue is theirs. The left wing, under the leadership of the Trade Union Educational League, has already shown by its services in the Chicago and Boston strikes, that even when it is expelled and disfranchised, it is the only dependable fighting force in the I. L. G. W. U. It will continue to fight for the protection of the union and its demands, and will not allow the reactionaries to succeed with their disruption.

If the strike facing the 50,000 New York garment workers is won, it will be by the fighting spirit and courageous self-sacrifice of the membership with the left wing in the front lines. If it is not won—and won fully—the responsibility will be on the heads of the mad men at the top, who have done their utmost to demoralize and defeat the union just before it goes into battle.

The militant garment workers will not allow their solidarity to be broken. They will defeat the autocratic officials and at the same time they will defeat the clothing bosses, winning the union demands.

"Cal" Coolidge Squirms

"Cautious Cal" Coolidge has been forced to come to the defense of the remaining political bandits that he harbors in his "cabinet of crooks." He announces that neither Secretary of State Hughes, nor Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is going to resign. And the president adds that he has no intention of quitting himself. These are brave words. But brave words are often spoken immediately before a downfall.

If Coolidge were head of any government in Europe, and reversed on any one of the many issues on which his administration has been repudiated, he would have been kicked out long ago. How different in the United States! In Europe, when a government loses the confidence of parliament, it sends in its resignation and a new election is ordered. Here the president just issues a statement that he has no intention of resigning.

But it is significant that "Silent Cal" has been forced into the open. Hughes was repudiated by congress on the question of Japanese exclusion. But this is only mild zephyr compared to the storm that has been howling about the head of the secretary of state, especially since it has been shown that he is only a spokesman of Standard Oil in governmental high places.

Coolidge also states that Mellon will remain even if he doesn't like the tax reduction bill. But how about Mellon's bootlegging activities, his aid in many forms to millionaire tax dodgers, and numerous other high crimes and misdemeanors?

But Coolidge was not in any great hurry to put either Denby or Daugherty out of his cabinet. But they had to go.

The fight will go on to drive Hughes, Mellon-Hoover, Davis, Wallace and the other Wall Street agents out of Coolidge's cabinet. The demand to "Impeach Coolidge" himself will gain in strength. Capitalist rule in Washington will be exposed, condemned and finally thrown into the discard by the nation's awakened workers and farmers.

Illinois has gone for Alex Howat. Which is the next district organization of the United Mine Workers Union to take its stand with the courageous fighter from the Kansas coal fields.

"We Were All Stealing"

The old Biblical saying that honest confession is good for the soul is today truer than ever. This truth is particularly timely in the present graft, corruption, and thievery crimes being revealed in the Klan investigation now proceeding in Washington.

One of the star witnesses before the Senate Committee looking into the election of Mayfield from Texas frankly confessed, as a Klan member of the innermost ring, that "we were all stealing." The witness declared under oath that the Imperial Wizard Evans had his little graft also. At least \$25,000 were spent in "educating" the Texas voters to write in the name of Mayfield in the last Senatorial contest. Representative Upshaw, one of the self-appointed guardians of the morals of the House, was shown to have been in the pay of the nation and one of the ardent prohibitionists of the Klan for Congressional services rendered.

We welcome the evidence adduced which substantiates the estimate we have been making of the Klan. The Communists have never for a moment seen in the Klan, as an organization, anything but an extra-legal agency of the reactionary interests, an integral part of the vast and complicated strike-breaking machinery of the capitalist class having its ramifications in the government, in the church, in the press, in the schools. All the noise made by the cyclopes, wizards, emperors, kleagles and ambassadors has never deceived. We have always viewed the excitement about honesty, pure Americanism, unadulterated womanhood, and other impotent abstractions and vagaries peddled by the masked gangman as merely smoke screen behind which the vilest of crimes against the best working class fighters were hidden, as an organized effort to mislead and divide the masses of this country in their struggle for better working and living conditions.

Yes, "we were all stealing," is a timely confession for the Klan authority to make when caught red-handed. When hooded honesty confesses about stealing a little, it is as clear as broad daylight that only a fraction of the truth has been allowed to escape, and that stealing has been going on wholesale by the Klan the country over.

Especially instructive to the workers and farmers is the outright refusal of the Senatorial Committee to delve into the connections between the Klan and Congressman Upshaw. There is no mystery about the fact that no official body, no Congressional sub-committee has ever dared examine the relations between government officials and the Klan. Neither capitalist party dares make an honest, fearless investigation of the Klan, because the democratic and republican parties are both closely tied up with the Klan in many states. Is any better proof needed to show that the government secretly is aiding and abetting the Klan outrages while it pretends to oppose it?

The Cost of Profits

Millions of workers are crippled every year while at work grinding out profits for their employers. Thousands are killed producing dividends for the capitalist class. Recently a survey was made of the number of workers wounded and killed annually in the wealthiest state of the country, New York. It was then found that the totals were ghastly enough to compare with the casualties suffered in major military operations of big wars.

Capitalist industry not only robs the workers of a large portion of their product, but in its effort to pile up huge profits the employing class has very little regard for the life and limb of the workingman. The latest investigation made by the American Association for Labor Legislation of the extent of industrial accidents in the United States sheds illuminating information on the price paid by the working class in producing fabulous dividends for the ruling class.

During the last year industrial accidents have increased on the average at least 30 per cent. In more than half of the states having compensation laws the increase of industrial accidents ranged from six to fifty-three per cent.

We can account for some of the increase perhaps by the fact that industry has developed in the past year. Then there are, also certain unavoidable accidents incurred in the operation of machinery. But it has never been denied that a great number of accidents can be prevented thru the installation of safety appliances, thru a more scientific organization of production, thru the abolition of speeding up systems, and other measures of this character. All of these measures are taboo to the bosses because they tend to lower the immediate profits, the garnering of which alone serve as the basis of capitalist production. Hence, the working class pays.

Another and even more significant phase of this problem is the fact that in a large measure the number of accidents is swelled thru the employment of inefficient, untrained workers during strikes. The hiring of strikebreakers not only tends to cripple and kill the misled workingmen but also makes for a deterioration of the machinery which has a disastrous effect on the normally employed workers. This practice of the masses takes root in the same profit system responsible for the losses of workers in many other ways.

The cost to the workers of piling up the gigantic profits for the bosses is terrific. The price the working class is paying for the maintenance of capitalism is increasing. It is time to stop paying.

A Senate investigating committee heard the other day that an Alabama miss tried to buy the support of Senator Norris, Nebraska, for the Muscle Shoals delivery to Henry Ford with a kiss. Still it is an indication of the methods that are used to get some of the sedate solons on senate hill.

The World Trade Union Movement

By JAY LOVESTONE.

THE yellow Amsterdam International of Trade Unions has just issued a Year Book which contains a good deal of valuable information about various international workers' organizations.

One of the most instructive sections of this book is the part dealing with the present strength of the trade union movement in different countries. According to the findings of the Amsterdam International, there were organized in sundry trade unions throughout the world, at the end of 1922, approximately 41,000,000 workers.

In every country of the world, with the exception of Hungary, Germany, Poland and Soviet Russia, the tendency has been for a decrease in trade union membership. The greatest gain was made by the trade union movement in Soviet Russia.

On the basis of the findings of the Amsterdam International the strength of the national organizations at the close of 1922 were as follows:

Austria—The year 1922 saw a loss of 29,283 members by the General Federation of Trade Unions, or a total number of 1,049,949 members. In the period 1919 to 1922 there was an intensification in the tendency towards amalgamation of various crafts.

Belgium—The Trade Union Committee of Belgium reported a membership of 618,871 on January 1, 1923. This was a decrease of 79,000 from the preceding year. The heaviest losers were the building trades, the miners, the metal workers, railway men and the textile workers. It is interesting to note that even the almost complete

trade union centralization could not counteract the disastrous effects of the severe economic depression and the reactionary leadership on the Belgian trade union movement.

Canada—In Canada the number of affiliated organizations remained stationary. At the same time the membership of the Trades and Labor Congress declined from 164,853, in 1921 to 117,814 on the last day of December, 1922.

Czecho-Slovakia—On January 1, 1923, there were 388,294 members in the Federation of Czechoslovakian trade unions. In 1923 ten powerful trade unions totaling a membership of 167,078 withdrew from the Amsterdam Federation and affiliated themselves with the Red Labor International.

Denmark—At the close of 1922 the Federation of Trade Unions had a total membership of 232,574. This was 3,971 less than in the preceding year. There are 52 separate unions affiliated with the Danish Federation.

France—The membership of the General Confederation of Labor remained practically stationary during the year. On December 31, 1922, its membership was 757,847. In the same year there were several amalgamations. The General Confederation of Labor Unified, which is the Communist Federation, affiliated with the Profintern, showed increased strength, according to the last convention.

Germany—In 1922 the General Federation of Trade Unions increased its membership by 150,000, rising to a total of 7,908,516. In the same period the Federation of Unions of salaried employees increased its membership

by 25,000 to a total of 867,898. In 1923 the Communists made marked advances in the German trade union movement, particularly amongst the metal workers and coal miners.

Great Britain—Compared with 1921 the membership of the Trade Union Congress dropped from 6,599,933 to 4,369,268. The economic crisis, the severe unemployment, made heavy inroads on the trade union membership. Strong efforts were made in this period to secure amalgamation of several organizations dealing with the same branches of industry. Towards this end, national federations were formed in industries dealing with printing and allied trades, textiles machinery and ship building, transport, building and also technical employees and unskilled workers. There is also a notable tendency towards standardization union dues and rules.

Hungary—At the close of 1922 the Council of Trade Unions had a total membership of 202,956. This was an increase of 50,000 and indicates the fact that the trade union movement is beginning to recover from the heavy assaults launched against it by the Horthy government. The union showing the greatest increases were those of the building trade, metal workers, tural workers.

Italy—The membership of the General Confederation of Labor fell from 1,200,000 in 1921 to 401,054 on December 31, 1922. This collapse was due to the ravages of the Fascist. The latter now have their own organizations for labor, their own so-called unions which have an approximate membership of 2,000,000, according to Fascist claims.

Latvia—The Latvian Federation of Trade Unions lost 10,000 members in 1922. On January 1, 1923, its total membership was only 12,350.

Luxemburg—Here the Trade Unions lost 8,000 members in 1922. On January 1, 1923, its total membership was 12,100.

Netherlands—The membership of the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions declined from 233,718 on January 1, 1922, to 201,045 on January 1, 1923. Here unemployment was one of the principal causes making for the fall in membership. The clothing trades, the agricultural workers, the metal and transport workers were the principal sufferers in this respect.

Poland—The Central Trade Union Federation membership rose from 365,190 on January 1, 1922, to 411,056 on January 1, 1923. The Communists made considerable headway in the ranks of the trade unions during this period.

Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom—The membership of the General Federation of Labor remained practically stationary during the year. On January 1, 1923, its total was 66,166.

Spain—Despite the establishment of a Fascist government, the membership of the Federation of Trade Unions remained practically the same as in the preceding year. On December 31, 1922, the total members was 238,361.

Sweden—The Federation of Trade Unions showed a decline in its membership from 313,208 in 1921 to 292,917 at the close of December, 1922.

Switzerland—The Swiss Federation of Trade Unions lost almost 60,000 members in 1921. The total membership fell from 225,822 to 162,192 on January 1, 1923. The heaviest losers were the banking employees who lost 41 per cent of their total membership; the leather workers who lost 23 per cent; the textile workers with a loss of 25 per cent; the metal workers and clock makers with a loss of 24 per cent; the building workers, 17 per cent; employees of the postal telegraph and telephone service, 16 per cent, and the embroiderers, 15 per cent.

Soviet Russia—For the fiscal years 1922-1923 Soviet Russia shows the greatest increase in membership. This is especially noteworthy because the famine and the severe economic crisis of the preceding year made heavy inroads on the trade union organizations of Soviet Russia. According to the last census there were 5,541,000 members in Soviet Russia trade unions on October 1, 1923. This compares with 4,546,000 on October 1, 1922; a gain of nearly a million members in one year. The extremely favorable policy pursued by the Soviet Government is principally responsible for the great increase in membership.

Amongst the organizations showing the greatest gains the following may be mentioned: the sugar workers, the lumber workers, the food workers, the building trades, the transport workers, government employees, metal workers, mining and textile workers. In industry the average increase in membership was 34.3 per cent. The greatest increase occurred in North Russia, the Ukraine and the Ural district. The workers in Leningrad and in the Donetz Basin showed great increase in trade union membership.

The World Situation. The Amsterdam International Federation admits heavy losses for the last-mentioned period. On January 1, 1923, it claimed a total affiliated membership of 20,290,182. One year later—its last official figures—it reported a membership of 18,174,373.

The greatest losses suffered by the yellow Amsterdam International were amongst the unskilled workers and factory workers. Nearly 25 per cent of the miners affiliated with the Amsterdam Federation in 1921 deserted it in 1922, mainly for the Red Labor Union International. Amongst the skilled workers of the building and printing industries, the Amsterdam International showed substantial increases for the period. These increases, however, were in most cases "due to fusions which took place in 1922."

Summing up, it is safe to conclude on the basis of the data in the year book of the Amsterdam International, that the total membership of the trade unions of all descriptions throughout the world was 40,928,610 on January 1, 1923. This figure is inclusive of the strength of the American Federation of Labor.

Food Workers' Great Fight

It was a great tribute to the Amalgamated Food Workers in Chicago, when Judge Hugo Friend issued an injunction covering 170 Greek restaurants, prohibiting that organization from organizing the exploited workers in those places. And it was not a score against this independent union, when the lawyers for the bosses pointed out that it is not connected with the American Federation of Labor. Rather should it make all members of the greater body of organized labor ask themselves, why should the relief of the Greek workers, among the most exploited in the city, have been left to a small, independent body, rather than having been undertaken by those who have the big treasuries and powerful connections. That the Amalgamated Food Workers should enter the struggle for the eight-hour day, and decent wages, in the Greek restaurants, throwing all their energies into the fight, is proof that it is animated by self-working class consciousness.

When workers are in battle against the bosses, no real union man will quibble about technicalities of affiliations. Rather every union man in Chicago, American Federation of Labor or otherwise, will cheer on the campaign among the Greek restaurant workers, and will render every assistance possible. Organize the restaurants of Chicago, the Greeks now and then the others. Abolish the 10 and 12-hour day. Establish a decent wage. These are the immediate problems in the hotel and restaurant industry. The Amalgamated Food Workers are making a good start. More power to these efforts.

LaFollette Is Trimming

Persistent statements come from friends of Senator LaFollette to the effect that he is not going to make the break from the republican party. Perhaps, they say, he will run independently, asking for support from the republican party in some states, from democrats in others, from the Farmer-Labor Party in others, and pledging himself to no organized party as a whole. He will not, they predict, even go so far as did Roosevelt in 1912, characterizing such a break as a "great mistake."

This must give food for serious thought to all the LaFollette enthusiasts in the Farmer-Labor Party movement. Such clinging to "regularity" and respectability, such evasion and cowardice, is not the stuff upon which a Farmer-Labor Party can be built.

It is not the spirit that can go with the workers and oppressed farmers in their present struggle against the domination of the Wall Street bloodsuckers. It does not fit into the picture of a stern and earnest effort to establish the political power of the conscious workers and farmers. LaFollette seems to be allowing his "friends" to sever, as rapidly as they find it possible to do so, even those sentimental connections that have existed between him and the growing movement for a class party of the producers in the coming presidential election.

Preparing For Revolution

If the workers of Germany wish to struggle against slavery and starvation they must go side by side with the Communists. That is the great lesson that events teach, day by day, to the working masses of that unhappy country. Dispatches from Berlin on May 24th, tell of the Communists in the Ruhr forcing merchants to grant food credits for relief of the starving. The strike now going on is led by the Communists. In the elections of May 4th, the Communists carried the Ruhr district over all other parties combined, in addition to multiplying their vote ten-fold in the country at large. This enormous increase in power of the German Communist Party, its growing leadership of ever greater masses of workers, is the inevitable consequence of this fact—that the

Communist Party is the only Party that is fighting against the crushing of Germany, against the enslavement of the German working class, against starvation and unemployment. The German workers, faced with the alternative which will soon present itself to the entire working class—the dictatorship of the proletariat or submission, starvation and death—is finally breaking the chains of the treacherous Social-Democracy completely. The German revolution cannot be much longer delayed.

Klan Wars Again

Jack Skelcher, anti-Klanman, was killed at Herrin, Ill., Saturday, "on suspicion" that he was implicated in the shooting of Glenn Young, Kleagle of the Ku Klux Klan, ex-prohibition agent, and the Mussolini of Williamson County, who took over the government there some months ago by force and violence. Thus does the struggle, which has been going on openly and secretly since the Illinois Chamber of Commerce began pouring money into Williamson County to revenge themselves for the loss of their scabs in 1922, again break out into open warfare.

When Young was attacked Friday night, the news reports say that he was riding in a big sedan car, presented to him for "cleaning up" Williamson County. This sufficiently characterizes the forces behind the gang of desperados who masquerade at one time as prohibition law enforcers (the Volstead Fascists, as they have been well characterized), and at another as Ku Klux Klansmen. Their tools may be blindly ignorant and fanatical countryfolk, but their leadership and the money that pays for their wild adventures of murder and arson comes from the organized capitalists of the state.

The killing of Skelcher has all the appearance of another application of the notorious "fugitive law," long popular among bandit gangs like those of Glenn Young. He was "suspected," and did not stop quickly enough when ordered to do so, and therefore was shot down. Southern Illinois seems destined to have more bitter struggles consequent upon the declaration of war made by the Chamber of Commerce.

Another Injunction Judge

Let all workers know that one of the most sweeping injunctions ever issued against organized labor has just been handed down, in the war on the Amalgamated Food Workers by Judge Hugo Freund.

The big significance of this event is not that Judge Freund has come to the aid of 170 Greek restaurant bosses. That was expected of him. He is an elected republican judge and that is what he was elected to do. He lived up to the bosses' expectations.

But the thing for the workers of Chicago to remember is that their officials, 15 of them, "The Labor Committee of 15 on Injunctions," openly and actively advocated the election of Judge Hugo Freund at the elections last fall.

The officials of labor, headed by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, urged the workers to elect this judge who is now hitting them over the head with an injunction, after these same officials had righteously declared that, "Government by injunction has become a menace to free citizenship."

Fitzpatrick and the other members of the "Injunction Committee of 15," helped elect Judge Foell, the foe of the garment strikers. They helped elect Judge Freund, the foe of the food strikers. And any one of the other 19 judicial candidates endorsed by the "Committee of 15," at the Nov. 6, 1923, elections, will follow in the footsteps of Foell and Pam when they are called upon to serve their masters, the bosses, in some labor struggle. Watch out for the leaders of labor who ask you, the workers, to vote for such old party, bosses' candidates on election day.



The Poor Fish Says: It is no wonder our harassed president is taking to gas. I am surprised he has not taken nitroglycerine. After being handed the presidential nomination on the G. O. P. ticket, to have his vetoes treated with no more respect than a poor rendering of "Yes, We Have No Bananas," would almost drive a man to moonshine. (Ed.—The Poor Fish has reference to Coolidge's chlorine gas treatments for sore throat.)