

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

# THE DAILY WORKER

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## OUR MAY DAY SLOGAN: A CLASS PARTY ON JUNE 17

### NIGHT IN CELL FOR ANOTHER CLOAKMAKER

#### Seize Barkan In War On Big Union.

Arrest of Meyer Barkan, prominent member of the Cloakmakers' Union, his imprisonment all night in a lousy cell of the Cook County jail and his coming trial before Injunction Judge "Dennie" Sullivan is the latest chapter in the employers' attack on the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Barkan, like Business Agent Sam Laderman, arrested the day before, is not a member of the striking dress makers' local and not on strike. His arrest, like that of Laderman's, is seen by union officials as a pure and simple conspiracy—under cover of the present strike—against the powerful Cloakmakers' Union which has long been a thorn in the side of the open shoppers.

"Picketing!" Yaps "Dennie." "You were picketing!" Judge "Dennie" Sullivan snarled vindictively, as Barkan was arraigned in the injunction court yesterday morning after spending a night in the cell because he had been refused.

Barkan began to explain that he had not yet been tried and the evidence in the case had not yet been presented but "Dennie" had his mind made up in advance and turned away as the case was postponed until May 6. Barkan is free until then.

The arrested cloakmaker is a former business agent of that union, but is now employed at Cohen & Brust, on 330 S. Market street. He and other leading members of the union have been informed by detectives that "we'll get you fellows too if you keep on helping these damned dressmakers."

John Doe Had "Contempt." Night before last as he was coming down the stairs of his shop, with a partly finished cloak on his arm which he was making for his wife he was seized by a certain Cozola, who showed a sheriff's badge and told him he was being arrested on a John Doe warrant for "contempt."

Taken to the Cook County jail he demanded bail. The functionaries there told him county cases were peculiar—they proved to be so for him—and that he could not be bailed out.

Seen by a DAILY WORKER reporter after he had cleaned off the effects of the cell Barkan taunted: "I'll take more than that to discourage me. We're going to win this fight. A night in jail won't stop me."

Asked what he thought of Judge Sullivan, Barkan just said: "Sullivan 'Class Conscious.' " "Sullivan's like all the rest. He's working for his class. I wish the workers would be as class conscious as those fellows."

Barkan is the second prominent cloakmaker to spend a night in the cell during this strike. The other was Morris Bealls, who is also president of the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. More arrests of the members of this branch of the international will not surprise unionists but they are prepared to fight out the issue.

Drunken "Sluggers." Walking down S. Market street yesterday afternoon the DAILY WORKER reporter's eyes were greeted with the sight of a big tubby looking "slugger" being helped into a taxi-cab. The "slugger" was being helped in by two others because he was too drunk to get in himself.

This happened near Ribback's scab  
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Capitalism: "Hey, there, you're taking one-sixth of the world?"  
Labor: "Yes, and the job's not finished yet!"

## On This May Day

### MANIFESTO OF THE WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA

May Day, the International holiday of labor, comes this year in the United States with a great opportunity before the workers and farmers of this country.

The capitalist system of production appears before the workers and farmers in its true light, as a system of corruption, exploitation and robbery of those who produce the wealth of the country.

The Teapot Dome exposure has shown for what purpose the government exists in the United States. It has shown that the government is an instrument thru which the capitalists steal the natural resources of the country for their own enrichment. It has shown that the men elected to public office and in cabinet positions, under the existing capitalist government, are the agents of those who are seeking to enrich themselves at the expense of the well-being of millions of people—the capitalist class.

The character of government under the capitalist system has rarely been exposed so clearly as in the government at Washington. Oil leases, government shipping board steals, steals in the Veterans' Bureau, corruption and bribery in the revenue department—all of these things are part of the picture of the capitalist government at Washington today.

The stories brought out by the investigation of ex-Attorney General Daugherty presents as shameful a picture of corruption and bribery as has ever appeared in the history of the United States.

Daugherty, the anti-labor attorney general; Daugherty, the author of the famous Daugherty injunction; Daugherty, the author of red raids against Communists, is pilloried before the eyes of the workers and farmers of this country as a corrupt

bracketaker. He uses his office for his private investments and the enrichment of his friends.

Daugherty, the labor hater, appears as the friend of every capitalist group which seeks to escape from taxation or payment to the government of money illegally taken from the government.

And the whole story about Daugherty's labor spy system has not yet been investigated by the Senate committee. The system of espionage of the Burns Detective Agency, the head of which is the man whom Daugherty appointed in charge of the Bureau of Investigation, is not yet in the open.

Even the Senate committee, headed by progressives, refused to delve into the labor spy system and the use of private detectives and government agents against the workers in their struggle to secure better things from the capitalist class.

Not only Daugherty has been tarred by the exposures. Hoover, the great philanthropist, has been shown, by testimony before the Senate committee, to have used his position in charge of American relief work in Europe, for counter-revolutionary purposes. Just as Hoover, as a member of the Coolidge Cabinet today is using his office to fight the battles of the capitalists against the farmers and workers, so Hoover as head of the American relief work, used his resources, used money appropriated to feed starving people, to fight the workers' government in Hungary and in Russia.

The Senate committee refuses to permit the whole story of Hoover's efforts to overthrow the Soviet Government of Hungary and the Soviet Government of Russia—workers' and

farmers' governments—to be told to the American people.

The workers and farmers of this country should demand that the whole system of corruption and bribery shall be brought into the light of day. Let the Senate investigate Daugherty's anti-labor activity as well as his corrupt practices. Let the Senate committee investigate Hoover's counter-revolutionary work under the guise of philanthropy. The workers and farmers should demand that the whole story be told.

The corruption and bribery in Washington is not a new story in American history. What is new is that the workers and farmers are shown clearly that the whole governmental machinery is in the hands of the enemy; that the Republican and Democratic parties are merely instruments of their enemy for the purpose of looting the farmers and workers who produce the wealth of the country.

What every farmer and worker should learn from the exposures at Washington is that the whole capitalist and the capitalist class exist for the purpose of taking from the producers what they create thru their toil. They are part of a huge system of robbery which enriches a few and leaves to the many the bare necessities of life.

It is this system of robbery and exploitation which the peasants and workers of Russia have overthrown. It is the government which maintains and sustains this system of robbery and exploitation which the peasants and workers of Russia have got rid of. They have built in its place their own workers' and peasants' government, and are using the power of that government to build a new social order which will take from the pro-

ducers the products of their toil and give it to the exploiters.

The only way that the American workers and farmers can end the orgy of corruption and bribery, the use of the governmental power against workers and farmers who struggle for more of what they produce thru their toil, is by their establishing a workers' and farmers' government in place of the present capitalist government.

The way to the attainment of that aim is thru the function of a Farmer-Labor Party to fight the class battles of the industrial workers and the exploited farmers.

The industrial workers and exploited farmers must organize their political strength separately from all other groups. They cannot expect that the capitalist will fight their battles. They cannot expect that the small business men, or professional men, or well-to-do farmers will fight their battles. They cannot expect that a party of capitalist or a party of small business men and professional and well-to-do farmers will fight their battles. The only party which will fight their battles is a Party which is made up of industrial workers and exploited farmers.

On May Day, this year, there is the promise of the foundation of such a Party. Hundreds of thousands of industrial workers and farmers have learned the lesson that the Republican and Democratic Parties are the enemies and that the two Parties support the system which robs them of the products of their toil.

These hundreds of thousands of farmers and industrial workers are moving forward to the foundation of a mass, class Farmer-Labor Party. They are preparing to stand on their own feet politically and to fight their own political battles a-

gainst every group in capitalist society.

This is the most inspiring message of May Day this year. The organization of a mass, Farmer-Labor Party and a militant struggle against the capitalist parties by such a mass Farmer-Labor Party means the greatest step forward that the workers and farmers of this country will have made.

There can only be one end to such a struggle. Workers and farmers of this country must wrest control of the government from the hands of the capitalist class. They must oust not only the Daughertys, Hoovers, Coolidges, but the whole crew of capitalist politicians from every vestige of control of government and end the government for, by and in the interests of the capitalist class.

The struggle of the Farmer-Labor Party must be the Farmers' and Workers' government.

May Day this year, holds great promise of the achievement of the first great stride forward.

Let us build the mass, class Farmer-Labor Party.

Let us throw all the strength of the workers and farmers into the struggle for the workers' and farmers' government.

DOWN WITH THE CAPITALIST TEAPOT DOME!

FORWARD TO THE WORKERS AND FARMERS GOVERNMENT!

FORWARD TO THE NEW INDUSTRIAL ORDER—WHICH WILL INSURE "LIFE, LIBERTY AND HAPPINESS TO THE PRODUCERS OF WEALTH IN THIS COUNTRY."

Central Executive Committee.

WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA  
Wm. Z. Foster, Chairman  
C. E. Ruthenberg,  
Executive Secretary

### POLICE OBEY COMMAND OF PULLMAN CO.

#### But Canvass Strikers' Homes in Vain

Striking car workers of the Pullman Company are not only holding their lines intact but adding new recruits to their ranks in spite of the activities of uniformed police in soliciting workers to return to their jobs.

The Pullman bosses have sent out the city police to canvass the workers' homes and attempt to persuade or intimidate them into returning to their jobs.

The police obediently invaded the homes of the riveters, buckers, heaters and other workers striking, tried to ingratiate themselves and then insisted that the men go back to work.

The police made no offers of the Pullman Company's surrender to any of the demands of the striking workers. Nothing but browbeating methods were used when the workers failed to respond to the hypocritical "friendliness" of the police.

Another trick some of the uniformed men tried was asking for a drink from some worker in the hope that they could threaten arrest for violation of the prohibition law, if the worker would refuse to go back to work. None of the strikers fell for these old gags of the officers.

Police Increase in Number.

The police are increasing in number from day to day in the strike zone. Yesterday morning found a great array of the bluecoats on the street lines. Many of them paraded in cars armed with rifles down the line.

Advertisements for riveters, buckers, heaters and reamers for the Pullman Company were carried in the Chicago dailies without mention of strike conditions. A number of workmen applied at the company's employment office, 110th street and Cottage Grove avenue, but most of the men were approached either before or after reaching the employment superintendent and told that a strike was on.

DAILY WORKER Aids Pickets.

The DAILY WORKER reporter and the circulation manager were active in turning away unwitting "scabs." Most of the men refused to work against their fellows by going on the job, although some of the applicants were very hard up or broke. DAILY WORKER men gave a couple of ex-coal miners from Pennsylvania the news of the strike when the men applied and gave them lunch money after discovering that the former miners had no money left.

Two other departments in the Pullman shops came out for the first time yesterday. The broad finishers and the battery makers came up to the strike meeting and joined the union at once.

The union had run out of applications the previous day, but yesterday all who had not joined entered the union. The strikers are now organized practically 100 per cent.

Strikers voted to buy 1,000 copies of this issue of the DAILY WORKER and took up a collection to make payment. They are glad to know they have a working class paper in which they can follow from day to day the progress of their fight against the Pullman monopoly.

Jack McCarthy, circulation manager of the DAILY WORKER, and Karl Reeve, reporter for the paper, both addressed the strikers. McCarthy pleaded with the men to organize with John Holmgren in the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.

McCarthy said that the DAILY WORKER is 100 per cent a working  
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### MORGAN IN PARIS TO ANNOUNCE WALL STREET TERMS TO FRENCH

PARIS, April 25.—France's reply to the Reparations Commission on the subject of the Dawes report is considered unacceptable in British circles, it was learned tonight.

Replies from France, Belgium and Great Britain have been received and will be published when that from Italy arrives.

J. P. Morgan reached Paris today, physically very fit after what he declared to be one of the few real holidays of his lifetime.

Morgan went directly to the offices of his bank, where an invitation to confer with Louis Barthou and Sir John Bradbury awaited him. The reparations commissioners wish to get Morgan's views on the financial clauses of Dawes' report.

Morgan came from Venice, where he ended a Mediterranean cruise in the yacht corsair. His conferences with French officials will be private and unofficial, but it was learned that the subject of the source of the proposed loan will be put squarely up to him.

After remaining here 48 hours, Morgan will go to London.

### Workers and Farmers Unite for May Day At Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., April 25.—Essex County workers and farmers will join the May Day celebration to be given in Newark on Thursday, May 1, at 8 p. m., in the Labor Lyceum, 704 South 14th street.

Speakers will address the assembled workers on May Day subjects, impressing upon the audience the significance of the day to class-conscious workers the world over. There will be group singing and special musical numbers to complete the program. All workers of the city and country are given cordial invitations to attend this splendid meeting.

### ANOTHER MILLIONAIRE SLAYER FIGURING ON CHEATING PUNISHMENT

Ralph C. Richardson, stepson of Thomas E. Wilce, millionaire lumberman, appealed from the decision of a jury in Judge Hosea Wells' court, which found him guilty of manslaughter. Richardson was the driver of a car which ran down and killed 7-year-old Dorothy Marguerite Joyce and injured her mother some weeks ago.

Judge Wells has set the case for next Tuesday. Richardson is at liberty on \$10,000 bonds.

### WALL STREET SO SURE OF COOLIDGE IT REFUSES TO BET ON NOMINATION

NEW YORK, April 25.—So sure is everyone that President Coolidge will be the unanimous choice of the Republican Convention, betting has ceased on Wall street, brokers say.

Walters' Union Opposes Tips.  
SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—The San Francisco Walters' union suggests instead to the employers a graduated service charge, from 20 per cent to 10 per cent; the wage scale to remain as at present.

### Farm Bill Holds Up Consideration of Child Labor Amendment

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Unexpectedly delayed by protracted consideration of the Agriculture Appropriation bill, the Child Labor constitutional amendment was debated by the House today with the prospect a vote would not be reached until late tomorrow.

The amendment would empower Congress to regulate or forbid employment of persons under 18 years of age.

Opposition to the amendment centered today about the argument that however meritorious child labor regulation should be left to the states.

### COW'S MILK USED TO FIRE LOCOMOTIVE NOT TO FEED CHILDREN

Dried cow's milk is good locomotive fuel. Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, Health Commissioner of Chicago, supplied the proof yesterday by operating a train for twenty miles with blocks of dried milk the only fuel.

The locomotive pulled the train of five cars carrying more than 200 passengers, mostly children from the Chicago Home for Friendless Children and the Chicago Orphan Asylum.

### HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS MARCH TO LENIN'S TOMB ON MAY DAY

MOSCOW, April 25.—Soviet Russia has met the gesture of Roumania, in purchasing four hundred airplanes from France by directing the Russian workers to prepare themselves to defend the workers and peasants government against any possible attack on their country.

### POLICE OBEY THE ORDERS OF HEAD OF PULLMAN CO.

(Continued From Page One) class paper and that it would back the strike to the limit.

Reeve showed the striking shop workers how the DAILY WORKER had helped the garment workers' strike in Chicago. He said that the paper kept the issue alive before its many readers each day.

Adolph Werner, general vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, the union in which the strikers are organizing, spoke to the men yesterday morning. He spoke in both Polish and English and was much applauded by the workers.

Meetings are held every morning at 10 o'clock at Stancik's Hall, 205 East 115th street.

Mr. F. L. Simmons, supervisor of industrial relations of the Pullman Company, could make no statement about the strike, he said. He claims to have been out of town for several days with a "sick daughter" and that he doesn't know what conditions are in the shops.

#### Company Official "Stalls."

After considerable "stalling" and "passing the buck," one of the managers at the Pullman car works said excitedly of the strike:

"There's nothing to it. Forget about it. Every car works, all the big places have these troubles. You see the work is piece work and the men are always dissatisfied. It isn't worth the printer's ink to write about it. Nothing to it."

#### Not Calm, However.

The Pullman bosses aren't exactly calm about the situation in the car works in spite of the aid of the police and of the capitalist dailies in keeping "mum" on the strike and publishing ads for workers without adding "strike conditions," as required.

#### A Strike Without Deserters.

Not a striking Pullman car worker has gone back to work. Against the wholesale importation of incompetent scabs, against the rifle squads, plain clothes cops, Pullman Company spies, and threats of punishment and threats of loss of jobs, Pullman strikers have been visiting the homes of the strikers—THE PULLMAN STRIKERS HAVE BROUGHT PRODUCTION TO PRACTICALLY A COMPLETE STANDSTILL.

The vicinity of the Pullman plant is like an armed camp today. Uniformed policemen are patrolling the city by twos and threes. Automobiles filled with rifles camped at the gates in the morning.

#### DAILY WORKER on Job

The DAILY WORKER reporters discovered late yesterday that many workers were coming to the employment office of the Pullman Company, answering "ads" in the capitalist papers for heaters, riveters, buckers and reamers. The DAILY WORKER reporters told the men lined up for jobs to "Beat it, there is a strike on." Practically the entire line left the vicinity. Many good union men were in the crowd. They promised to show up at the strike meeting today to help the strikers.

#### Werner Addresses Strikers.

Adolph Werner, vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, spoke to the strikers at yesterday's strike meeting.

"Many of you are ex-soldiers," said Werner, "and some of you have probably been in Russia after the armistice was signed. You know why you were sent to kill the Bolsheviks and Japanese. It was because the Czarist government owed the Pullman Company millions of dollars. The Bolsheviks would not pay the debt incurred by an imperialist regime. So you were sent over to butcher workers and be butchered, so that the Pullman Car Company could bring in a few more million dollars."

#### War on Slave Driving.

"This strike is not only a protest against the reduction of your wages. It is a declaration of war against the slave driving and anti-union policy of the Pullman Car Company."

John Holmgren told the strikers that the activity of the thugs and cops and officials of the Pullman Company in trying to get something on the men, and in trying to get them to return to work showed that they are winning the strike. He told how the big companies always use these methods to discourage and divide the strikers and try to induce them to return to work.

#### Praises Negro Unionists

"I see some members of the Negro Race," said the speaker. "I want to tell you all that Negroes are part of the backbone of the West Virginia miners' union. There are three Negroes on the executive board and in every tent colony you see Negroes side by side with the whites. No race division in the miners union."

#### Cheers greeted his reference to the Kansas miners successful fight against injunctions and the industrial court and cheers again followed his cry that these illegal injunctions must be defied.

Scabs Get Punishment. Of the few scabs who went to work in the yards, in one day 14 injured themselves with rivet guns and are

now in the hospital, according to a man who works in one of the other departments. The strikers tell the DAILY WORKER that they are not afraid of the few scabs who will stay in the plant after they learn there is a strike. "There will only be a few who will be willing to act as strike-breakers," one striker said. "And this work is very different from ordinary riveting jobs. Only a trained car shop man can do this sort of work, and no car shop man will be low enough to scab."

Many of the strikers from the Pullman Car shops are expected to attend the May Day meeting to be held in Stancik's Hall, 205 East 115th st., Thursday, on May First, at 8 p. m. Max Salzman, the organizer of the Young Worker's League will speak.

A fine program of entertainment has been arranged, including "eats." May Day in Pullman this year has a special significance because the workers in the Pullman Car shops are tired of being hired slaves of the Pullman Company. A local connected with the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen has been organized by the striking riveters, reamers, buckers and heaters.

Many men in other departments declare they are not going to work on May First. They are going to take the day off not only in celebration of the regular holiday of the organized workers, but as a sign to the Pullman Company that they are sympathetic with the Pullman strikers in their efforts to organize a union and maintain a decent living wage.

Max Salzman is a peppy speaker, and will have something worth while to say to the Pullman workers.

### NIGHT IN CELL IS LOT OF ANOTHER MILITANT WORKER

(Continued From Page One)

place at 225 S. Market street, and is evidence of the fact that sometimes the inspiration the bosses furnish their "slugger" has too much kick. Just enough liquor primes up the "slugger" to knocking out a striker but too much knocks him out.

There is reason to believe from what policemen have whispered in confidential moments that it isn't the quantity so much as the villainous quality of the liquor furnished to the scab herders that lays them low.

#### Bulls Were Getting Theirs.

No policemen were on the pavement at the time. They had just gone up stairs for confidential tete-a-tete with the boss.

All this happened just before the evening picketing hour which begins about 4:50 p. m. Getting the guards of property ready for their evening work is a regular ceremony along S. Market street.

Tom Tippet, of the Federated Press, thrilled the strikers at their noon meeting with a vivid account of gunmen, state police and the unsubdued courage of the West Virginia miners. Tippet, a union miner himself, has just returned from the land of "yellow dog" contracts, injunctions, tent colonies and class war with rifles.

"I understand that your strike has gone on for eight weeks," said Tippet. "That's the time when enthusiasm begins to fall, sometimes, but you should really only begin to fight now. Down in Cabin Creek, West Virginia I visited the tent colony where the miners and their wives and children have been striking for two years."

"Down there the strikers have to live in tents. A strike means that they are put out of their home—owned by the operators. Then they live in tents, whole families, and live on \$3.50 a week strike benefits for single men, with \$1.50 extra for the wife and 50 cents for each kid."

"They fight on, half starved. I asked them how they could stand such terrible suffering, how they could stay on strike."

Tippet went on to tell of what the Illinois miners had gained by organization. In his childhood in a coal miners' cabin conditions were just as bad as in West Virginia. But the miners struck again and again, struck for two years at a time, struck and lived on such fish as they could catch from the streams and finally won the eight hour day and wages sufficient to live at least as well as most other workers.

"I see some members of the Negro Race," said the speaker. "I want to tell you all that Negroes are part of the backbone of the West Virginia miners' union. There are three Negroes on the executive board and in every tent colony you see Negroes side by side with the whites. No race division in the miners union."

Cheers greeted his reference to the Kansas miners successful fight against injunctions and the industrial court and cheers again followed his cry that these illegal injunctions must be defied.

Of the few scabs who went to work in the yards, in one day 14 injured themselves with rivet guns and are

## "The Home" In Pullman

"The Home" is not sacred in Pullman. The Pullman Company has seen to that.

Elbert H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, had "Gary, Indiana," named after him.

George M. Pullman, first head of the Pullman Palace Car Company, thought to dedicate his name and memory to all posterity, by having the little industrial czardom of "Pullman, Illinois," bear his name.

These two "company-owned" towns are pretty much the same, and just like every other "company-owned" town. Homes are considered only adjuncts, necessary annexes to the job.

The Pullman Company has only considered "the home" as another excuse for squeezing more money out of the pay envelope of its workers. And the Pullman Company doesn't care how inconsistent it is in doing it.

The men now on strike are fighting a decrease in wages. The Pullman Company insists the wages should be reduced. Yet what is the situation out in the south end of Pullman, Ill., where the Pullman Company still owns most of the houses. There the Pullman Company is trying to impose an increase in rents to go into effect on May 1st.

As the DAILY WORKER reported in its Thursday issue, three-room flats occupied by Pullman workers have been raised \$6, \$7 and \$11 per month in their rentals.

This has always been the policy of the Pullman Company: Cut the wages and increase the price of everything the workers need.

That is the policy of the steel trust at Gary, of the Steger Piano Company, at Steger, Ind., and of the bosses in every company-owned town.

The Pullman Company was organized in 1867 to build sleeping cars. But the building of sleeping cars was only an excuse for making money on anything it could get its hands on.

"In 1880 the Pullman Company bought 500 acres of land near Chicago," writes Gustav Myers, in his "History of the Great American Fortunes." "Upon 300 of these it built its plant, and proceeded, with much show and advertisement of benevolence, to build what it called a model town for the benefit of its workers."

"Brick tenements, churches, a library and athletic grounds were the main features, with sundry miscellaneous accessories. This project was heralded far and wide as a notable achievement, a conspicuous example of the growing altruism of business."

"But time soon revealed the inner nature of the enterprise. The model town proved to be a cunning device with two bars. It militated to hold the workers to their jobs in a state of quasi-serfdom, and it gave the company additional avenues of exploiting its workers beyond the ordinary and usual limits of wages and profits. In reality it was one of the forerunners of an incoming feudalistic sway, without the advantages to the wage worker that the lowly possessed under medieval feudalism. It was also an apparent polished improvement, but nothing more, over the processes at the coal mines in Pennsylvania, Illinois, and other states, where the miners were paid the most meager wages, and were compelled to return those wages to the coal companies and to bear an incubus of

debt besides, by being forced to buy all of their goods and merchandise at extortionate rates. But where the coal companies did the thing boldly and crudely, the Pullman Company surrounded the exploitation with deceptive embellishments. "The mechanism, altho indirect was simple. While, for instance, the cost of gas to the Pullman Company was only 33 cents for 1,000 feet, every worker living in the town of Pullman had to pay at the rate of \$2.25 per 1,000 feet. If he desired to retain his job he could not avoid payment; the company owned the exclusive supply of gas and was the exclusive landlord."

"The company had the worker in a clamp from which he could not well escape. The workers were housed in ugly little pens, called cottages, built in tight rows, each having five rooms and 'conveniences.' For each of these cottages \$18 rent a month was charged. The city of Chicago, the officials of which were but the mannikins or hirelings of the industrial magnates, generously supplied the Pullman Company with water at four cents per thousand gallons. For this same water the Pullman Company charged its employes ten cents a thousand gallons, or about 71 cents a month. By this plan the company, in addition, obtained its water supply for practically nothing. Even for having shutters on the houses the workers were taxed 50 cents per month."

Now be careful and follow this closely. As the average yearly pay of at least 4,497 of the company's wage workers was little more than \$600—or to be exact \$613.86—this reduction, back in 1893, in a large number of cases, was equivalent to forcing these workers to yield up their labors for substantially nothing.

NUMEROUS WITNESSES TESTIFIED BEFORE THE SPECIAL COMMISSION APPOINTED LATER BY PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, THAT AT TIMES THEIR BI-WEEKLY CHECK RAN VARIOUSLY FROM FOUR CENTS TO \$1.

The company could not produce evidence to disprove this. These sums represented the company's indebtedness to them for their labor, after the company had deducted rent and other charges.

It was these manifold robberies on the part of the avaricious Pullman Company that aroused the bitterest resentment among the company's employes.

Then as now the Pullman Company was making enormous profits, even according to its own reports. At one time in 1893, the Pullman workers were in arrears to the Company for \$70,000 for rent alone. Then the strike of 1893 came.

These facts alone shatter any pretensions that the Pullman Company might make to interest in the welfare of its workers.

When the workers protest today, instead of granting just demands, instead of allowing the workers wages that would permit them to have "Homes," the Pullman Company calls out the police.

The police, the strike-breaking police of Chicago, under the thumb and at the command of the Pullman Company, invade "The Home" in Pullman and try to threaten the workers into going back to their jobs at the bosses' terms. That is what the Pullman Company thinks of "The Home."

Just a place for the worker to sleep in and rest up for the next day's toil. Just a place that can be used for the coining of greater profits.

Just a place for the police to invade and violate when the tenant-worker shows indications of wanting a real "Home," and all that that means.

Pullman workers will never have real homes until the final victory has been won over the Pullman Company. THAT IS WHAT THE PULLMAN WORKERS ARE REALIZING MORE THAN EVER IN THIS STRIKE, AND THAT IS WHY THE STRIKE IS SPREADING.

## The Workers Party in Action

### REYNOLDS SAYS DETROIT HOPES UNTIL WINTER

Sees Slackening in the Automobile Industry

By WILLIAM REYNOLDS. (Special to The Daily Worker) DETROIT, Mich., April 25.—The automobile industry, which centers in lower Michigan, is showing a very perceptible slackening up since January 1.

In former years, production has been at peak during April, but this year there has been a steady decrease in employment, as is indicated by the employment figures given out by the Employers' Association of Detroit, which are as follows:

February 26—241,134. March 25—240,586. April 16—238,976.

These figures do not exactly reflect employment conditions, as many plants are running part time (three, four or five days per week), which two months ago were working overtime.

Small cities in central Michigan which produce auto bodies and accessories are in many cases severely pinched by unemployment at present. The Mines of Michigan, which supply domestic industry, are in many cases idle.

The building industry of Detroit shows more activity than in most years, with spring construction well under way, there is very decided unemployment in the building trades. It is generally remarked by building tradesmen that buildings go up with less labor each year in Detroit, which but reflects the speed-up system that is becoming more and more the rule.

Unless unemployment becomes very acute in the factories, it is to be expected that building, road making, agriculture, navigation and other fair weather industries will keep employment at a fair level until next winter.

### HIT DOCKING MINE FINES FROM WAGES

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH, Secretary, Progressive Miners' Committee.

AUBURN, Ill., April 25.—A bitter battle over the "Docking" of fines from the earnings of the miners, took up the entire morning session of the convention of Springfield, No. 4, sub-district miners' meeting here.

"Joker" Young, the Board Member for this group of miners, who is supposed to be a staunch Farrington supporter, was "pulled over the coals" because of unfair decisions to which he has agreed, and which benefit the operator at the expense of the miner.

Board Member Shown Up. Charges and counter-charges flew fast and much documentary evidence was presented, but this brought from Young the threat that he would re-

### TALLENIRE SEES LABOR IN THE NORTHWEST FACE TO FACE WITH BIG BATTLE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 25.—According to District Organizer Norman Tallentire of the Workers Party, the condition of organized labor in Minneapolis and St. Paul is chaotic. The movement has never fully recovered from the open shop drive of two years ago.

The building trades and the metal trades were particularly set back in that drive. Reports in the Twin Cities Central Labor bodies show that thruout the state units of organized labor are ceasing to function. Councils seldom meet in some places and a quorum is unusual. Most of the workers are unemployed or eke out a meager living with part-time work.

Organizer Tallentire has received data during the last month that the condition of the Minnesota farmers is as bad as ever. Like their fellow-workers in North and South Dakota, many farmers are going bankrupt and are compelled to leave their farms. Where one sees a neat farmhouse and perhaps a modest array of stock about it, it is almost certain to be mortgaged to the point of strangling the farm owner or tenant.

The depression thruout this state makes more evident the inability of the two old national parties to accomplish any real or lasting good for the farmers and workers. More than ever the need for a class Farmer-Labor party is pressed home, and in spite of all difficulties and the burden of unemployment the workers and farmers of Minnesota are rallying to the cry for a new order.

sort to the courts of the organization. He said he was being slandered. This brought the retort from Watt, the secretary-treasurer, that Young was a fourflusher, and that if he thought he was being slandered by having his tricks brought to the attention of the men who pay him, then he would call his bluff and challenged him to prefer his charges.

Among the delegates are some who are unaware of doings in the miners' union, and their position was expressed by Delegate Knudson when he said: "There are so many of us who know nothing of the things being discussed here, and I am glad that such manipulations are being shown up."

The documents used by Young were ordered made part of the record, much to the chagrin of that individual.

Attack Foreign Born Bills. The various forms of attempts to enslave the foreign born workers were all subjected to attack by J. J. Watt, secretary-treasurer. The foreign born Secretary of Labor Davis was roundly scored by Watt, who read the Welshman's pedigree to the delegates assembled.

The Congressional Record and clippings from many papers, including the DAILY WORKER, were read to show just what Davis really is. It was shown that Davis and his illiterate father would be excluded from this country under the provisions of these foreign born bills.

The speech of Secretary Watt brought forth tremendous applause, and served also to bring forth a flow of sentiment from a delegate named Williams.

#### Bumper Crop No Help.

In the state of Kansas there is great prospect for a bumper wheat crop this year, but the farmers are showing no enthusiasm, as they say that they will not benefit by it.

Owing to unemployment and generally bad conditions here, the bosses are very arrogant. A sample of this attitude was shown at a dinner given by the local employers' association, when the main speaker of the evening, in an appeal for the open shop, advocated that all labor papers of any kind be boycotted and no member of the association, under any circumstances, should advertise in it.

The one helpful sign here is the general sentiment among the rank and file of both organized and unorganized workers for a labor party in the coming national election. What is needed most of all is organization and crystallization of this sentiment. The greatest obstacle is the insufficient number of good leaders to carry out the work.

The autocratic trade union leaders in control of the local labor movement are unusually bad. An example of this type can be gathered from observing their opposition to a labor party and all progressive movements.

If conditions continue thru the summer as they have been during the past year, the discontent by election time should be strong enough to pile up a large vote here for a labor party president.

### Workers Party Greets Filipino

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has adopted the following resolution of greetings to the workers and farmers of the Philippine Islands on the occasion of the celebration of May Day which is labor's holiday in the Philippines.

"The Workers Party of America takes this occasion of celebration of labor's international holiday, May 1st, to proclaim its solidarity with the working and farming masses of the Philippines."

"We, speaking for the exploited workers and farmers of the United States, have anxiously watched your struggle for complete national freedom from the clutches of the same capitalist class that exploits and oppresses us."

"We greet with joy your growing determination to enter into the fight against the continuation of American military and naval occupation of the country, against the plundering of your natural resources by the American and other capitalist imperialist groups and we feel certain that you will develop this struggle into a struggle against the hated exploiters of the workers and farmers as well."

"As Communists, as followers of the Communist International that is today leading the fight against the imperialist oppressors of all weaker nations, we assure you that we will not stand idly by and allow our own capitalist class, the enemy of the Filipino and American workingmen and poor farmers, to continue exploiting and oppressing the brave Filipino people."

"On this day of international working class solidarity, the Workers Party of America pledges itself to fight side by side with you in the common struggle against our common enemy and assure you of our fullest possible support to bring to a successful conclusion your great struggle for genuine national independence and freedom."

### JOBLESS ARMY KEEPS GROWING AT KANSAS CITY

Even Building Trades Boom Punctured

By JOHN MIHELIC. (Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 25.—The winter months in and around Kansas City have been marked by a steady increase in the number of unemployed.

Altho the time worn hope (that industrial and business conditions would improve with the coming of spring) was frequently expressed by pious individuals, this hope has not materialized and shows no signs of doing so.

During the past three years Kansas City has experienced something of a building boom, but now the building industry is noticeably on the decline. Altho the weather the past few months has been ideal for building, there is a large number of building trades men without work.

Packing Industry Idle. The packing industry, another large industry in Kansas City, is also very slow. The local Armour and Morris plants are now completely consolidated. This is a part of the nation-wide consolidation scheme of the Armour and Morris companies. The result is that the Morris plant was stripped of all machinery and fixtures and is now being used as a storage plant only.

This put several thousand people out of work. Many of the railroad shopen who came out on strike here in the nationwide shopen's strike, are still without steady employment and are forced to accept casual jobs to keep the wolf from the door. Needless to say that railroads are not in need of additional help.

Wait in Slave Market. Kansas City has always been a shipping center of the floating element of workers for out-of-town jobs. There are large numbers of employment shipping agencies, but almost no out-of-town jobs to be had thru them.

Any day of the week large numbers of workers are to be seen on the streets in the shipping district waiting in vain for something to turn up.

The farmers in and around Kansas City are not generally as hard hit as the farmers of the Northwest, due to the fact that the farms are smaller and generally owned by the farmers and there is variation of crops. Nevertheless, nowhere else in the country can a better comparison be made between the prices paid to the farmers for their produce and the prices paid by city workers for food.

The cost of freight on cattle and hogs from these nearby farms to Kansas City stockyards is insignificant. Yet the difference in price paid to the farmer for live stock and the price paid by city workers for meat is almost unbelievable.

Bumper Crop No Help. In the state of Kansas there is great prospect for a bumper wheat crop this year, but the farmers are showing no enthusiasm, as they say that they will not benefit by it.

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If conditions continue thru the summer as they have been during the past year, the discontent by election time should be strong enough to pile up a large vote here for a labor party president.

### Better Steer Shy of Alluring Publicity from Puget Sound

SEATTLE, Wash., April 25.—The Chamber of Commerce has appropriated \$135,000 to advertise the Pacific Northwest in the eastern United States. They want more people with bill-lined pockets, but not to give the First Avenue and Occidental Street excess workers a chance to enjoy the surpassingly fine out-doors of Puget Sound country. There are already too many slaves for each job offered in this territory; so workers, at least, had better disregard the alluring ads of the local Chamber of Commerce.

# Militant Marchers in the DAILY WORKER National May Day Parade

### CHICAGO, ILL.

A. Beklosh  
A. Worocia  
R. Kasuk  
Mike Maksym  
P. Bilimky  
P. Bta  
Jae Uschuk  
Joseph Garuskeudi  
Joe Gina Jaruk  
A. Kudrensky  
P. Guralchuk  
M. Palic  
John Sikel  
Anna Silwarkow  
Stefa Danyliuriz  
Katherine Shabago  
Henry  
Ona Kalapaca  
J. Sobeki  
Peter Krivendrink  
A. Walozchik  
A. Small  
M. Dynega  
A. Vlasove  
Paul Heichervich  
P. Muhel  
Mathiva Kiefe  
John Wagner  
Simon Vrinholz  
Anton Ketterer  
Nowakowski  
Hefanski  
Kolczak  
Comrade Sunny  
Joseph Pinto  
S. Schneider  
A. Morgene  
Max Shap  
J. Finkle  
S. Pilmire  
Luigi Patrizi  
Villicco Carmine  
Joe Sreffo  
J. Chronnuti  
B. F. Careweiz  
Edward Blumas  
S. Vender  
W. Pitkunas  
Mrs. Jami Neufeldt  
R. Ernst  
B. Gibella  
Lillian Mitchell  
Dora Makcus  
Mario Biagel  
I. Seigel  
Tony Lipcki  
Berha Kreisner  
Lena L. A. Porta  
Inguar M. Sausor  
Daniel Horsley  
Frank Bohills  
Anton Budi  
C. Williams  
Harrison George  
James Ryan  
David Foster  
Albert A. Coughlan  
Paul Simonson  
H. M. Norfjar  
George Speers  
George Huddart  
D. E. Early  
Stanley Deikus  
P. V. Zalpis  
P. Mankevich  
D. Kuraitis  
U. Raavit  
A. Gribis  
J. Jokubonis  
P. Masiukas  
S. Sarguis  
F. Semik  
D. Krosmauskas  
J. Gach  
S. U.  
J. Stulga  
A. Gronskis  
J. M.  
A. Andrijaitis  
A. Audickas  
John C. Miller  
A. Menus  
K. Shorwu  
J. Radauskies  
A. Deikiene  
J. Deikus  
Antanas Katela  
A. Delkatite  
A. Seselgis  
George Deikus  
S. Zalpis  
J. Keller  
V. Rudaitis  
J. Vaishvilia  
J. Podziumas  
Nickolas Wever  
Rose Weber  
Baby Rose Weber  
Edmond Fritsch  
John Barin  
Ida Dailes  
Elsie Newman  
Elsie Newman  
Hilda Reed  
Anna Letchinger  
N. Dozenberg  
John Williamson  
A. Schaap  
Sonia Croll  
F. Lange  
Nancy Markoff  
M. B. Svetlow  
Anna Block  
Nat Kaplan  
M. Abery  
Max Schachtman  
M. Browder  
E. Browder  
F. Fisher  
S. Mirrokovich  
E. Blechschmidt  
Jay Lovestone  
Wm. Kuperman  
Lana Brown  
Elizabeth Bretman  
Miss Galpie Quateman  
E. B. Gersh  
Julia Schulner  
Wm. Haber  
I. Kreeger  
Joe Melwaukeean  
M. Durdella  
J. Kowalski  
Valeria Meliz

### CHICAGO, ILL.

G. Semensky  
E. Anderson  
Wm. Zubaw  
Anna Solomon  
Ida Novick  
H. Bernstein  
George Winsberg  
Clara Saffern  
C. Pochter  
J. Pochter  
S. Pochter  
B. Weiner  
Nathan M. Kiel  
Alma Schoenstadt  
Clemen Teninson  
Miller  
Miller  
Jos. V. Quest  
F. Shlensky  
H. Swartch  
Borney  
U. Kjar  
V. Cohen  
Rjoranson  
C. A. Schulenberg  
Mable Newman  
Arne Swaback  
Wm. Masis  
Max Fofu  
Wm. Panko  
B. Feeke  
J. Heinrichson  
Olga Heinrichson  
Margaret Heinrichson  
Homer Heinrichson  
Danta Heinrichson  
Samuel Heinrichson  
Kattarin Heinrichson  
Hammersmark, S. T.  
J. P. McCarthy  
M. J. Loeb  
Valeria Meltz  
Gertrude Erickson  
J. Stehecty  
John Schmidt  
E. Jalezio  
George Maurer  
Dora Lose  
Sylvia Manley  
Sam Pollack  
Lee Green  
P. Feldhahn  
Harry Greenwood  
P. Helgelas  
Aug. Stark  
Chas. Erdman  
Hiljaand M. Kolchmainen  
A. J. Maki  
Vilna and Matt Tornplund  
Elmar Perttu  
Maragareta Huvinen  
Ida and Jukka Hyvari  
Bend Zaloga  
Pitt Radzuk  
M. Ragiunz  
S. Audrey  
Alfred Vallentin  
Peter M. Lucas  
Tamarine  
N. Dozenberg  
J. Lewis  
C. Rodin  
Ben Tupler  
Rudolf Tamek  
Elsie Tomek  
Jos. Naiserji  
Ed. Zapletal  
John Rindt  
M. Lindner  
Jos. Stiska  
A. Alexa  
A. J. Olson  
Oscar Sevcib  
Frank Duselka  
Fr. Wolf  
Theo. W. Rullman  
Jos. Kadiera  
E. Adamek  
Frank Rimdt  
Fred Beltini  
E. Stinelk  
J. Stiska  
Emerid Hurllich  
Brazek  
Adolf Dvorsky  
Fr. Stiska  
R. Tomk  
R. Tomk  
A. Listek  
Ben Karleera  
Charles Dusek  
Nick Bull  
Helene Bull  
Dan Christensen  
Comrade  
J. Raid  
Jean Martin  
Gustav Christopher  
Julie Petersen  
Edward Bjarnson  
Saakon Fagna  
Sigfed Tagna  
N. Juellistian  
H. P. Clausen  
P. K. Arnbol  
T. Laursen  
A. Andrup  
P. Nietsen  
H. Wotter  
E. Carlsen  
N. Blagtner  
J. A. Lapez  
B. Focke

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F. Turkal  
Paul Cincich  
L. Lobrich  
G. Lotrey  
L. Jazvac  
J. Haisan  
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Stj. Studak  
M. Grjatovich  
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Sympatizer  
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Asodatoo Ohanian  
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Manag Hagopian  
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Atam Mehmed  
Asger Hasan  
George Darmisen  
Eli Era and Karl Bautia  
Vanpol Zisoff  
S. Bogoeff  
A. Ubenkobr  
Peter Deney  
A. Tswetioff  
Geo. Damianoff  
Dimitre Nicoff  
Vasil Marbotzky  
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N. Maumoff  
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Conti Luigi  
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Mike Haag  
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Oswald Buzzelli  
Marion Harrison  
Leovards Palmieri  
Zelwood Coleman  
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A. D. B.  
F. D. B.  
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H. St.  
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O. Miller  
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G. K.  
St. Wehner  
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A. Hatter  
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J. Miller  
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F. Wolff  
Czennik  
K. Rublic  
Aug. Besenbrud

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S. Anderson  
Chas. Bekutz  
Wm. Dokuchitz  
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J. Romanovich  
Ceuen Dyeurkrun  
Joe Klaz  
Chas. Rekut  
John Moellloeky  
S. Dudar  
A. Kazberovich  
S. Warchena  
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J. Warchen  
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Victor Forman  
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M. Galos  
Ch. Gordon  
Joseph Zack  
Sasha Zimmerman  
Jack Brookof  
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Rose Wartz  
Saul Steiglitz  
Mikula Zowoyho  
Samuel Citver  
Jack Jampolsky  
Isidore Weissberg  
Aaron Lechowsky  
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Fedor Brajnisk  
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Paul Bojko  
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Harvey Lurtsig  
F. Ltrretl  
Charles G. Nikas  
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Hans Nordstrom  
Harold Mackins  
Hega Relmotrani  
John Rehnstrain  
Hanna Oster  
Emel Oster  
Maiju Wahtera  
Urho Wahtera  
June Sundell  
Anna Sundell  
Louis Hocheim  
Henry Reischett  
Paro Schlunbach  
Frank Martin  
Anna Martin  
Frank Ramacher  
Stephen Balzer  
Joseph Braunecker  
Frank Rais  
Joseph Art  
Edward Hisschler  
John Bohm  
John Feichtner  
Carl Wirthman  
Anton Fery  
Mike Miller  
Fritz Caysler  
E. Wagner  
F. Taborsky  
M. Weink  
Nick Paulus  
Julius Goebel  
A. Lawrence  
Wm. Steinart  
B. Steinart  
Henry Baule  
Joe Rehling  
Demel Wierzur  
E. Werli  
P. Woridman.  
C. Apjeko  
C. Kruka  
Jos. Phillips  
Vereria Lucas  
M. Frindt  
Geo. P. Kruller  
John Puharich  
M. Andriasonich  
S. Kolar  
N. Grigeninovich  
B. Wittle  
Matt Krillich  
G. Gugich  
W. Zazich  
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B. Lerman  
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Max Salmidit  
Danustein  
I. S. Hamler  
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Maiju Wahtera  
Urho Wahtera  
June Sundell  
Anna Sundell  
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Henry Reischett  
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Frank Martin  
Anna Martin  
Frank Ramacher  
Stephen Balzer  
Joseph Braunecker  
Frank Rais  
Joseph Art  
Edward Hisschler  
John Bohm  
John Feichtner  
Carl Wirthman  
Anton Fery  
Mike Miller  
Fritz Caysler  
E. Wagner  
F. Taborsky  
M. Weink  
Nick Paulus  
Julius Goebel  
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Henry Baule  
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Demel Wierzur  
E. Werli  
P. Woridman.  
C. Apjeko  
C. Kruka  
Jos. Phillips  
Vereria Lucas  
M. Frindt  
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John Puharich  
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S. Kolar  
N. Grigeninovich  
B. Wittle  
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# May Day, 1924, Review of Industrial Conditions All Over the United States

Brief Sketches Sent Specially to This May Day Issue of the Daily Worker by District Organizers and Other Active Workers in the Workers Party.

## MAY DAY AGAIN FINDS THE STEEL WORKERS OF OHIO UNORGANIZED

By WALLACE T. METCALFE.  
(Special to the Daily Worker.)

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 25.—The steel mills in the Youngstown district are curtailing their production somewhat. Altho trade experts predict that there will be no general depression, most of the capitalist economists agree that the steel trade needs to be stabilized by a return to conservative government, minus, of course, the Teapot Dome and Veteran Bureau scandals.

The small industries are working about half time, thereby throwing these part-time workers into the long lines of unemployed waiting at the steel mill gates.

Building trade industries are enjoying a fairly good season and some of the trades have received a slight wage increase altho this is not general throughout the Mahoning valley.

The American Federation of Labor campaign to organize the steel workers has not met with a favorable response from the steel workers and this May Day finds the steel workers unorganized yet in spite of this, a most militant section of the working class.

## PITTSBURGH, PA., OUTLOOK SHOWS LABOR HARD HIT

### Union Bureaucrats In Deal With Bosses

By FRED E. MERRICK,  
Organizer, Workers Party, for the Pittsburgh, Pa., District.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 25.—The industrial situation in the Pittsburgh District this May Day may be summarized as follows:

**COAL MINING**—The coal mining industry is in a deplorable condition. An understanding between the union bureaucrats and the Pittsburgh Coal Company has resulted in a wholesale campaign of discharge and blacklisting that has depopulated about twenty-five camps of militants.

These camps are now favored with steady work so as to make them hotbeds of reaction. This is easy to do, for such concerns as the Pittsburgh Coal Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. As they don't need much coal now, they are working few camps most of the time and letting the rest stand idle.

At the present time the mines of the Pittsburgh district are probably not working more than 20 per cent capacity.

**RAILROADS**—The Pennsylvania Railroad has been successful in preventing the shopmen from winning their strike, and as a result the railroad stock of this road is in very poor condition.

The industrial conditions on the railroads in this locality are in very good condition at the present time.

**STEEL INDUSTRY**—There has been a notable decrease in the demand for steel in the last sixty days, without much actual reduction in employees.

The United States Steel Corporation has steadied its price in order to keep the mills going. This means the independent mills will suffer soon.

The tinplate mills are all working steady, as this is the beginning of their busy season. But there is a general feeling, both between the men and the employers, that there will soon be a back recession in this industry.

**BUILDING TRADES**—Due to abnormal conditions, the building trades are enjoying a boom in Pittsburgh at the present time. It can pretty well be settled that the end of the present season will complete a cycle of extensive industrial and commercial construction which has been going on for several years.

Due to these conditions, practically all of the building trades maintained their wage scales, with some increase. The carpenters were successful in getting a considerable raise, making their total wages \$11 a day.

**STREET RAILWAYS**—The largest local union in the Pittsburgh district is the street car men's union, with a membership of more than 2,000. They have just demanded an increase in wages to take effect May 1.

The managers of the railways company, altho admitting they made a profit of about \$3,000,000, emphatically informed the city council today that they will not grant any wage increase. They stated that the men should be well satisfied and there has been a decided decrease in passenger trips on the lines in the last few weeks, with prospects of still further decrease in the future.

They claim that in other cities decreases have been accepted by local unions, and that the men are making unreasonable demands.

**NEEDLE TRADES**—Pittsburgh is not a good needle trades town, and things are in a rather demoralized state here at the present time. There is little chance of improvement, and quite a possibility of recessions. Busy season, of course, will soon be over.

**FOOD INDUSTRY**—Most of the bakers' unions suffered serious losses in the conflict with the Ward Baking Company and are trying desperately to improve their situation. The foreign locals fared better than the American and strengthened their position during the strike.

**METAL TRADES**—There is a metal trades campaign on under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, but there are tremendous obstacles to overcome. The employers of course in the district have powerful organizations and unlimited espionage.

What will be the result of this campaign we cannot say, except that the "Reds" are giving their best support.

Could Save Many Lives.

Half the accidents and deaths occurring in the coal mines of the country could probably be eliminated by more adequate safety supervision by operating companies and the exercise of greater care by mine employees, states W. W. Adams, statistician, Department of the Interior, in a report just made to the director of the bureau of mines.

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

## BIG TASKS FACING THE WORKERS PARTY IN THE ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

By BARNEY MASS.  
(Special to the Daily Worker.)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 25.—With forty-five thousand miners out of work and two hundred and fourteen mines shut down, the Illinois miner is beginning to view life differently.

The cause for his unbearable position, is not to be found in some individual boss, but in the damn capitalist system and its supporters, the reactionary officialdom of the United Mine Workers of America.

It is needless to describe the suffering of the unemployed miner, as it is relishing an old story, which the men feel and need not be told. The thing necessary is to show him ways and means of getting out of this living purgatory.

No longer do we hear sweeping denunciations of those damnable Reds! Because it was they who warned of the coming hard times, and pointed out the utter indifference with which the officials were meeting the situation. This is making the American miner think! Meetings held under the auspices of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League are better attended than was the case a few months past. In a state Farmer-Labor Party the miner is beginning to look with hope. In order to make a success of the state Farmer-Labor Party, it will be necessary to establish branches of the Workers Party in every mining camp.

By creating a powerful Workers Party in Illinois, and making the state Farmer-Labor Party a reality, in these measures, the miner will see offered him the opportunity out of his wretched conditions.

The miners are awakening and are becoming more friendly to us, so let's get on the job and win their confidence, our slogans a branch of the Workers Party in every mining camp, a successful state Farmer-Labor convention in Peoria on the intervening Sunday of the district United Mine Workers' convention.

## WORKERS MARCH MAY DAY THRU NEW YORK CITY

### First May Day Parade Since 1914

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, April 25.—The United Front May Day conference is planning a monster parade to take place in connection with the May Day celebration this year. This will be the first time since 1914 that the workers will march on the streets on Labor's International holiday.

Besides the parade which is being planned a number of open air rallies and indoor meetings will also be held.

In Harlem there will be an open air meeting at 110th Street and 5th Ave. In lower Manhattan the open air meeting will be held at Rutgers' Square. In Brooklyn, a meeting is scheduled for Grand Street Extension.

Two indoor mass meetings will be held, one at Central Opera House, 67th street and 3rd avenue. At this meeting the Freiheit Gesang Verein which recently gave two concerts at Carnegie Hall, will be heard in a special May Day program. Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave., will be the scene of another indoor rally with the Lithuanian Mandolin Orchestra, the Aida Chorus, and other musical numbers. Prominent speakers will address all these gatherings.

This year the workers will show their solidarity to protest against the rottenness and corruption that has been exposed in the highest government circles; against capitalism and the government which upholds it.

Workers, come in thousands and demonstrate, For Recognition of Soviet Russia. Demonstrate against the laws aimed to bar immigration and fingerprint aliens here. Fight for a Farmers' and Workers' Government.

## Weather Agreeing, Y. W. L. Soccer Team Will Play On Sunday

Rain and the Park Commissioners interfered with the football soccer game scheduled for last Sunday at Humboldt Park. Previous to the bad signs of weather the Danes, who were scheduled to play the YWL, were told that they could not get a permit for Humboldt Park as long as they were to play the Young Workers League, for fear that the husky young reds may overthrow the government and win prestige by coming out ahead of their opponents.

However, if weather permits, the Young Workers' League will play this Sunday at their own grounds on Winemac and Robey. This game with the Danes is scheduled for 3 P. M.

Workers, young and old, should rally round the YWL team. Come out and cheer and sing.

## May Day Greetings To The DAILY WORKER

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The Comrades of the Skand. Branch No. 2, Chicago, Ill.

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## WALL STREET TAKES BETS ON ELEPHANT AND JACKASS RACES

NEW YORK, April 25.—Money to be wagered that Senator Ralston of Indiana will be the Democratic nominee for the presidency has been received on Wall street.

J. S. Fried & Co., brokers, have \$2,500 to place against \$8,750 Ralston will be named. That is at odds of 1 to 3 1/2. Another is of \$2,000 to \$20,000, or 1 to 10, he will be the next President.

Governor Al Smith's odds are lowering. The price on nomination is now 1 to 2, and elections, 1 to 7. President Coolidge remains a favorite at odds of 7 to 5.

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## FORMER EXILE S IN TWIN CITIES CREATE PROBLEM

### Must Strengthen The Trade Unions

By J. O. JOHNSON.  
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 25.—On conditions in the Twin Cities, there is a lot of work to be done this summer but it is slow in starting, that is, in the building trades especially.

But there is such a stream of people coming into the city from the farms and other places, that with the weakened conditions of the Trade Union movement here, we are not able to handle the situation the way we should.

It is necessary that we take steps to strengthen the labor movement here as soon as possible so it can carry the additional burden that we have placed on it by starting the Farmer-Labor Party, based on the Trade Union movement.

I have only mentioned the building trades, but the same condition applies to other organizations as well.

The Twin Cities have the worst conditions of any cities of their size in America, so the members of the Workers Party must recognize the necessity of building up the labor movement in this part of the country.

## SIX MEMBERS OF PARTY INDICTED AT FARRELL, PA.

### Grand Jury Action Is Result Of Hysteria

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 25.—"The Mercer County grand jury returned indictments this afternoon against the six Farrell defendants. The trials will be separate. Will start start first week in May.—Wallace Metcalfe."

This is the telegram received by the DAILY WORKER announcing that the six Workers Party members who have been under investigation by the grand jury of Mercer County, Pa., have been indicted. The decision of the grand jury is the culmination of another campaign of hysteria and prejudices designed to work up the public against the "red" activities in the steel districts of western Pennsylvania.

The Reverend Leo J. Medic has been busy making the rounds of the press, denying the story spread by the Department of Justice agents that he was organizing an American-Croatian Protective Society to save himself and his church from the persuasive power of the radicals.

**Labor Defense Fighting.**  
The Labor Defense and Free Speech Council, an organization of liberals and free-speech fighters, has been handling the case for the Farrell, Pennsylvania, workers. The organization will make a canvass of the Ohio and Pennsylvania steel district surrounding Farrell to get support for the indicted workers and to counteract the vicious slander of the Department of Justice men as voiced in the local papers.

If the Department of Justice should succeed in putting thru its threat of conviction of the six workers, the agents promise to turn the victims over to immigration authorities for deportation if possible.

Any assistance for these Farrell defendants will be in order. Communicate with the Labor Defense and Free Speech Council, Youngstown, O.

## McLachlan Takes Ball's Place Editing The Maritime Herald

GLACE BAY, Nova Scotia.—J. B. McLachlan has succeeded Tom Ball in the editorship of the Maritime Labor Herald of this city.

# FIGHT TO STOP DEPORTATION OF 13 POLITICALS

## But U. S. Is Bent On Driving Out Radicals

By LUDWELL DENNY.  
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)  
NEW YORK, April 25.—To prevent unjust deportation of 13 alien political prisoners, members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who were granted conditional commutation by President Harding, the American Civil Liberties union and General Defense committee are appealing to Secretary of Labor Davis to reopen hearings on these cases. A protest meeting called by the two organizations at the Civic club, New York, passed a resolution asking Secretary Davis to take action which will permit the men to remain in the United States on the ground that they were convicted solely for expression of opinion which does not render them undesirable residents that deportation would add another penalty to their imprisonment, and that they merit special consideration in view of Harding's action.

This appeal was originally to have been made in behalf of 17 aliens. But William Weyn, a German, has died from tuberculosis, following imprisonment. Jacob Torri has already been deported to Italy, where the Fascists are awaiting to "get" him. The acting immigration commissioner in Washington has already reopened the cases of John Avilla (Portugal) and Morris Levine (Russian).

A recent supreme court decision in the case of five of the men overruled the district court on the ground that they do not come under the ex post facto provision of the immigration act by which Secretary Davis had ordered their deportation. The supreme court further ruled that deportation cannot legally be considered a punishment. The court returned the cases to the secretary of labor because conviction under the espionage act does not constitute proof that the convicted are undesirable residents. The secretary of labor may on either grounds, however, declare them undesirable. This Davis can do without further hearings. The five men referred to others than Avilla whose case has been reopened, are: Wm. Moran, Australia; Herbert Mahler, Canada; Pietro Nigra, Italy; Joseph Oates, England. Except Nigra who served a full term of 18 months, these men served full five-year sentences at Leavenworth and refused Harding's commutation.

Five others, held at Ellis Island for months after accepting Harding's commutation, are out on bond under appeal against the decision of Justice Manton denying release on writs of habeas corpus. Their cases are awaiting arguments in the U. S. court of appeals. They are Richard Brazier, England; Joe Graber, Poland; Peter Green, Czech-Slovakia; Don Sheridan, Scotland; James Slovick, Russia.

The four remaining cases are pending in the courts: Harry Lloyd and Bert Lorton, England; James Mulrooney, Australia; James Phillips, Russia.

Most of the men left their native country many years ago, have forgotten the language and are without friends or relatives there. They are penniless and if deported some must leave behind wife and children who are American citizens, Richard Brazier, one of the men, told the Civic Club meeting. Roger Baldwin, Civil Liberties union, presided. About \$130 was raised for the defense.

### Big Illinois Power Trust Absorbs Two Of Its Competitors

The Central Illinois Electric Company and the Western Illinois Utilities Company have been purchased by the Illinois Power and Light Corporation, officials of the purchasing company announced here today.

The Central Illinois Company serves Buffalo, Lanesville, Mechanicsburg, Illinois, Niantic and Harrisburg. The Decatur division of the Power and Light lines and their control will be in charge of M. L. Harry, general manager of the Decatur division. The Western Illinois Company serves La Harpe, Blandinsville and Stronghurst. These lines will be operated from the Monmouth offices of the corporation, which are in charge of R. F. Carley, Galesburg, and general manager of the Galesburg-Monmouth division of the company.

### "Suspicious Person" Fined.

CANTON, Ohio, April 25.—Nick Calot is asking what makes a "suspicious person" suspected, and of what. The police picked him up for distributing handbills for the Workers Party of America and hauled him into police court as a "suspicious person." The judge must have agreed with the bulls' yarn. He gave Calot a \$25 fine and costs.

### Ministers Against War.

Methodist ministers in conference in Chicago by a vote of 54 to 26, adopted what is known as the Pittsburgh declaration, favoring a statement informing the government that our church can take no part in any movement toward war.

# THE ASIATIC GIANT AWAKENS LABOR AND CAPITAL CLASH IN CHINA THREE CHIEF FIGURES IN BIG CONFLICT

By JACK ARMITAGE.  
(Exclusive to the Daily Worker.)

HONGKONG, March 24.—The teeming millions of the East—approximately some 1,000 million dollars, including the Eastern Soviet Republic—must, with the awakening which is now taking place, have a marked influence on the economic status of the Occidental worker. Whether that influence eventually will be good or evil, must depend largely on the outcome of the struggle for supremacy which is taking place.

Today, all the nations of the East are in the melting pot. The state of flux in which they find the Orient has opened before the eyes of foreign capitalists vistas of illimitable wealth, can they but gain control.

Some of the cleverest brains in the capitalistic world are busily engaged on this problem—such men as Hugo Stinnes (German industrialist), Robert Dollar (American shipping magnate) and Sir N. J. Stabb (general manager, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) being three among many that cross one's mind.

Any attempt to cover such a vast field in one article, even in a cursory manner would not only be futile, but must of necessity prove misleading. To discuss even the economic position of the nations of the East in one article would prove a herculean task. For that reason, and as China is receiving particular attention from the capitalists just now, I propose to confine this article to that country.

### A Common Misapprehension.

Many people labor under the misapprehension that China finds itself barely able to support its 400 or 500 million people, and is therefore, in a state of chronic poverty. That statement is a frigid and calculated capitalistic lie.

The fact of the matter is that China, with its age old conservatism and economy is in a better position regarding natural resources than any other country in the world. The potentialities are unbounded. Her economic and financial positions are both remarkably solid.

There are, in China, immense deposits of the finest coal and iron, thousands of square miles in extent, which have been but barely scratched while, as an agricultural nation, even with her antiquated method of cultivation with the hoe, she is able to compete successfully in the world's markets, so industrious are her people and so extraordinary the fertility of her soil.

The national debt of China is little more than \$2 gold per head, while such nations as Britain approximate some \$700 gold per head. Small wonder then that the foreign capitalist is working assiduously in this uncultivated field of wealth.

### Chaos Fostered by Capitalists.

For generations past China has been torn by internal dissensions. These have been more marked since the Revolution of October, 1911, and the inauguration of a Republic in February, 1912. Internal bickerings, largely fostered by foreign capitalists apparently have afforded increased opportunities for exploitation, thus, up to the present, the concessions wrung from China have been more apparent than real, China has always managed temporarily to shelve her internal quarrels in the face of the greater menace of foreign intervention. In order to get a grasp of the situation some conception of the aims and objectives, also the past history of the three outstanding Chinese leaders is essential.

### Three Outstanding Figures in China.

These undoubtedly are, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the Southern Socialist leader; General Wu Pei Fu, military dictator at Peking; and Chang Tso Lin, Manchurian War Lord.

A glimpse into their past history disclosed that, with the exception of Sun Yat Sen, each of these leaders has trimmed his sails to any passing political breeze. Both Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tso Lin have been opportunists pure and simple, while the Socialist leader, Sun Yat Sen, has remained true to his principles in the face of many adversities and temptations.

### China's Socialist Leader.

Sun Yat Sen, son of a farmer, born 1866 in the Hsiangsang district of Kwangtung province, was educated in the Alice Memorial Hospital, Hongkong, graduating as a licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, in 1892. He started practice in the Portuguese settlement at Macao, some 40 miles from Hongkong, where he organized the Young China Party, subsequently settling in Canton where he became an active revolutionary.

After the failure of the attempted revolution at Canton, in 1895, he fled to Macao, and thence proceeded to Hongkong, Japan, Honolulu and America, gathering many adherents to the Reform party.

### Kidnapped.

Dr. Sun's movements were closely watched by the Chinese Government,

## JAP DIET IS CALLED IN AN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION FOR JUNE 25

TOKIO, April 25.—Plans for an extraordinary session of the Japanese Diet, June 25, are being formulated, it was reliably learned today.

There was no announcement, however, as to the purpose of the session or as to official plans.

In the meantime Japan continued deeply interested in the question of American immigration. Newspapers continued to discuss it. The general tone was not inflammatory.

Baron Shibusawa, one of the foremost political leaders, was confined to his home by a threatened breakdown from worry over the immigration issue.

and, on his arrival in England in 1896 he was tracked day and night by agents of the Chinese Legation. On October 11, by order of the Chinese Minister he was seized outside the Legation premises and held under the pretext that he was a dangerous lunatic. He managed to get in touch with Dr. Cantile, who demanded his release, but for 12 days the Chinese Minister managed to keep him prisoner. In the meantime, Dr. Cantile had raised such an outcry that the Chinese authorities were forced to desist in their plan for shipping Sun to China, where his spirit would have been extremely short, and at the end of the twelfth day the Socialist leader was released. On his release he continued his tour as a revolutionary propagandist, travelling thru Europe, America and the East.

### President.

The outbreak of the Wuchang rebellion found Sun in England, but he came to China at the end of 1911 and was elected Provisional President of the Republic by the Nanking Council. On the abdication of the Manchus, he resigned the Presidency, with the understanding that Yuan Shi Kai should be elected in his stead, and toured South China, spreading the doctrine of Socialism as he went. That tour is today bearing fruit, for the South has produced a crop of sturdy rebels who have been the biggest factor in preventing the re-introduction of a Monarchy.

In 1912, he was invited by the President to return to Peking, where the populace gave him a splendid welcome. He immediately set about effecting a number of much-needed reforms, and defeated many of the get-rich-quick schemes of American and European financiers, whose deadly enmity he has ever since retained.

For a time his enemies, combined with his restless rebel spirit kept him on the move, but everywhere he gained adherents to the doctrines of Socialism.

His strong advocacy of a genuine republican form of Government caused the overthrow of the corrupt Kwangsi officials at Canton in 1921, at the hands of General Chen Ching Ming, and Sun Yat Sen was invited to the presidency of the Southern Republic Government, being elected in April of that year.

### Socialistic Rule at Canton.

On my visit to Canton in February, 1922, I was particularly struck with the improvements in city planning and sanitation which Dr. Sun had introduced. Workers were given better wages and shorter hours, and an innovation practically unknown in China—public parks and recreation grounds were provided for the masses. This policy had a direct repercussion on Labor in the adjoining British Colony in Hongkong, where Chinese workers demanded some relief from the awful conditions of slavery prevailing under their capitalistic task-masters.

I was also fortunate enough to obtain an interview with Mr. Frank Lee, at that time Director of Foreign Affairs. The policy of Sun Yat Sen, as outlined by Mr. Lee, was one in every way beneficial to the worker, and was being courageously pursued in the face of almost incredible difficulties and opposition from foreign financial interests, both American and British.

### An Inspiring Strike.

In this policy Dr. Sun had the backing of the Kuomintang, a powerful Radical political party, and also the support of organized Labor. Indeed, he was largely instrumental in organizing the Chinese Seamen's Union, which inflicted such a salutary lesson on British capitalists in the strike which took place in January, 1922, followed later by the general strike and the complete capitulation of the employers.

That strike constitutes one of the most inspiring illustrations of the value of organization in the history of the workers' struggle for emancipation. The solidarity displayed by

the Chinese worker was a revelation to one who had had considerable experience of the genus blackleg in Occidental industrial upheavals. There were no scabs.

### A Socialistic Judas.

However, even China was able to produce a traitor, the not of the working class. He appeared in the person of General Chen Ching Ming, who had been previously one of the strongest supporters of Dr. Sun's policy. It seems that jealousy of his leader had rankled in the mind of this Judas, and within a year Dr. Sun was compelled to flee from Canton to Shanghai. Chen, who it is asserted was bribed by Hongkong financiers, hatched a plot for the assassination of Dr. Sun and his wife, both of whom narrowly escaped with their lives.

For a time Labor Unions and leaders, who were unwavering in their loyalty to Sun, were subjected to much persecution, but eventually, owing to the disgraceful rule of Chen Ching Ming, Sun was requested by the populace of Canton to return, which he did, being received with open arms.

The ship of state, under Sun, has navigated some stormy seas, but in spite of several international gales and numerous internal stiff breezes he has weathered the storm.

Within the past few months foreign financial vultures saw—or thought they did—an opportunity to plunge their beaks and talons into the carcass of an apparently defunct Southern China. But the "corpse" proved disconcertingly virile, for, with the danger of further depredations by foreign birds of prey, China's internal quarrels were quickly forgotten, and a united front was presented to the common enemy.

The fancied opportunity arose over the disposal of the Chinese Maritime Customs surplus. The C. M. R., it must be explained, is guarantee for certain foreign loans. All foreign obligations having been met there usually remains a surplus, which, so far, has been paid to Peking. As the South is at war with Peking, this allocation of all surplus funds caused a pretty little squabble with Chinese leaders apparently irreconcilably divided.

Sun threatened that he would meet only his proportion of international obligations with Southern customs funds and retain the balance for the use of his Government. This, however, did not suit the Powers and seventeen warships of various nationalities were rushed to Canton. To the surprise of foreign diplomats, Chen Ching Ming, Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tso Lin all joined forces with Sun Yat Sen to repel the "foreign devil."

The grab did not come off, and although foreign warships still remain at Canton, their numbers have dwindled to seven and the immediate danger of foreign invasion has been staved off.

### Sun and the Soviets.

There have from time to time been quite circumstantial reports regarding an alliance between Sun Yat Sen and the Soviets. That Dr. Sun always has been well disposed towards the Union of Soviet Republics is true. For what genuine working class advocate could be otherwise? But, so far, there has been no introduction of an actual Soviet regime in Canton.

(To Be Continued)

## \$200,000 Deal By Indiana Governor Described In Court

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 25.—Nearly \$200,000 worth of notes floated by the Meyer-Kiser Bank of Indianapolis for Gov. Warren T. McCray, represented practically nothing but McCray's own responsibility, J. J. Kiser, vice president of the bank, testified today in the federal court trial of the governor.

McCray is charged with using the mails in a scheme to defraud. Although many of the notes bore the signatures of various men and firms, the governor's signature was the only thing that gave them value, Kiser testified.

### Volga Germans For Autonomous Soviet Republic

MOSCOW, April 25.—The autonomous area of the Volga Germans has been transformed into the Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic of the Volga Germans, as a constituent part of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic, with the town of Pokrovsk as the administrative centre.

The languages that have equal standing in the territories of the Autonomous Republic of the Volga Germans are German, Russian and Ukrainian. All the official business in the several parts of the Republic is carried on in the dialect, which is the mother tongue of the majority in the given district.

### International Boss Of Catholics Pours Titles On Chicago

ROME, April 25.—Thirteen Chicagoans are promoted by the Pope in appointments announced recently. Monsignor Frances Rempe has been appointed Apostolic Protonotary. The other appointments are Monsignors John Ryan, John Webster Melody, John Detmer, Thomas Kearns, Francis Ostrowski, Daniel Lutterer, Michael Kruszas, as Domestic Prelates; Edward Carry, Commander of the Order of St. Gregory, the Great; Robert Sweltzer and Francis Lewis, Knights of the Order of St. Gregory, the Great, and Joseph MacCarthy, Knight of the Order of St. Silvester.

## Obregon May Have To Back Up On His Indemnification Plan

(By The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY, April 25.—Labor hostility is growing against Aaron Saenz, secretary of foreign affairs, and other responsible members of the Mexican government who have promised that Mexicans as well as foreigners in Mexico would be reimbursed for their losses during the de la Huerta revolution. Labor readily understands why Americans under the protection of the browbeating imperialism of the United States be indemnified but it does not see why Mexican landholders and industrialists should be paid for losses in a revolution which they themselves caused. It looks as if the Obregon government will find it difficult to carry out this part of the promise.

## FRANCE TRIES DIVISION OF CHINA, RUSSIA

### Joins U. S. In War on Recognition

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, China, April 25.—France is leading the opposition in China to official recognition of Soviet Russia, according to Rosta News Agency reports.

The Chinese people realize that the Russians are their friends, but the Chinese government is allowing foreign powers, chiefly France, to influence its policy in regard to Russia.

### Koo Fears Red Troops.

China, thru Dr. Wellington Koo, minister of foreign affairs, protests against the presence of Soviet Red Army troops in distant Mongolia, but seems to fear nothing from the many "friendly" European soldiers walking Peking streets.

While France demands gold payments of the Boxer war indemnities, Soviet Russia offers to relinquish her claims if the money will then be spent on education in China.

Dr. Koo insists that 20 per cent of the Boxer indemnity go to his own department. This Mr. L. M. Karakhan, the extraordinary plenipotentiary representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, declined to allow.

Dr. Wellington Koo seems to be dissatisfied with Dr. C. T. Wang, who signed the draft of the new relations between China and Soviet Russia. It is possible that Dr. Koo refused to accept Dr. Wang's work because of personal feeling, and for that reason the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Koo, attempted to reopen the discussion with Mr. Karakhan. Mr. Karakhan was ill and sent his secretary to deal with Dr. Koo, reminding him that the agreement was signed and discussion therefore closed.

### Agreement Nine-Tenths Good.

Dr. Koo himself admitted that the agreement was nine-tenths satisfactory to China, while Mr. Karakhan found it only five-tenths satisfactory to Russia. The Soviet government was willing to go half-way toward effecting a settlement with the Chinese government. Mr. Karakhan felt, because the people of China sympathized with the attitude of the Russian people expressed thru their government.

Mr. Li Chia-ao, Chinese representative at Moscow, called on the People's Commissary of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Chicherin, at the latter's request. Chicherin requested the Chinese representative to convey to his government that the Soviet government considers the situation in China most serious. The failure of the Chinese minister of Foreign Affairs to recognize the agreement already signed by Dr. Wang is held as an act hostile to the Soviets and may have the gravest consequences, for which the responsibility will fall on the Chinese government. Mr. Chicherin informed Mr. Li Chia-ao.

Chicherin refused to open discussion with the Chinese representative in Moscow on the question of recognition, claiming that it would unnecessarily confuse the proceedings which are taking place in Peking.

### PITTSBURGH READERS NOTICE

## MAY DAY CELEBRATION

TO BE HELD AT  
**LABOR LYCEUM, 35 Miller Street**  
PITTSBURGH, PA.  
**On Sunday, May 4th, at 2:00 P. M.**  
Ludwig Lore, from New York, Will Speak  
AUSPICES WORKERS PARTY

Take Car 82, get off at Robert St., walk one block down to Miller St.  
ADMISSION FREE

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**SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1924**  
Admission: 50 Cents  
PLACE—HOLLENBECK MASONIC TEMPLE, First and Chicago Sts.  
Don't! Don't Miss It! Come and Enjoy a Superb Evening!  
Auspices: W. P. of A. and Y. W. L. of A.

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ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE  
**AT IMPERIAL HALL, 2409 N. Halsted St.**  
**Saturday, April 26th, 8 P. M.**  
ADMISSION 35c  
Given by W. P. Chicago Finnish Branch for German Relief

## BUNCO PARTY AND DANCE

Given by  
**WOMEN'S LOCAL 275, A. C. W. of A.**  
At the  
**WEST CHICAGO MASONIC TEMPLE**  
Oakley Blvd. Near Madison St.  
**SATURDAY EVE., APRIL 26, 1924**  
Music by Dave Peyton's Famous Orchestra  
Entree 8:30 P. M. Admission 50c, At the Door 75c

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Anderson's Fair, 4202 North Clark Street.	Lakeside Products Company, 8225 North Ashland Avenue.
Kachner's Fair, 1208 West 69th Street.	Mrazek's Grocery, 1915 Blue Island Avenue.
D. Dubrosky, 4122 Wentworth Avenue.	O. Casak, 1153 West 19th Street.
L. Koelligsberg, 1749 West Chicago Avenue.	A. Kacel, 8210 West 26th Street.
Leski Malt Company, 1916 West Chicago Avenue.	Furchtsam, 2541 South Crawford Avenue.
	Superior Tea & Coffee Co., 2641 Ogden Avenue.

READ THE DAILY WORKER AND TELL YOUR FRIENDS.

THE DAILY WORKER

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The Trade Unions--May Day, 1924

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

The years 1923-24 bear eloquent testimony to the utter inability of the American trade union movement to extend organization in a period marked by industrial activity.

1923 was one of the "boom" years that the United States boasts of to less fortunate countries. In all lines of manufacture and construction there was a demand for workers. Wages increased, especially in the building trades, but dissension and dualism weakened the building trades department.

In the transportation industry the shop crafts—mechanics, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, electricians, sheet metal workers, etc., have been almost wiped out. On only a few of the big railroad systems is there even a semblance of organization of these trades and this is unable to function effectively because of the loss of morale consequent on the loss of the strike in 1922.

In the coal mining industry organization is at a standstill. The officialdom of the United Mine Workers, instead of urging every coal miner in the country to join the union actually proposes that from 150,000 to 200,000 miners be forced out of the industry.

The organization campaigns of the United Mine Workers in West Virginia—potentially the richest bituminous field in America—have proved failures. There are now more non-union miners in that state than ever before and the coal mined by them is forcing many union mines in other states to close.

In the steel industry the widely-advertised organization campaign conducted under the safe and sane auspices of several international unions with the blessing of the American Federation of Labor was nothing short of a disgrace.

The campaign to organize the lowly steel workers was heralded as a movement that would confound Communist and other critics of the American Federation of Labor officialdom. "You claim that we never organize any workers. Well, here we are tackling the United States Steel Corporation. Another thing: Foster did a fairly good job but he was too radical; lots of workers were frightened away. You got to be conservative so they can't get nothing on you."

Something like \$60,000 or \$70,000 had been left over by the Foster committee and this was a nice nest egg for the treasury of the organizing committee. The work started, cautious publicity appeared every once in a while—not too often—and finally it was announced that the organizing committee planned to proceed very slowly and carefully to develop some sort of an enveloping movement that would leave the Pittsburgh district no option but to capitulate.

For a long time now there has been a great silence. No more publicity appears but from authentic sources I learn that these cautious committeemen have organized almost one steel worker for every thousand dollars in the treasury—60 steel workers, \$60,000.

Joking aside, never has there been a more glaring example of the inefficiency, timidity and general all-around bankruptcy of trade union officialdom than the pseudo-organizing campaign in the steel industry. Labor organization is at its lowest point in steel.

The feature of the situation that is of major importance, however, is that during the prosperous period no substantial organizational gains were made nor was any militant organizational campaign attempted. The textile workers face the coming depression without any unity between those organizations existing in the industry and with no possibility of maintaining even a 25 per cent organization.

In marine transport conditions have gone from bad to worse though the work has been plentiful. The seamen's union has practically disappeared and port after port has refused to deal with the longshoremen's union and has gone open shop. There is probably more demoralization in the marine transport industry than in any other that was at one time fairly well organized.

In the lumber industry there is no organization except in the Pacific Northwest where the Industrial Workers of the World carry on a sort of guerrilla warfare with the timber barons. The great timber industry of the southern states is entirely unorganized and the will of the lumber trust is law.

In metal mining there has been absolutely no improvement since last May Day. The industry as a whole is in rather a stagnant condition due to the loss of European markets and importation of copper from South American countries—from properties owned by American concerns. The amount of organization is negligible.

The electric light and power industry—one of the most strategically important from the standpoint of both labor and capital because of its vital necessity to big industry—is at least 90 per cent unorganized. The gigantic electric monopolies are not troubled by labor organizers and the American trade union movement has permitted this great industrial monopoly to develop with but little attempt to organize it.

In the complicated processes of distribution in the United States there is little if any labor organization. The "white collar slaves" are entirely unsympathetic towards the trade union movement and outside of a feeble organization of retail clerks and a few scattered unions of the office-workers, organization is non-existent.

In the food industry with some 2,500,000 workers, including both the basic processes of manufacture and

distribution there are perhaps 75,000 organized workers—milk-wagon drivers, cooks, waiters and meatcutters and butcher workmen.

In the metal trades, outside of railway transport, one seeks in vain for any substantial organization in the great metal working centers of the Middle West and Atlantic seaboard. A few isolated unions of machinists, boiler-makers, sheet-metal workers, blacksmiths, etc., are all that exist and the present prosperity has resulted in no increase of organization.

The numerical strength of the labor unions has decreased during the most favorable time for organization—when there are plenty of jobs. In 1923 the American Federation of Labor lost over 250,000 members and the loss this year will be still larger.

The conclusion seems warranted that with its present policy and leadership—to say nothing of structure—the American Federation of Labor reached the zenith of its power during the war and that with the renewed warfare of the employers it has been covered and made even more conservative. The programs of class-collaboration emanating from many heads of international unions and even from Gompers himself is evidence that the open-shop drive killed what little fighting spirit that was left. From now on the officialdom will become more brazen in support of the capitalist class and capitalist system.

It does not need to be emphasized that the failure of the trade union movement to increase its strength during a prosperous period is a grave danger to the working class; the trade unions are the most powerful weapon the workers of this nation have when compared with the power of the capitalists it is a feeble thing indeed. The treachery and incompetency of the existing leadership is being shown both by practice and precept to the workers of America. The Communists have a monopoly of the left wing movement within the unions and on such issues as class farmer-labor party have been able to convince thousands of workers of the necessity for building a militant labor union movement coupled with a fighting class party of workers and farmers.

More and more it is apparent that the future of the American labor movement depends upon the activities of the Communists and the left wing elements organized around them. Without this force in the arena of the American class struggle the situation would be hopeless indeed.

Thaw and Mooney.

Crazy Harry Kendall Thaw, heir to \$6,000,000 of the vintage of Pittsburgh, has been declared sane in a Philadelphia courtroom. It is stated he will be freed.

Yet Tom Mooney, brilliant young leader of the working class, sits in a prison cell in San Quentin, Cal., still serving his life sentence.

Thaw committed murder and then pleaded insanity to escape the electric chair. All of his actions, especially his conduct in the Philadelphia courtroom, these past days, prove Thaw an incurable nut. He is just as much a lunatic now as he was when he beat up New York showgirls and artists models, hired for the purpose, for the pleasure it gave him; or when he attacked young boys, especially secured for him. He is just as hare brained now as he was when he bit live rabbits, or submitted them to other tortures.

But Thaw has six million Pittsburgh dollars on his side. He has the wealth of the steel and coal czar of Western Pennsylvania on his side. Money saved Thaw from the electric chair. It is now going to save him from the madhouse. Capitalism stands by its parasites thru all the bad places. It is taking care of Thaw.

Tom Mooney never killed, or thought of killing any one. But he was a good labor organizer in San Francisco and greed hated him. So he was framed up and sent away for life. Courts, juries, witnesses, practically everyone concerned, has admitted Mooney was framed. But Mooney is an enemy of the bosses. He is penniless. Capitalism hates him. So it keeps him where it thinks he can do no harm.

Thaw goes free. Mooney remains in prison. There is only one power that can change that. That is the power of the working class. When will the workers use that power?

Making the First Page

Edgar Dickens, 6914 South Lavin Street, has made the first page of the Chicago Tribune. And he has got his picture on the last page. That's going some for an ordinary worker—a street car motorman.

Usually the first page of any issue of this yellow press is reserved for the big bandits of business, for political grafters mislabeled "statesmen," for insane parasites among the rich, like Thaw, and for the matrimonial difficulties of the "best people."

But Edgar Dickens was an exceptional worker. He had travelled 1,822,500 miles, during half a century, over the street car tracks of Chicago. And at the age of 74 he still slaves on, driving his car. And for this he is rewarded with an 18-line write-up; what the Tribune city editor would call a human interest story; but really a payment in full for unexampled obedience in wage slavery.

And in the meantime the Chicago Tribune, with all the other Chicago dailies, absolutely ignore the strike of the carworkers in Pullman and Hege-wisch, and they have forgotten that there is a strike of the garment workers. Revolting labor must be punished with dead silence, when it is not openly attacked.

Victor F. Lawson, the open shop editor and owner of the Chicago Daily News, has been re-elected a director of the Associated Press. This will insure that this extensive capitalist news agency will not deviate one whit from its consistent anti-labor policy. News will continue to be poisoned at the source, by the Associated Press.

The DAILY WORKER May Day issue, as are all issues of the DAILY WORKER, is strictly the product of proletarian journalists. What do you think of it?

This May Day finds the capitalist system weaker than ever before. May the process continue.

Around The Recognition Maypole



MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR. War Dept. Film Pacifist Propaganda

"Powder River," an Epic of Mud, Blood and Folly.

The cartoonist who draws the "Not a brain cell working" in our metropolitan press certainly slipped a peg when he failed to feature the U. S. Marines' use of the war film, "Powder River," as a recruiting argument. The picture has the official O. K. of the War Department, it is made by the Signal Corps of the U. S. Army, and is run under the auspices of the "Veterans of Foreign Wars." Anybody who joins the army after seeing its eight reels of mud, blood, cooties, and poison gas, laced only with an occasional crap game or welfare worker's doughnut, is to be congratulated on finding his proper vocation. "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." The army needs him, the army is welcome to him.

Justifies America. The picture admits that it cannot go into the many reasons why America entered the war but seeks to justify what follows by a reel of confiscated German film showing the submarine warfare in actual progress. This incidentally gives some remarkable and beautiful photography, the best in the whole picture, but that is to be expected since the light values are much better on the water than on the smoky, gassy battlefields in the dusk of the "zero hours." The submarine leaves its base, is tossed around in bad weather, and finally sinks a British sailship and a freight steamer, the latter after a long running fight. It each case the ship's papers are seized, the crew ordered to the boats, and the captain taken prisoner, before the ship is sunk. No special brutality is discernable, one is merely oppressed with the sense of the criminal waste of the products of labor's sweat and blood as these fine vessels are destroyed.

Immediately after a pitiful attempt to "dress" the film with animated flags, and pictures of Wilson and Pershing "fighting for democracy," the soldiers are shown packed like sardines on the big transports, and conveyed by "the biggest battle fleet ever assembled." A submarine tries to get funny, but it is promptly blown to splinters. In the twinkling of an eye the soldiers are seen wallowing in the mud of France, "Digging for Democracy," the inspired subtitle writer puts it. They dug all right, it was certainly not to be seen on the surface of the Draft and Espionage Laws, and the picture makes no claim that the boys found it even at the end of their digging.

Sickening Carnage. From this point on the picture is one continuous repetition of shell fire, wound dressing, trench swimming, prisoner taking and grave digging. The first time on the screen it is more thrilling than the wildest melodrama, but there are four battles shown, each the same succession of mud, mangled wounded, and stiff carcasses to be buried, so the flush of romance soon gives way to drab monotony. Cannon are fired in endless footage and with every recoil comes the thought, "More graves to dig, more houses to rebuild, more labor wasted, labor, blood, labor, sweat, labor weariness, labor, blood," and so on in an endless chain.

THE INTERNATIONALE

The Song of the Workers. Sing it again on this May Day.

Arise, ye pris'ners of starvation, Arise, ye wretched of the earth, For justice thunders condemnation, A better world's in birth. No more traditions' chains shall bind us, Arise, ye slaves no more in thrall! The earth shall rise on new foundations, We have been naught, we shall be all.

REFRAIN.

Let each stand in his place! 'Tis the final conflict, The International Party, Shall be the human race! 'Tis the final conflict, Let each stand in his place! The International Party, Shall be the human race!

The law oppresses us and tricks us, Exploiters drink the victim's blood; The rich are free from obligations, The laws the poor delude. Too long we've languished in subjection, Equality has other laws: "No rights," says she, "without their duties," No claims on equals without cause."

REFRAIN.

We want no condescending saviors, To rule us from their judgment hall. We workers ask not for their favors, Let us consult for all! To make the thief disgorge his booty, To free the spirit from its cell, We must ourselves decide our duty, We must decide and do it well.

REFRAIN.

Behold them seated in their glory, The kings of mine and rail and soil! What have you read in all their story, But how they plundered toil? Fruits of the people's work are buried In the strong coffers of a few; In fighting for their restitution The workers only ask their due.

REFRAIN.

Toilers from shops and fields united, The party we of all who work The earth belongs to us, the people, No room here for the shirk. How many on our flesh have fattened! But if the bloody birds of prey Shall vanish from the sky some morning, The golden sunlight still will stay.

REFRAIN.

MAY DAY IN MOSCOW

By ARTURO GIOVANNITTI.

A rift of wings and clouds around each sentried steeple, Red flags licking like flames the fold of the great dome, Silence and sunlight and the bared heads of the people... The Red Army is coming home.

(May 1921 Liberator)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

A jury has found Harry Thaw sane. Thaw is a millionaire. When he murdered Stanford White his millions came to his assistance and proved to the satisfaction of a jury that he was off his head. He was sent to a crazy house. While there he whiled away the time biting pet rabbits. Doctors hired by Thaw declare this is not a sign of sex perversion. Perhaps the rabbits were perverse! If Thaw bit a bulldog, perhaps the alienists might consider him insane. At least he would be taking a chance and that would be an indication of lack of judgment. The rabbits should be thankful, however, that they did not feel revengeful and bit Thaw.

The world—or that portion of the population suffering from arrested mental development, that takes the yellow capitalist press seriously—having allowed the murder of Stanford White to cease being a source of irritation to them, and having satisfied their desire for sacrificial victims during the world war, the friends of Harry Thaw thought the time opportune to get him out of the insane asylum, so alienists prove that he is sane, tho when left a moment to himself in court he broke loose and babbled like an idiot. Thaw is now declared sane. He has five million dollars in his own right. He had only a million when he went into the crazy house. Crazy man grows rich under crazy system, while in crazy house biting little rabbits. Workers grow poor, outside bughouse, working for crazy man whose millions are used to pay them in wages a portion of what they produce for nutty man. Who are crazier than Thaw? Answer—The crazy workers who tolerate this crazy system.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, came to Chicago recently to fight the injunction that is raising the devil with the strike of the dressmakers and is incidentally a thorn in the side of the organized labor movement. Sam held some conferences with women in the Congress hotel. He did not even open his mouth about the injunction. It was not worthy of the great man's attention while there were weightier questions to tackle. He suddenly appears in Washington. To testify against the Teapot Dome plunderers? To drive a nail in the political coffin of Harry M. Daugherty, labor foe? To throw some light on the dark recesses of the Internal Revenue Bureau and Mellon's whisky deals? No! No! No! Gompers stood like the boy on the burning deck and eloquently pleaded the cause of a thirsty nation demanding the return of 2.75 per cent beer. Gompers was praised for his action by the Chicago Tribune and the Daily News, two organs that would have gladly slit his throat were he only to utter as many words against the injunction as he did in favor of booze.

Trachtenberg in Denver April 30—

DENVER, Colorado, April 25.—Since arranging for the May Day Dance on April 27th, we have received word that Alexander Trachtenberg who has spent the last five months in Russia and Germany will speak at May Day Mass meeting, Wednesday, April 30th, Eight p. m., at Social Turner Hall, Tenth and Larimer Sts.

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E. Steinbarth  
a  
Carl Lasman and Family  
K. Niemisky and Family  
H. Perkon and Family

## BELLAIRE, OHIO

John Millott  
John Musko  
Andy Rataiczak  
Joseph Rataiczak  
Frank Millatt  
Zanetik  
Tony Seneth  
Pete Pavlich  
Mike Redman  
Peter Roponik  
Carl Dernachi  
Max Vidos  
John Spodil

# MILITANT MARCHERS IN THE DAILY WORKER NATIONAL MAY DAY PARADE

## DUN GLEN, OHIO

Frank Simondi  
Angelo Cicconi  
Antony Di Bon  
Tony Bonato  
G. Ferro  
Mary Ferro  
Tony Cioagna  
Agabito Ciconi  
Lawrence Zillipini  
Candido Bandino  
Vicent Bandino  
Tony Guglielmetti  
John Peila  
Mennie Ferro  
Dominick Ferro  
John Giordano  
Gielao Bacolon  
Sante Calderan  
Angelo Maffei  
Frank De. Bededet  
Miss Pia Calderan  
Tony Falsarella  
Lino Bocalon  
Aurora Bacolon

## DILLOWALE, OHIO

Paul Marocci  
Andy Pospisal  
Joe Kobylak Jr.  
Chas. Jordan Jr.  
Andy Louda  
John Oblak  
F. E. Covey  
Frank Waldman  
Andy Plehaty  
Emil Kara  
James Velek  
Louis Pavlovic  
Andy Blahovec  
Jos. Dragoun  
Jos. Horaky  
Pere Sweremi  
Jim Durty  
Frank Kobylak  
Joe Muron  
Jim Vall  
Jerry Lepek  
Eddie Yun  
Joe Pavlovic  
Frank Semperak Jr.  
Jim Kolacanni  
Karel Kruds  
Victor Klakoc  
Rudy Hafny  
Frank Klapka  
Joe Novak  
Orlando Corano  
Hales Adamson

## CONNEAUT, OHIO

Mr. and Mrs. T. Nurmi  
Mr. and Mrs. O. Mottonen  
Mr. and Mrs. K. Jylka  
Mr. and Mrs. Lilly Halenius  
Mr. and Mrs. Otto Maki  
Mr. and Mrs. K. Wirkkala  
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hill  
Mr. and Mrs. O. Leid  
Mr. and Mrs. Carl Merila  
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Salo  
Mr. and Mrs. Arvid Jalo  
Mr. and Mrs. K. Penttinen  
Mr. and Mrs. E. Kuusiluoto  
Mr. and Mrs. T. Perkio  
Mr. and Mrs. J. Routio  
Mr. and Mrs. E. Saluartz  
Mr. and Mrs. E. Tienvieri  
Miss Hilma Huuskonen  
Mrs. Firna Hauta and Children  
Miss Iida Kellovalmi  
Miss Sophia Stark  
Miss Aini Kako  
Mr. W. A. Pekonen  
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lane

## McKEESPORT, PA.

Pomagiot Verras  
Nick Karagorgou  
Hinni Miskaelis  
George C. Farmakis  
Mistoro Spama  
Wal. McKedie  
G. Solviot  
G. Sotivakis  
John Pastidinos  
M. Pappay  
M. Kampikou  
Maik Muruku  
Stelios Lagos  
Louis Gronge  
Phillip Sarvandie  
Bill Dimitren  
V. Thelleyak  
Pawl Delibero  
John Fleagane  
P. Manos  
Jim Kallestos  
Steve Nyegre  
George Kriszta  
Alex Herskovitz  
Mary Gyuriza  
Joseph Leez  
Leonard Daslangeto  
Azif Yousof  
George Arnas  
Pete Sam  
G. Coupnin  
Steve Tswitis  
John Andrews  
Robert A. Draheim  
Geove Carrol

## NORTH BESSEMER, PA.

Wbatino Diorio  
Joe Solomon  
Mrs. C. Solomon  
Dominico Custan  
Battista Gouella  
Chiali Burall  
Voglig  
Stiff Di Casilli  
Chiah Dibiosi  
Tonj Meich  
Angelo Warrone  
Tiny Villanici  
Chas. Solomon

## PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Edmund L. Seigel  
Herman Miller  
Louis Shiof  
Hermon Kat

## MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Mat. and Mary Vetengl  
Paul Kasunovich  
F. Petrook  
Jos. R. Kovach  
Chas. Sahrleid  
S. Krasoj  
Jos. Yldrian  
Carl Inter  
Fred Pilachek  
Agnes Keczely  
Andar Koczety  
Anton Grok  
Paul Matanovich  
Smohosovid  
S. Zalek  
P. Radudovich  
Ben Maroko  
Nick Fedenia  
Wm. Krukoff  
Sava Orionchik  
Adalee Berger  
Rodolpht  
Sam Rudy  
Hendry Kandralenka  
A. Prasuk  
K. Samouenko  
John Wolyatellwy  
Elizabeth Schneider  
Pul Ceratak  
Nick Musika  
Egan Michlash  
Nick Stess  
Boris Peshkur  
Flex Froyan  
G. Nicado  
G. Sachlew  
Chas. Jakimouch  
P. Fesko  
Paul M. Dolezar  
Matt W. Papa  
Nicolfor Melnichuk  
John Stimurz  
Andrew Bubenks  
Uih Carpen  
Jacob Cirbeistve  
Mike Marozoff  
P. Repety  
Carl Sicourtz  
Wm. Boyko  
J. Kirtz  
B. Kariak  
M. Weber  
Maurice Berson  
Saul Brack  
Maurice Frumk  
Efroskgax  
J. Volpert  
L. Kornitzky  
J. Komrai  
J. Shwab  
J. Kahn  
Max Miller  
N. Stiken  
J. Kards  
Julian Critt  
Morris L. Kornis  
Sam Rose  
Miss Gardner  
Lizza Hiken  
Emma Hubotsky  
Anna Sperzman  
Milten Spelzman  
Harry Spelzman  
James Futach  
Louis Mitan  
Carl Ruess  
Cora Meyer  
J. Meister  
H. Kastrul  
Max Miller  
I. Schaffner  
G. Shkear  
C. Donarvan

## BARBERTON, OHIO

J. Thomas  
C. E. Thomas  
R. R. Boughman  
F. Jarille  
Pete Dimmish  
Luke Slettu  
G. R. Thomas

## FITTSBURG, PA.

Mike Ugrica  
Adam Bjlosecick  
Geo. Novogradak

## RED GRANITE, WIS.

Victor Wirtala  
Adolf Bjarlund  
Hilda Aito  
Luina Reunanie  
Elmer Lind and Family  
Manda Johnson  
Oskar Harju and Family

## HAMILTON, OHIO

E. Curtis Ilkenhans  
Chick Ballet  
Swagnes Cafe  
Schlisler  
K. Penny

## KINGSTON, PA.

J. S. Norris  
Thomas Crawford  
James M. Nesbitt  
James Harrison  
Floyd F. Landers  
Patrick J. Byrnes

## S. AUBURN, R. I.

Stephen Slatenji  
Erik Jones  
Hugo Siegl  
William Siegl

## MANVILLE, NEW JERSEY

Wayse Chamyak  
Hyre Rewa  
Ilyia Ogardnik  
Piter Dalayerm  
Frank Kiselyca  
Andrey Kelinchich

## OAKLAND, CALIF.

B. Brown  
M. Maud  
M. Freedru

## TUCSON, ARIZ.

F. S. Lacos

## YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

Louis J. Love  
H. M. Love  
Morris Lieberman  
H. Rattman  
J. Brownstein  
S. Sirotnik  
M. Been  
S. Cheloff  
B. Blum  
M. Dinenburg  
M. Shiner

## VESTABURG, PA.

Joe D. Bilusic  
Emil Sertich  
John Tikvovich  
John Tzepina  
Tom Yukovich  
Mate Perkusich  
Stero Yellaick  
Ivan Ivanac  
John Rudez  
Anton Jelich  
Mirko Bekavac  
Romo Dautovich  
Sam Poljak  
Anton Rudez  
Martin Strinich  
Marko Skopljanac  
Fillip Grgceovich  
Nick Borich  
Pete Evanetz  
Steve Deckovich  
Anna Ivanac  
Mike Majkovechan  
Joe Redich  
Steve Rajin

## MEADOW LANDS, PA.

Flora Wekich  
M. Loncar  
Ignac Martinish  
Pete Wekich  
John Bojdo  
John Stare  
John Pivac  
Mata Granich  
John Divich  
Alija Matkovich  
Anna Granich  
John Gidora  
Stela Divich  
Steve Stajkovich  
Mike Gudlin  
Stela Gudlin  
Mrs. Andrew Garrons  
Steve Androvich  
John Milunich  
Mrs. Mary Milunich  
Mrs. Sophie Zanolli  
Tony Berosh  
Mary Berosh  
Ignac Marinic

## MONESSEN, PA.

Pearl O. Lanini  
Milja E. Heikkila  
Lempi Moksen  
Hilma Karanen  
Hulda Pentila  
P. J. Katri Savo  
Aino A. M. Pulkinen  
Jenny L. I. Savo  
E. Tusa  
W. Antila  
Geo. Jacobson  
Morris Schindler  
John Nysanen  
J. Ida Wuorela  
Helmi J. Tomaki  
John Walkila  
Aili E. Ranta  
Waino Makela  
Thos. Vlasic  
Philip Marinovich  
Marko Sucevic  
John Beck  
K. Yezrina  
Geo. Vlosich  
Matt Beck  
Peter Zrnscak  
Stanko Sudar  
Martin Beg  
Jack Beck  
Audy Francis  
Luis Porizenich  
Peter Yocinac  
Chas. Yezerinac

## NORWOOD, MASS.

John Louko  
Harold Huttstrom  
Joel Tammelin  
Werner Society  
Alfred Adametz  
Maune Autio  
Urho Sointu  
Kalle Koski  
Jalmar Wahala  
Willehad Karki  
Lauri Hyyti  
John Warhela  
Esther Nordwall  
Lauri Palonu  
Wilho Salonen  
Adam Lehto  
Frank Jukola  
Kalle Karjalainen  
John Aalto  
Gertrude Bagge  
O. E. Saare  
Lydia Tiou Niordval  
A. K. Birch

## NEW HAVEN, CONN.

B. Oschowska  
P. Naydan  
E. Choshekyeska  
P. Smolle  
P. Ruggles  
J. Loputz  
Frank Chudorich  
M. Hapbomk  
Beatrice Gsochowski  
T. Naydan  
Peter Diedo  
James Oswehoisky  
A. Unilowski  
J. Sayka

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Bradford G. Williams  
E. M. Jo  
George C. Chapman

## COOK CITY, MONT.

W. F. Vernon  
X. E. Reed  
Ole Rondmal  
Mrs. Ole Ranmael

## MADISON, ILLINOIS

Peter Mlopty  
Naum Kerscoshoff  
Christ Moskoff  
Tony Stephanoff  
T. M. Kirankin  
Naum D. Pirovsky  
Theo. E. Gejoffs  
Angel Badanoff  
Starvie Isidoff  
Ph. Gegruff  
Evan Naurmoff  
Petro Stamkoff

## WESTVILLE, ILLINOIS

Mike Elniris  
Chas. Labick  
T. Urasky  
J. Saulsky  
K. Stokis  
J. Mesenicus  
A. Tamosaitis  
Y. Lataza  
W. Komsargio  
F. Dziamondavicius  
P. Kedas  
K. Sakalukis  
Wm. F. Stijkas  
J. Veiveris  
K. P. Yokubaitis  
John Tamistunas  
Anton Shernuhs  
Adom Pleasuracfe  
John Kvo kozas  
George Miglin  
Nick Belavich  
F. Kaizeris  
A. Lenickis

## DAISYTOWN, PA.

Olga Wiktor Ahola  
Aina Ja Victor  
Jaek Wuorinen  
Simo Jaalinn  
Aili Lind  
Hilda H.  
Kalle Silander  
Edwin Salome  
Arvit Stork  
Hann ja Jahn  
Aura Hilma and A. Vsita  
Jahnson  
Karhu  
Kirta  
Hytialine

## PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

M. Kinkela  
J. Bogdan  
J. Klobcar  
A. Tancabelle  
A. Pockay  
A. Deracich

## CANTON, OHIO

Spiridan L. Paputidiz  
V. G. Cristea  
A. Marian  
S. Craculim  
A. Tinti  
V. Chiusdea  
J. Moldovin  
Joan G. Stair  
Nick Cerina  
John S. Cravavau  
A. T. Costea  
J. O. Nau  
G. D. Graevu

## PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

A. Rostrom  
Pauline Trukar  
D. Borepaulich  
William Erich  
Ham Donceiré  
John Contich  
Tom Bagrac  
Matt Cancer  
F. G. Vrdjuha  
Mike Turkaly  
Frank Turkaly  
Chas D. Trimejotic

## GARDNER, MASS.

Albin Laitnen  
Arvi Eskola  
Albin Swan  
Hjalmar Dahl  
Lahja Nieminen  
Lyyli Hakala  
K. Farsman  
Benjam Hokkanen  
Ida Lehtonen  
Eveat Wiinikainen  
Benhard Hiltunen  
John Jaaskelainen  
Hjalmar Walton  
Alfred Reingold  
Asariis Plyvanainen  
John Jokela  
Otto Manninen  
Carl Rekonen  
Otto Tissari  
Emil Farnas  
Ivar Hohendal  
Helmi Eskelin  
Mr. and Mrs. Luoma  
Walter Koskie  
GARDNER, MASS.  
John Tyomi  
Axel Heikkila  
A. Ramis  
Peter Nazarof

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Carrie M. Chafman

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Nela Lahti  
Matt Layberg  
A. Hymanen  
Andrew Laine  
Frank J. Vuta Aho  
Fred Williams  
J. A. Waisanen  
Elizabeth Johnson  
Tom Reese  
Alfred Wainio  
Adolph Maatta

## CHESWICK, PENNA.

Blaz Strucel  
Mary Strucel  
Francis Hillbig  
Joseph Mehalic  
Edward Hillbig  
Thomas C. Mehalic

## TRINARY, MICH.

Tovio A. Sanlanen  
Hilmi Samanu  
Mastu Talsto Samanen  
Jalmon Maki  
Isaac Maki  
Elsie Latevala  
Mike Maki  
John H. Aho  
Frank and Mary Soarl

## JERSEY CITY, N. J.

T. Ka  
A. Torylao  
P. Sougu  
J. Macclawsho  
J. Kost  
J. Sosulski  
M. Zlepko  
C. Kochnub  
F. K. Ky.  
F. Kicula

## GARY, IND.

Paul P. Glaser  
Sarah Glaser  
Margaret Glaser  
Lalla Glaser  
Florijan Koracevich  
Julia Kovacevich  
Patrick Durkin  
T. B. Cunningham  
M. Puljarich  
K. Kostoff  
Paul Cilenica  
Sam Belenko  
Dokes Yonkivich  
T. Vlaroetaz  
M. J. Cunavic  
V. Cunavic  
J. Cunavic  
H. Cunavic  
C. Cunavlo  
M. Cunavic

## DORCHESTER MASS.

Frank Carlson  
E. Rudguist  
Fritz Lundvak  
C. G. Hedberg  
Karl Harchan  
Olof Beak  
Alex Carlson  
Seane Fay Riagnell  
L. Nelson  
Mr. & Mrs. Aug. Olson  
Mr. & Mrs. Kinlund  
Harry Kinlund

## CARWOOD, NEW JERSEY

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Paul Gregarack  
W. Kiceniuk  
N. Sery  
G. Shewchuk  
W. Solvar  
Peter Navado  
John Fedyno  
Waryl Sernuke  
Michael Shnyrs  
Paul Warona  
U. N. Y.  
T. U.  
B. Genegar  
J. Urbou  
J. P.

## BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Arvid Huovinen  
Wm. Grave  
Arne Hillunen  
J. Kapyla  
J. Yrthman  
Matt Penttila  
Aate Hokkanen  
Henry Jalmela  
Henry Jacobson  
Kusti Brunovv  
Ade Karvonen  
Wm. Koski  
Oscar Lindroos  
F. Arlig  
Matti Paakkonen  
Edand Hilma Polk  
Lenaard Manelius  
Arthur Leskela  
Arthur Mattilla  
Taiva Ranta  
Waino Takoi  
Mr. and Mrs. Wistala

## SEATTLE, WASH.

H. Pertson  
J. Laurie  
O. Wasar  
Elizabeth Bach  
A. Tepisel  
J. Hapy  
Nick Wax  
M. Molmos  
J. Krumholz  
O. Jackson  
A. Malman  
E. Ogge  
Olga Klemptner  
John D. Keesfeler  
John Birkenfelt  
Sam Batoff  
Kozu Gaviss  
Ca Sulliar  
Joseph Lapun

## OMAHA, NEB.

Geo. Worzel  
Sam Mrrnos  
Tom Solar  
David Couatts  
Tom Matthews  
P. H. Haykin  
Joe Halck  
L. Krasich  
A. P. Kramer  
J. J. George  
Franz Ivan  
L. M. Wolk  
M. J. Vitelich  
Edmund R. Rumbagh

## CHESWICK, PENNA.

Blaz Strucel  
Mary Strucel  
Francis Hillbig  
Joseph Mehalic  
Edward Hillbig  
Thomas C. Mehalic

## SUPERIOR, WIS.

Joseph Pollin  
Mike Karky  
Henry S. Pederson  
Edwin Rasi  
John Miller  
K. Aine  
K. A. Nurmi  
Al Lanto  
A. Nelson  
Eskel Ronn  
Karl Hintikka  
A. J. Hayes  
K. A. Suvanto  
Otto Ronkanen  
Ivan Lanto  
Matti Tenhunen  
J. T. Ferguson  
Joe Katalish  
Tom Duoglish  
Nestor Toivonen  
Geo. J. Williams  
Arnold J. Ronn  
E. W. Bjorkyund  
Victor Keskel  
Halonon, Norma Geo. Jr.  
Edith and George  
Chas. Kaanainen  
Frana Prochazka  
Yrje Laitinen  
Henry Koski  
Jalmar Nukala  
Helmi Heinonen  
Alyn Lempenen  
Melmie Wirtanen  
Mary and Alfred Eskelin  
August Junden

## RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Jas. Coplan  
James Dabney  
Wm. Hopkins  
E. A. Johnson  
W. E. Green

## ROBERTS, MONT.

Solomon Homi  
J. F. Hatter  
C. W. Stetson  
Geo. Lindholm  
F. Walter Faimine  
Mecy Fiakala  
John Seigel  
Adolf Muki  
Sefa Thompson  
Hilma Sievanen  
Evert Dahلمان  
Ed. Miellman

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. Powell  
Mrs. Jackson  
Charles Salo  
Thomas Breck  
M. N. George  
C. A. Hall  
Chas. Abrams  
S. H. Rich  
A. Lapkoff  
Kate Foley  
Dr. L. Brodsky  
John Brown  
Benj. Bralek  
S. R. Perlman

## PENACOOK, N. H.

Richard Bjorkbacka  
William Wentela  
Fred Forsbacka  
Waina Palm  
Sina Fielin  
Mauno Haarala  
Omar Olson  
Oscar Hatula  
Emid Haaramiemi  
Was Syrja  
Engwald Bergstrom  
Richard Sala  
Fozik Hinriksen  
Antti Niakanen  
Walter Paananen

## BOSTON, MASS.

Albert Frierabend  
Jacob Lagsdin  
Michael M. Piepys  
J. Bonder  
M. Maslanka  
John Soja  
Vlad. Pochebit  
G. G. Baboian  
G. A. Schartman  
Morris Gerber  
Joshua Grabir  
John Sweineek  
Elsie Pultur  
G. Kvetkauskas  
P. Luks  
E. Puhol  
G. Kinlund  
Anna Jancy  
John H. Ojkemus  
Robert Zelms  
Harry Shachat  
Morris Sharaf  
J. Fishman  
Barney Grossman  
J. King  
Joseph Burgen  
C. Gaadkin  
M. Gootkin  
Joe. Glatman  
Harry Katz  
Elsie Katz  
Max Flicop  
Bessie Katz  
Nathan Kramer  
Maurice Boxer  
Anna Katz  
Abraham Gugatch

## EASTON, PENN.

Joe Simon  
Joe Ryan  
J. Rnjna  
Stinen Michalik  
Kalman Ljalv  
Rogers King  
John Bacal  
Galag Mitzies  
Horboth Amme

## SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Christ Palitis  
J. Nipapan  
H. Jameson  
Athue Beligianis  
Louis Mutafes  
George Carageorge  
Harry D. Leckas  
C. Ermilia  
James Vanviles  
Geo. Camarino  
Anne Satas  
A. M. Satas  
J. K. Chaplik  
J. Koblin  
W. J. Banys  
Geo. Jenkins  
Karlanaje Muqjanle  
G. Stanukaitis  
A. Mmuqjanis  
A. Mahiterias  
M. A. Sobel  
C. Sobel  
John Antilla  
Sam Anderson  
E. Thomas  
F. Helenius  
F. Liccef  
John Viltvval  
E. Carlson  
Geo Meel  
Vally Kask  
R. Mann  
Wm. Wells  
O. Laubach  
Ed. Fulgerston  
M. Hamon  
K. Nernoff  
J. Nimoff  
Miss Hask  
H. Jacobhoff  
Boni Recio Canton  
H. Kesyla  
Lempi Maki  
Chas. Wirre  
S. Wilire  
Otto Hasu  
Mr. S. A. Manen  
Saarna and N. Mattson

## LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Aron Ayeroff  
M. Factor  
M. Kessler  
Maaha Shanin  
R. Rosenstein  
H. Airoff  
L. P. Rindall  
Kokoris George  
A. Constatine  
Anna Cornblath  
Dave Gorman  
Perry Kaiser  
Victor Cutler  
Emanuel Levin  
William Shniederman

## WORCESTER, MASS.

Tom Conny  
S.  
John Corbin  
A. Friend  
J. Ginsburg  
James Cronin  
Louis F. Weiss  
Stephan Dube  
S. Koritz  
Blanche Hyman  
M. Zigen  
Harry Katz  
John Stanley  
Skirah  
Lazars  
M. Kudrusks  
R. Kosulis  
A. Agnckis  
H. Hnkus  
J. Wrmns  
I. Ividonis  
J. Zimogus  
J. Pictkuns  
J. Bksys  
I. Kuzborskis  
P. Riepick  
V. Repucka  
M. Saulomas  
I. Lazuranicicuis  
J. Karazi  
M. Rosik  
G. V. Mikichaftis  
V. J. Tumanis  
C. S. Dirviatis

## CHESTER, MASS.

Ossian Lander

## SEYMOUR, CONN.

Andrew Short  
John Hafersat

## CLOQUET, MINN.

Sam Hilma  
John Hendrickson  
Felix Burpi  
Mr. and Mrs. Hendry Matson  
Mr. Kalb Maki  
P. Kokkanen  
Mr. and Mrs. Hjalmar Sanka  
Tyyne Kintter  
Paul Lahti  
Lempit Laine

## GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

P. G. King  
G. Aleksejuna  
M. Gillus  
Thomas Kilancevich  
M. Rupsis  
M. Kursiriene  
Martha Barstis  
Constancia Kiryana  
Caroline Philips  
Anna Smith  
Anna SmilGiene  
Julia Kildis  
D. V. Zemaitiene  
Chas. Kyariskas  
A. S. Bagdanovicz  
M. J. Sakol  
A. J. Kareckas  
L. Dyktra  
Frank Zukanekas  
Jos. Johnsen