

VICTORY FOR I. L. G. W. SEEN IN HYMEN SURRENDER

HYMEN BROS., DIE-HARD BOSSES, SURRENDER TO THE GARMENT STRIKERS

One of the strongest shops of the Dress Manufacturers' Association has signed the agreement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Over 100 strikers will return to their places at Hymen Brothers, 324 South Market street, on Friday morning.

Some of the most active picketing was done in front of the Hymen Bros. plant and these employers were continually on the alert, earlier in the strike, to have their girls arrested.

With the utter failure of these tactics, these big bosses were compelled to recognize the power of the organized workers and to sign the agreement with the union.

Hymen Bros. Active Against Pickets.

As many as seven "harness bulls" and at least an equal number of plainclothes dicks used to be stationed around the entrance to the Hymen shop building, for this firm and others. During the last few weeks of the strike the terrific extra expense burdening the bosses made them lay off some of their private slugs and try to use the States Attorney's men only. Again they failed to scare the girls and men pacing the streets in defense of their organization and finally they had to admit their defeat and sign the agreement with the workers.

This action of one of the biggest bosses of the association, following the discharge of Lawyer Leo LeBosky (Continued on Page 2.)

OIL THIEVES WILL BE PROSECUTED BY THEIR ASSOCIATES

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Federal government today, thru its special counsel, Atlee Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts today began action looking to indictment of those criminally responsible for the leasing of the oil reserves.

With Josephus Daniels, former secretary of the navy, and E. C. Finney, assistant secretary of the Interior, as first witnesses, Pomerene and Roberts commenced presentation of evidence to the special grand jury here.

About 20 witnesses in all will be summoned before the grand jury, it was learned from the counsel today. The government's case may be completed in a week, it was said.

"8 MEN BURIED ALIVE" BARES LUMBER LORDS FRAME-UP OF HEROIC CENTRALIA WORKERS

By ROBERT L. MORRISON.
(By Defense News Service.)

SEATTLE, Wash., April 30.—Each day it becomes more difficult for the reactionaries of this state to keep the veil over the main fact in the Centralia case—that the eight I. W. W. members now in Walla Walla prison on a murder charge were convicted not because they murdered anybody, but because they defended their lives against a mob which attacked their hall on Armistice Day, 1919.

All the forces which for four years have combined to hold these men behind the bars have a new challenge with which to reckon.

This challenge is contained in a 32-page pamphlet lately issued by the General Defense Committee of Chicago, and now being circulated in all the 40 counties of Washington.

"Eight Men Buried Alive" is the title of the new pamphlet, and it is the most comprehensive account of the Centralia case yet written. Every statement in its pages can be backed up by incontrovertible documentary evidence, the Chicago committee declares. The background of the case, stretching across long years of struggle for decent conditions in the Puget Sound lumber camps and sawmills, is first portrayed and the circumstances which led inevitably to the Armistice Day rioting are related. Then comes the story of the trial at Montesano of the accused; and lastly the affidavits of six jurors, including the foreman, who admit that they were terrorized into returning a verdict of guilty.

Farmer-Labor Members Aid.

Committees are being organized at strategic points to distribute the new pamphlet, so that it will be read by every man and woman in the state. Labor unions in many cities and towns have indicated their willingness to co-operate in the liberation campaign. Numerous Farmer-Labor Party members have agreed to act, following the decision of that party to make the Centralia issue a vital issue in this year's gubernatorial election campaign. And thru the lumber woods I. W. W. members fortified with the clear recital of facts in this pamphlet, will continue to spread the story of the conviction at Montesano and as well the indignation which was a factor in two big lumber strikes last year.

"Eight industrial workmen are buried behind stone walls in the state of Washington for a crime they never committed," the General Defense Committee relates. "They are in prison at Walla Walla. Seven of them were sentenced to serve from 25 to 40 years, and one was found insane, but for some inexplicable reason he also was placed in the penitentiary. They were tried in 1920 for the alleged murder of Lieutenant Warren Grimm (one of

(Continued on Page Four)

They Love Dumb Animals



HOOVER FISH STEAL UNDER SENATE FIRE

Alaska Delegate Brands Secretary As Liar

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The most critical hour in the career of Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover opened when Senator King, of Utah, urged the senate to pass a resolution of condemnation against him for turning the great Alaskan fishing rights over to the salmon monopoly and called for a cancellation of the Trust's fishing permits.

Hoover's part in this \$60,000,000 a year steal promises to retire him to private life to join Denby and Fall if his corporation connections succeed in keeping him out of jail.

At the same time Dan Sutherland, Alaskan delegate to Congress, makes a public statement branding as "untrue" the Commerce secretary's denial of the accusations against him, and declaring that Hoover is responsible for the Salmon Trust's growth and power.

Hoover Fish Trust Wrote Resolutions Sutherland then makes the sensational charge that the Alaska Packers Association had drawn up the terms of the Hoover fishing regulations by means of which the Trust has monopolized the salmon streams.

The Alaska Packers Association, which Hoover favors, is intimately connected with him thru his warm personal friendship for R. I. Bentley, its vice-president and C. H. Bentley, a director.

Shows Hoover Lied "Mr. Hoover's statement that he has 'conserved' the Alaska salmon supply and that his department has not granted special privileges to the big four packing gang is entirely untrue," declared the representative of the robbed Alaskans.

Attack Stirs Senate "Either he has been thoroughly deceived by his department or he is attempting to deceive the public. The public will come to its own conclusions." The conservative senate hall was (Continued on Page 2.)

OIL COMMITTEEMEN LET HAMON'S WIDOW ESCAPE QUESTIONING

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Mrs. Jake Hamon, widow of the late Oklahoma oil magnate, who was reported to have attempted to swing a deal at the last Republican National convention where he was to have become Secretary of the Interior, was excused without questioning by the Senate oil committee today.

A bitter row developed between republican and democratic members of the committee as to who was responsible for subpoenaing her, which ended with both sides disclaiming responsibility and consequently she was excused.

Mrs. Hamon was dressed in a light brown suit. She wore a black hat with black lace streamers down each side. When Mrs. Hamon took the stand, Sen. Spencer, Missouri, republican, entered a protest against questioning her unless the question related to the leasing of the naval oil reserves.

300 STRIKING CAP MAKERS TO ASSEMBLE TODAY

May Day Meeting In Crawford Hall

Three hundred Cap Makers of Local 5 go on strike today to secure their demands for a guaranteed work period of 48 weeks or an unemployment fund from their bosses.

A mass strike meeting will be held this afternoon in Crawford Hall, 4003 Roosevelt road. Max Salsman, organizer for the Young Workers League, and Jack Johnstone, delegate from the Painters Union to the Chicago Federation of Labor, will address the meeting.

The Cap Makers do not anticipate a long strike, but they are prepared to fight until they win the agreement with the independent bosses as well as with the association. At present they have negotiations with the association which may avert a strike against that organization. In case argument fails, the workers will extend their strike to include association shops.

Meetings of strikers will be held regularly in Crawford Hall as long as the strike continues.

CONGRESS OF THE C. I. TO DISCUSS U. S.

One of Seven Nations Listed on Agenda

(Special to The Daily Worker) MOSCOW, April 30.—The problems of the Communist movement in the United States will be discussed at the Fifth World Congress of the Communist International to be held here starting June 5th.

The United States is one of the seven countries listed under the heading of "Problems of Individual Sections" in the detailed agenda of the congress just made public here.

The other nations that will be discussed are Russia, Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, England and Japan. These are the countries where the biggest and most significant developments in the world Communist movement have taken place during the past year.

The complete agenda, giving the details of the work outlined for the congress, is as follows:

1. Lenin and the Communist International.

On the basis and propagation of Leninism.

Speakers will be appointed by the Central Committees of the following Parties: Russia, Germany, France, India and Bulgaria.

2. The World Economic Situation. Reporter: Comrade Varga.

3. Report on the Activity and Tactics of the Communist International. Chief Reporter: Comrade Zinoviev, eventually Co-reporters from the Sections.

4. The Question of the Program. Reporters: Comrades Bucharin, Thalheimer and eventually a third Comrade to be appointed by the Program Commission.

5. Trade Unions Tactics. 6. The National Problems. (a) Attitude of the Communist Parties to the National Question (Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Balkans). Reporters: Comrade Stalin, a Polish, a Cze-

PULLMAN BOSSES DODGE PARLEY WITH STRIKERS; WALKOUT GROWS DAILY

The anti-union Pullman Company, following its usual labor crushing tactics, yesterday refused to confer with the striking steel workers. President E. F. Carry, of the Pullman Plant, yesterday instructed his secretary to tell the strike committee over the telephone that their letter asking for a conference "Did not deserve a reply."

The Pullman Company is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars for scab herding and police intimidation, and yesterday admitted that they had received the letter sent by the strike committee on April 25th from the strike headquarters at 205 East 115th street.

When William Sanders, temporary secretary of the strike committee asked to talk to Carry over the phone yesterday, Carry refused to talk, but instructed his secretary to say that, "I have nothing to answer to the letter I received from the strikers. Their letter does not deserve a reply."

The rumor was widespread today, however, that Carry had told Francis Gunn, one of the officials of the Pullman Company that he must either replace the 700 strikers with competent men within twenty-four hours, or else give in to the demands of the strikers.

The foremen and stool pigeons of (Continued on Page 2.)

CAL'S PROMISE TO "DELIVER" SURELY IS "SOME REASON"

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Henry Ford must have had "some reason" for changing from "a feeling of animosity toward the administration to one of friendliness, Chairman Norris charged today before the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Norris said, Ford issued "a cutting statement" against the administration on Oct. 12, but after a call on President Coolidge and Secretary Weeks on Dec. 3, "his attitude reversed."

"It is almost inconceivable," Norris declared, "that Ford should change his attitude unless he had some reason."

PULLMAN CO. FEARS THE DAILY WORKER AND USES THE POLICE TO STOP WORKERS FROM GETTING IT

The DAILY WORKER will present evidence at the jury trial of Nick Spynow, May 8, at 8855 Exchange Ave., which will lay the foundations for charges now being prepared against Officer Minton, No. 4864.

Officer Minton, on Monday, crazed with drink, fired two shots at Nick Spynow and arrested him for selling the DAILY WORKER.

The DAILY WORKER has been assured by Alderman Sheldon W. Govier, of the 9th ward, by the lawyers for the paper, by the Acting Captain Wheeler of the Kensington Police station and by the desk sergeant that it is lawful to sell newspapers on the streets of Chicago.

The police guarding the Pullman property have instituted a campaign of intimidation against the accredited sales agents of the DAILY WORKER. Anna Todday was shoved from one gate to another Tuesday night by policemen. They threatened her with arrest and even went so far as to forcibly take her to their waiting machine. Miss Todday refused to stop selling the DAILY WORKER, as the paper had instructed her to do, and the policemen were afraid to take her into custody.

Jack McCarthy and Karl Reeve, of the DAILY WORKER, have been threatened with arrest by plain clothes men, uniformed police, and (Continued on page 3.)

STRIKE LEADER HITS THE BRUTAL USE OF POLICE IN PULLMAN

John Holmgren, Vice President of the Carmen's Union, and leader of the strike of the car workers in Pullman, made the following statement on the arrest of Nick Spynow, while selling the DAILY WORKER in the strike zone.

"Nick Spynow, car builder, was employed at Western Steel Car & Foundry Company at Hegewisch, Ill. until Monday morning, April 21, 1924 when he was laid off owing to lack of material. He took up the sale of a daily newspaper, the DAILY WORKER, and was selling this paper to the men waiting for street cars at the southeast corner of 114th street and Watt Ave. at 4:15 p. m. Monday, April 26.

"Officer Minton, number 4864, who appeared to be drunk, approached him and ordered Spynow to move on, which he did, but evidently not fast enough for the officer, who handed him a wallop with his fist on the side of the head.

"This speepled up Nick Spynow, the officer drawing his club and following. The chase led south on the east side of the street to the middle of the block, when policeman Minton drew his revolver and fired twice in the general direction of the street. This so scared Nick Spynow that he tripped and fell, his papers flying in all directions.

"The injustice of the proceeding caused some of the workmen to make a remark or two, with the result that a few of them were prodded with the club of the officer and others hit across the back, the while threatened with a ride in the wagon.

"Many children were at play and were endangered by the flying bullets, while mothers ran screaming to save their children from possible harm. Many people witnessed the outrage but appeared afraid to come forward as witnesses, fearing reprisals. The workmen are afraid that it means their job, as the paper contains an article on the Pullman Steel Shop strike situation from the day previous.

"At the station much grouping of heads and thumping of books was necessary when I arrived and requested what the charge was and demanded that he be booked. It was finally decided to book Nick Spynow under Section 366, after which John Stancik signed his bond for \$25,000, and his release secured.

RUSS PRODUCTION UP 25 PER CENT SINCE LAST YEAR

Average Wage Increase Is 40 Per Cent

MOSCOW, April 30.—Industrial production has increased 25 per cent during the first half of the budget year 1923-24 (October-March) as compared with the same period in 1922-23. The exchange and trade turnover during the first six months of the current year have increased 150 per cent. During the same period the number of workers engaged in industry have increased 15 per cent, and the real wages of all workers show an increase of 40 per cent on the average.

No Issue of The Daily Worker, May 2

There will be no issue of the DAILY WORKER, May 2nd. This means that Thursday, May 1st, will be a holiday for the DAILY WORKER staff and the whole Communist movement in the United States. Practically all the members of the editorial and business office, as well as the mechanical departments, will be active in May Day meetings, either as speakers or in the arrangements.

All workers should make a real working class holiday of this International May Day, Thursday, May 1st.

Get an inspiration from the workers in the union machine shop of the Winkler-Reichmann Co., at 4801 S. Morgan St., Chicago.

The men employed in this shop, of a half dozen different nationalities, will not be at their work benches on May Day. They have announced that they will spend the day distributing copies of the DAILY WORKER and union organization literature. The shop will be closed and all those who do not join in the celebration of May Day, thru the distribution of literature, and other activities will be fined \$3.

Workers! Remember that if it is absolutely impossible for you to get off the job for this one day, the appeal issued by the Workers Party is that you contribute the day's wages to the DAILY WORKER. Workers! Forward for International May Day, 1924.

STEEL TRUST MINE GIVES UP ITS DEAD

Furnace Glare Lights Tragic Scene

BENWOOD, W. Va., April 30. The 114 coal diggers who entered the Benwood Mill mine of the Wheeling Steel Corporation at Benwood on Monday were killed in the gas explosion which wrecked the workings. Seventy-six charred bodies, had been removed from the mine at dawn today. Rescue squads continue to push their way thru the barriers of stone and dirt that block the passages.

Scab Mine.
The Wheeling Steel Corporation operates blast furnaces, bar, sheet and tin mills in Wheeling and various other towns in the vicinity. All the operations of this corporation are strictly non-union altho formerly some of the steel mills were organized.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers is still officially maintaining a strike at the steel mills but this has been going on for so long that the mills have apparently secured all the help needed.

The coal diggers entered the scab mine the morning after it was declared safe. The mine is an old one and was considered dangerous. The scene around the mouth of the pit is heartrending. Men and women remain there in the drizzling rain in a sort of stupor waiting for the rescue squads to bring the charred and crushed bodies of their husbands, fathers or sons to the surface.

Explosion a Mystery?
The president of the scab corporation issued a statement. He does not know what caused the explosion. It was a gas explosion, but why there was such an explosion he did not know. Did not an inspector declare the mine safe? But mine inspectors are too often tools of the coal barons and the coal barons run West Va. Only the lives of workers were at stake and labor is plentiful and scab labor is cheap. Why should the president of the corporation worry his head over the cause of the gas explosion.

Only the bodies of two victims have been identified. They are Mine Foreman, George Holliday and his son, George Holliday, Jr. Singeing flame and shattering concussion did the dread work.

While the work of removing the bodies of the corporation's victims was proceeding, the red flare of a blast furnace, owned by the Wheeling Steel Corporation leaped into the sky, showering sparks. Its reflection danced madly against the timbers of the pit mouth glowing on the faces of the men who were taking their dead comrades out of the earth. The glare from the furnace reflected the brutal unconcern of the great soulless corporation for the lives of the workers who coin their blood and brawn into gold for its coffers and give their lives in its service.

- THE DEAD**
The list of men entombed, all of whom are now believed dead, follows:
Rocco Capabianco, Benwood.
Ray Rowllins, Moundsville.
Theodore Runronski, address unknown.
Stanley Barnoskie, Wheeling.
Andy Canac, address unknown.
John Poltsco, address unknown.
James DeCocio, Benwood.
Lewellyn Joseph, Wheeling.
William Smith, Wheeling.
Joseph Kerensku, address unknown.
Samuel Semchok, Moundsville.
John Kopcha, Moundsville.
James Skuwney, Benwood.
Russell Williams, address unknown.
Mark Crosby, Benwood.
John Daplos, Benwood.
Pat Syfana, Bellaire, O.
James Howe, address unknown.
Angelo Scavrunos, Benwood.
Stanley Zelmbzrsky, Wheeling.
I. J. Boyle, Benwood.
George Stakoski, address unknown.
Leonard Ievicki, Benwood.
Mike Capabianco, Benwood.
John Frank, Sr., Moundsville.
John Frank, Jr., Benwood.
Peter Botzanis, Benwood.
Alex Sneddon, Wheeling.
Tony Melack, address unknown.
Joseph Poonalle, address unknown.
George Costello, address unknown.
Walter Sneddon, Wheeling.
George W. Holliday, Jr., Benwood.
William Webster, Wheeling.
Kenneth Ward, Moundsville.
Mike Petrick, address unknown.
Sam Dombroski, Moundsville.
Alex Horwath, Boggs Run.
Emanuel Pavulias, Wheeling.
Nick Mavroginakis, Wheeling.
George McGill, Wheeling.
Hugh McGill, address unknown.
George W. Holliday, Benwood.
Ignatz Dojewski, 723 Water st.

CONGRESS OF 3RD INTERNATIONAL TO DISCUSS AMERICA

(Continued From Page 1.)

- chish and a Yugoslavian Comrade.
- (b) The revolutionary movement in the East and in the Colonies, (India and other countries.) Reporters: Katayama, Roy and others.
- (c) The Negro Question. Reporters will be appointed by the French and American Parties.
- 7. The Problems of Organization.
 - (a) The organizational structure of the Parties (Factory Nuclei etc.)
 - (b) Status of the Communist International.
 - (c) The work of the Communist Parties among the masses of the women.
 - (d) Illegal Work.
 - (e) Work in the Army. Reporters: Comrade Platinzky, Mixkevitch-Kapsukos and a German Comrade.
- 8. Propaganda Work.
- 9. Fascism. Reporters: an Italian and a German Comrade.
- 10. The Question of the Intellectuals. Reporters: Comrade Zetkin, a French Comrade and a representative of the Colonies.
- 11. The Peasants' International.
- 12. The Youth Movement.
- 13. The International Red Relief.
- 14. Problems of the Individual Sections.
 - (a) Russia,
 - (b) Germany,
 - (c) Italy,
 - (d) Bulgaria,
 - (e) England,
 - (f) The United States,
 - (g) Japan.
 Reporters: Co-reporters will eventually be appointed by the Sections concerned.
- 15. The Co-operative Question.
- 16. Election of the Executive Committee and of the President of the Communist International.

Farmers Can Wait! —House Delaying Relief Legislation

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—Chairman Haugen of the agriculture committee of the House is seeking a special rule to expedite consideration of the McNary-Haugen bill, which would create a \$200,000,000 government corporation to deal in basic farm products.

This is the last important legislation to come before the House this session.

- John Zellaticks, Benwood.
- John Pekovitch, address unknown.
- Mike Melaxauke, Benwood.
- Ben Bukic, Benwood.
- Domenik Cooper, Wheeling.
- Seteve Varco, Boggs Run.
- Giuseppe Rea, Benwood.
- Frank Conti, Benwood.
- Stanley Rody, address unknown.
- Retelling Marrant, Benwood.
- Andy Shalika, Benwood.
- Mike Kozienko, Wheeling.
- Albert Slagh, Benwood.
- Theodore Shalka, Boggs Run.
- Michael Cobola, Wheeling.
- Samuel Zettello, Benwood.
- Wasil Bily, Wheeling.
- John Swski, Benwood.
- Sam Albino, Benwood.
- Lorenz Wrdnowski, Wheeling.
- Ignatz Urban, Boggs Run.
- James Angelus, Wheeling.
- Frank Magzello, Benwood.
- Mike Stoeski, Wheeling.
- Kaiser Kosjsetz, Wheeling.
- Peter Omat, Benwood.
- Ignazio Porrerra, Bellaire, O.
- Joe Marco, address unknown.
- Michael Molecki, Benwood.
- Peter Simer, Wheeling.
- Dan Zelic, Benwood.
- Adam Dziuzozicki, address unknown.
- Dan Marfin, Benwood.
- Walter Odizajek, Benwood.
- John Zyk, Wheeling.
- Joe Sannch, Benwood.
- oJe Gannokas, Wheeling.
- Ralph Vetello, eBenwood.
- Charles Ferranty, Benwood.
- Nick Marino, Benwood.
- Felix Lisak, Wheeling.
- Joe Kolodzieczyk, Boggs Run.
- Joseph Hido, Wheeling.
- Kaiser Koeptcz, Benwood.
- Carlo Coneva, Benwood.
- John Slogo, Benwood.
- John Malyska, Wheeling.
- Theodore Karakas, Bridgeport, O.
- Mike Paradise, Wheeling.
- Mike Zajchski, eBenwood.
- Vicuty Viedwona, Benwood.
- Stiny Robinsky, Benwood.
- Stanley Mikomitch, Benwood.
- Mike eGorge, Benwood.
- Guy Vetello, Benwood.
- John Galembiewsky, Wheeling.
- Patrick Terry, Bellaire, O.
- Patrick Carvi, Benwood.
- Walter Likomi, address unknown.
- Ralph Alvira, Benwood.
- Antonio Himill, Wheeling.
- John Discarino, Benwood.
- Dominako Cognetti, Benwood.
- Gannei Felite, Benwood.
- Six unidentified check men.

Hands Off Mexico!

The oil workers of Tampico, Mexico, are out on strike. They are waging a brave fight. But in addition to struggling against their own bosses, and against the Mexican government, they are forced to fight the United States government as well.

The Mexican Communist Party has sent an appeal to the Workers Party urging that all labor in the United States unite in urging that Washington and Wall Street keep their—"Hands Off Mexico!"

The DAILY WORKER gladly joins in transmitting this appeal to the workers thruout the United States.

The workers of the Tampico oil wells first endured the tyranny of the Fascisti rule imposed upon them by the counter-revolutionary general, Jose Moran. He has been terrorizing the whole Tampico petroleum region. But he is now in flight before the Obregon forces.

But the rule of Obregon, supported by the warships of U. S. imperialism, is just as tyrannous. When the Mexican government sent in troops "to protect" the property of the El Aguila Oil Co., these profiteers took the opportunity to smuggle unorganized workers into their refineries.

The government-controlled labor unions are letting down in their energetic conduct of the strike, claiming that they must not involve Mexico in troubles with the United States, which means Standard Oil, Sinclair Oil and Doheny Oil.

H. V. Tompkins, representative of the American Oil Men's Association, in a conference with Manuel Perez Trevino, Secretary of Commerce and Industry, demanded that the Obregon Government furnish armed troops to crush the strike of the Tampico oil workers.

But Senor Trevino is reported to have replied that the Mexican Constitution sanctions the right of workers to strike.

But President Obregon has just issued a statement, under pressure from the big oil interests, from Washington and Wall Street, that practically makes picketing illegal.

It is under these conditions that Mexican Oil Workers sent their greetings and their appeal to the workers of the United States. They say they can fight the native capitalists, their own bosses. But the intervention of foreign imperialism is too much for them. They call upon the workers of the United States to help.

Let America's workers, individually and thru their organizations, demand that the United States keep its "HANDS OFF MEXICO!"

Let them demand that Rockefeller, Doheny and Sinclair keep their "Hands Off America!"

Let the workers and their organizations send their demand to congress. Send it to the senators and representatives. Force the members of congress to raise their voices against U. S. strike-breaking in Mexico.

WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES! HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER! STAND BY YOUR BROTHERS AND COMRADES IN MEXICO IN THEIR HOUR OF NEED!

PULLMAN BOSSES DODGE MEETING WITH EMPLOYES

(Continued From Page 1.)

The various shop departments of the Pullman plant have made several unsuccessful attempts to get the men together and compromise on the demands of the strikers. The reamers did not go back to work yesterday and refused to meet with some of the company stool pigeons who were trying to get them back to work.

The letter sent by the men to President Carry asking for a conference, which Carry so disdainfully refuses to reply to, follows:

Strike Headquarters
Pullman Shopmen
205 E. 115th Street
Phone: Pull. 0529.

Chicago, Ill., April 25, 1924.

E. F. Carry, President
L. S. Hungerford, Vice-President
The Pullman Company
Pullman Building, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—
On April 14th work was suspended in the Passenger Steel Shop owing to wage cuts arbitrarily applied. Since that date many more men have joined in the protest and while meetings have been held with local officials of the company no results in the adjustment of the controversy have been accomplished.

Therefore, it is the unanimous sentiment of the employees involved that a meeting be arranged with either or both of you for the purpose of discussing, and if possible settling the matter creating the suspension of work.

We request that you meet a committee selected by, and representative of, the employees at an hour convenient on either Monday April 28 or the day following.

A letter or telephone call acknowledging receipt and advising of date and hour will be appreciated.

Yours Truly,
Wm. C. SANDUS
Sec'y pro tem.

Yesterday's strike meeting was larger than any yet held. Some of the upholsters walked out and joined the strikers yesterday. They reported that the work in the plant has practically stopped.

There are nearly 20,000 men at work in the entire Pullman plant. Strikers pointed out to the DAILY WORKER today that the departments are dependent upon each other to keep busy. The strike of the riveters, reamers, buckers and all the outside steel workers, who assemble the cars, has therefore practically stopped the work of all of the 20,000 men. Material is piling up, and no cars are being riveted together.

More of the strikers joined the local of the Brotherhood of Railway Car-men at yesterday's strike meeting following the appeal of John Holmgren. Almost all of the strikers are now in the union while the others have asked for applications.

Nick Spynow was selling the DAILY WORKER outside the gates of the plant again yesterday. One plain clothesman tried to get Spynow to stop selling the papers by telling him that, "The strikers are a bad bunch. They are no good and you ought to be ashamed to mix up with them." This dick told Spynow that he was selling DAILY WORKERS because he is a foreigner and doesn't know any better. But Spynow replied he was going to continue to sell the DAILY WORKER on the streets every day as he knew he had a lawful right to do so.

Wait Transportation Money Back
Archibald Caldwell and Thomas Doig have placed affidavits in the hands of D. J. Bentall, attorney, in an effort to secure back the transportation money which the Pullman Company has refused to pay the men. Caldwell and Doig were hired by J. Baxter, of the Pullman Company, in Detroit. Baxter gave the men his word of honor that there was no strike on at Pullman and no labor trouble of any kind. He agreed, with that understanding, to refund the transportation of these men after they had worked at the Pullman Plant for thirty days.

Mr. Bentall intimated to the DAILY WORKER last night that Doig and Caldwell were entitled to their money, and that very soon the Pullman Company might have an embarrassing suit on their hands.

"I called up E. F. Carry," said Bentall to the DAILY WORKER. "And he tried to put the men off again. These men were kept waiting for two days around the Pullman Plant and O'Leary, the employment manager, and other Pullman officials refused them their money. They have given me their power of attorney to act for them. The men are broke and without jobs. The Pullman Company has put them in the position of either scabbing on their fellow workers or starving, and I am going to do my best to see that they receive their transportation money as well as compensation for the lost time and the great inconvenience. Carry told me over the telephone that he would see what can be done. Perhaps we can hurry him in his decision by court action."

Many of the other men from distant points who have been similarly robbed by the Pullman Company have turned the matter over to Bentall and given him authority to act for them in getting back their money.

Smallpox Appears.
MOLINE, Ill., April 30.—The Moline City hospital was under strict quarantine today following an outbreak of smallpox in the institution.

HUNGARIAN IMMIGRANT MAY BE DUPONT FIRM TRAVELING SALESMAN

NEW YORK, April 29.—William J. Burns has not yet declared that he has the 99th positively correct solution of the Wall Street explosion, but unless he is too busy dodging jail for his complicity in the Daugherty-Smith criminal activities, a statement should be forthcoming. A man described as a Hungarian immigrant was arrested by the police, on suspicion of having evil intentions toward society. He was found wandering rather aimlessly near the home of the late Charles Murphy of Tammany Hall.

The police obligingly found a dynamite bomb in one pocket and a revolver in another and immediately concluded that he was the Moscow agent assigned to the task of overthrowing the government on May Day which is a favorite day for revolutions and furniture movers. There is a theory, however, that he might be an agent of the Dupont Powder company who forgot to leave his samples at home in his anxiety to see the Charlie Murphy funeral.

Moscow it is stated in quarters generally considered authentic has more up-to-date methods of overthrowing governments than bombs, which are out of date, chief among which is the distribution of a germ labeled "X. Y. C. 33" in the Moscow laboratory. This deadly germ is fatal only to the bourgeoisie and acts with almost human intelligence. It does not indiscriminately attack a bourgeoisie but selects occasions such as meetings of the National Civic Federations and other counter-revolutionary organizations. When Gopers was seized with dizziness at a recent banquet it was feared that Moscow "got him" and it was also rumored that this germ was responsible for the fainting fit thrown by Judge Gary some time ago while delivering an address.

Since then the germs have learned a lot and May Day may be selected for trying them at mass meetings on the enemies of the workingclass. New York chemists are working on an anti-germ mask which the police will wear on the first of May if the preventative is completed by them.

VICTORY SEEN IN GARMENT STRIKE AS HYMEN QUILTS

(Continued From Page 1.)

and the signing of the agreement by smaller bosses, further emphasizes the weak condition of the Dress Manufacturers in the loop.

The long and strong strike of the plucky garment workers against their too-smart bosses is making a big hole not only in the bosses' bank but also in the ranks of their association. The submission of the Hymen shop will undoubtedly draw other association bosses with it.

Two small firms at 302 So. Market street, Weiss and Garfinkle, and several other small dress manufacturers have had to go out of business because of the garment workers' strike. A few of these firms settled early to have their work completed, and, failing to meet the expense of their previous participation in the strike, they closed their shops entirely.

Judge Knows No May Day.

Thirteen injunction cases came up before Judge Charles Foell this morning. They were postponed from yesterday. May Day means nothing to a Superior Court Judge. He isn't in the class of workers that counts the first of May the greatest of all holidays.

It is possible that these cases may be again put off because of a long murder trial which the court must hear first.

The cases of the seven girls who were arrested late Friday evening on Market street have been set for May 6 before Judge Hebel. The girls had to be taken to the Judge's home before their release could be secured, as no court was in session after six p. m. when they were arrested. Hebel is the third judge to take garment injunction cases.

Twenty-eight cases come before Judge Sullivan on the same day, May 6, unless they are defaulted by the prosecution or put off again.

Special Program Today.

The striking garment workers are planning a lively May Day celebration today. They have an excellent concert planned and several good speakers will address them. Vice-President Perlstein will be one of the speakers to deliver a May Day message to the striking workers who have proven themselves a real force for their employers to reckon with.

The strikers held a peppy dance in their usual strike meeting time on Tuesday.

More unions are contributing funds to help the garment workers finish their fight triumphantly. Local 275 of the Painters contributed \$100 at its meeting Tuesday night and offered assistance to the Pullman strikers whenever they should ask aid.

The garment workers are as determined as ever to keep their fighting ranks intact until every one of the dress manufacturers has signed with the union. Their recent victories have only added to their vim and the girls and men all say, "We'll win."

Differences Dropped For Strike.

Neither injunction, arrest, intimidation of police and hired slugs, nor inducements offered individually by the bosses have succeeded in breaking the united ranks of the strikers or in lessening their determination to get their well-deserved victory.

All differences among the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers were dropped at the first hint of a strike call and the expelled members have shown themselves to be entirely with the union members against the exploiting bosses. They have been among the most active in carrying on the strike. The expelled members have appealed their case to the General Executive Board of the International and expect to go to Boston to be at the convention when their case comes up.

American Workers Plan New Enterprise In Soviet Russia

Delegates from the "Herald Commune," a new collective dairy and poultry enterprise are now in Russia arranging for a suitable farm for the commune.

American workers who wish to help Russia grow out of the necessity of depending on capitalists for financial aid to develop her resources and who also wish to help in the work of Soviet reconstruction are members of the commune.

Competent workers of the various trades are invited to join the "Herald Commune" now, as the first group is expected to leave soon.

The society meets every second and fourth Sunday at 3 p. m. at the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia, 1902 West Division st., 2nd floor. The secretary is S. Miller, 1243 N. Claremont ave.

HOOVER SALMON STEAL IS PROBED IN SOLON'S QUIZ

(Continued From Page 1.)

stirred when Senator King of Utah opened his attack on the Commerce Secretary who is generally regarded as closer to Wall Street than anyone in the cabinet except Mellon and Hughes.

King's resolution demands the smashing of the salmon monopoly. It says in part:

"The Secretary of Commerce, without authority of law, has suspended the fishery laws relating to Alaska, and has granted exclusive fishery rights to favor packing corporations, and has denied to American citizens the common right of fishery as established by the law of the land and recognized by the courts of the United States."

Demand Monopoly End

The resolution goes on to declare that the sense of the United States senate is "that all orders and regulations granting exclusive fishing rights to packing corporations or others in Alaska waters should be immediately rescinded and abrogated."

A bill before demands the breaking up of the monopoly.

3,000 RESTAURANT WORKERS MAY CALL STRIKE MAY DAY

Three thousand workers in Greek restaurants of Chicago are celebrating May Day by making a united demand on the restaurant owners for the eight-hour day and the six-day week. Strikes will follow against all bosses who refuse to yield.

This revolt against the 12-14 hour day and the seven-day week that now prevails is being made under the auspices of the Amalgated Food Workers whose headquarters are at 214 N. State st.

Albert E. Stewart, branch secretary for the union, said the spirit of the workers is splendid and that he was confident that they would keep up the picket lines until victory if any bosses fail to see the light May Day.

He urges all Chicago union men, thru the DAILY WORKER, to stay away from oacil struck shops.

FIRST BUDGET OF BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT GIVEN TO COMMONS

LONDON, April 30.—Philip Snowden introduced in the House of Commons today the first budget of the Labor Government.

A crowded House listened attentively while the Chancellor of the exchequer outlined the fiscal program of the MacDonald Government.

The Workers Party in Action

BIG CONVENTION IN CANONSBURG FOR JUNE 17

20,000 Workers And Farmers Represented

By JAMES C. STRONG. (Special to The Daily Worker) CANONSBURG, Penn., April 30.—The Washington County Federated Farmer-Labor Party, held its second convention here on Sunday. Fifty-five delegates, representing approximately 20,000 workers assembled in the Labor Temple.

The wage earners of this country made another great stride forward in their fight for political freedom, against the rule of the Pennsylvania coal and steel barons, whose political machine is in control of the country. Temporary chairman Stose, called the convention to order.

After a speech by Sec'y-Treasurer Strong in which he spoke on the Farmer-Labor movement, the floor was thrown open to the delegates for five minute speeches. While each expressed himself a little differently, all were unanimous in saying that it was time for the producers of the United States to throw away their petty differences and prejudices and join into one big independent, class political party of the Workers and Farmers. To get out upon the political field and challenge the employing class government to a finish fight.

A notable feature of the convention was the presence of three colored workers, delegates from the Colored Voters' League of Washington County. These delegates stated the colored workers were willing to go along with any sincere movement that would better the insufferable conditions of the workers.

Several delegates were present from Fayette county, adjoining Washington. They expressed the belief that probably they were out of place at this convention. After being assured that a welcome was extended to all workers, they told of having been sent by their unions to get information, and find out all about the Farmer-Labor movement.

This again gives the lie to the contention that the workers are not ready for independent political action. These men came fifty miles in search of instruction and enlightenment as to how to organize the forces of the workers and farmers against the powerful rule of organized capital.

The convention unanimously endorsed the June 17th convention at St. Paul. A resolution was adopted endorsing the formation of a State Party in Pennsylvania, and calling upon those issuing the call for the Alentown convention, on May 12th, not to put off any longer the building of a real Farmer-Labor Party in the State of Pennsylvania.

Recognition of Soviet Russia and nationalization of mines was endorsed. A resolution condemning and protesting against the action of the Washington County judge who refused citizenship papers to Andy Harmon, a coal miner because of his political beliefs, was adopted without a dissenting vote.

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

OPERA STARS AND FREIHEIT SINGING SOCIETY ON PROGRAM FOR BIG MAY DAY FESTIVAL

Preparations have been fully completed for a successful May Day meeting at the North Side Turner Hall, 820 North Clark street, 8 p. m., Thursday evening, May 1st, 1924. For the concert program there will be the Russian grand opera stars, Nita Obrastova coloratura soprano, and Gabriilus Hrzanowski, baritone, and the well-known Freiheit Singing Society who always please an audience.

An excellent number of speakers have been obtained, among which are Wm. F. Dunne, editor, DAILY WORKER; Alexander Bittelman, member Central Executive Committee of Workers Party, and former Secretary Jewish Federation, J. Kowalski, Secretary Polish section, Workers Party, A. Presl, Editor Alba Nuova, Italian Weekly; John Williamson, N. E. C. of Young Workers' League; Comrade Bewatkin of the Russian Federation, as well as a South Slavic speaker has been secured. Martin Abern will preside.

Both halls in N. S. Turner hall have been rented for the occasion in order to handle the big overflow crowd. May Day this year will be an occasion for pushing forward more rapidly the campaign for the formation of a Class Farmer-Labor Party in the U. S. which we expect will be achieved at the great Farmer-Labor Conference to be held June 17th at St. Paul.

Any worker interested at all in understanding the conditions under which he lives and who hopes to organize industrially and politically for change, will be in a hurry to get to

May Day Meetings

Chicago. North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St., 8 p. m. Speakers, Wm. F. Dunne, A. Bittelman, J. Kowalski, A. Presl and John Williamson.

At the Soviet School, 1902 West Division street, Saturday, May 3, at 8 p. m. Russian speakers and interesting musical program.

Milwaukee, Wis. Freie Gemeinde Hall, 8th and Walnut streets, 7:30 p. m. Speakers, Earl Browder, managing editor Labor Herald; Peter Herd, organizer Young Workers League. Also speaker in Jewish. Program of entertainment.

Kenosha, Wis. German-American Club House Auditorium, 665 Grand Ave., 8 p. m. Speakers, Archie Henderson of the DAILY WORKER, also speakers in various languages. Program and entertainment.

Racine, Wis. Union Hall, 8 p. m. Speakers, Sam Hammersmark of the DAILY WORKER Staff. Other speakers.

Rockford, Ill. Lyran Hall, 1115 Third Ave., 8 p. m. Speaker, Manuel Gomez, Writer and Lecturer. Program of entertainment.

Pullman, Ill. Stansicks Hall, 205 East 115th St., 8 p. m. Speakers, Max Saltzman, Organizer Young Workers League and others. Program of Entertainment.

Toluca, Ill. Speakers, Harrison George, Writer and Lecturer. Other speakers in various languages.

Hammond, Ind. Place to be announced later. Speakers, Jack McCarthy of the DAILY WORKER and others.

Gary, Ind. Croatian Hall, 23rd and Washington Sts., 7:30 p. m. Speakers, E. Ettlinger, Organizer Workers Party. Also speakers in various languages.

South Bend, Ind. Workers Hall, 1216 W. Colfax Ave., 8 p. m. Speakers, Alex Shap a District Organizer Young Workers League. Also speakers in various languages.

May Day meetings in District 10 of the Workers Party of America are scheduled as follows:

- May 1: Christopher, Illinois; Zeigler, Illinois; Johnson City, Illinois; to be addressed by Arne Swaback. May 1: Benid, Illinois; Livingston, Illinois; to be addressed by T. R. Sullivan. May 2: East St. Louis, Illinois; May 4: St. Louis Mo. to be addressed by Arne Swaback. May 4: West Frankfort, Illinois; Valer, Illinois; to be addressed by W. F. Dunne.

NEW YORK CITY. ORGANIZATIONS, ATTENTION!

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

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

What Does May Day Mean To You?

How are you to celebrate this May Day? Are you going to celebrate the victories labor has won? They are many and great ones. But everywhere the greatest victories are yet to be won. May Day is a day when labor looks around, takes an inventory of its achievements and its strength and girds its loins for new struggles and new victories.

How will American workers celebrate this May Day? What are the struggles to which it marches forward with head erect, with militant spirit?

Let May Day, 1924, be a great day of achievement for the American working class. Let it be remembered as a day when great things for labor were accomplished by the real militants.

Make May Day, 1924, a DAILY WORKER May Day! Let those who work for wages give their day's pay to the DAILY WORKER. Let those who do not work for the boss this May Day put in their day in making the DAILY WORKER grow by getting new subscribers.

N. Y. Industrial Organizers to Discuss Shop Nuclei.

Shop Nuclei, their purpose, function and methods of organization, will be discussed at the next regular meeting of Local New York branch industrial organizers, to be held on Monday, May 5th, 8 p. m., at 202 E. 12th Street, Room 2.

This will be a continuation of the discussion begun at the last meeting of industrial organizers on April 7th. Other problems relative to our industrial activity will also be considered. All organizers should attend without fail.

Workers' Children To Rival Capitalist Scout Movements

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 30.—To train up boys and girls friendly to the labor movement and to hate war is the purpose of the newly formed National Council for Child development. Organizations for working-class children to take the place of the Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls are to be started in every state.

Labor officials, educators and parents met at the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers' union headquarters April 23 for organizing the New York district. Thomas Curtiss, New York building trades council, is president, and Abraham Baroff, Ladies' Garment Workers, treasurer. A. J. Muste, Brookwood Labor college, and Maude Swartz, Women's Trade Union league are vice-presidents.

Socialist Leaders Support Bourgeois U. S. Medisocracy

NEW YORK CITY, April 30.—Those signing the latest paper call of the "Peoples Legislative Service" and the Conference for Progressive Political Action are Morris Hilquit and Percy S. Grant. The Socialist leader and the unorthodox Episcopalian find themselves bumping elbows as they politely thumb noses at the old political parties and the class Farmer-Labor parties to either side of them.

The timid Norman Thomas is aligned with the "small but determined group" that thinks it has fought so valiantly against the greatest odds! So, too, Helen Phelps Stokes, Morris Berman, Abraham Baroff, Harriot S. Blatch, Alfred J. Boulton, A. G. Dill, John Lovejoy Elliott, Jessie W. Huhau, Morris Kaufman, Harry W. Laidler, Algernon Lee, Bertha H. Malley, Darwin J. Meserole, Joseph A. Whitehorn, Henry Neumann, Charles F. Powelson, Mary R. Sanford, Edmund Seidel, and B. Charney Vladeck.

"Their labor and sacrifice will have been in vain if, now, the workers, farmers, and forward-looking men and women of the great middle class of our nation do not rally to their support," says the call, referring to the old party progressives in congress.

THE NEEDLE TRADES ALLIANCE IS DEAD; "REST IN PEACE"

By ROSE WORTIS.

The Needle Trade Alliance is dead. This is not a prophesy but a fact. The Alliance organized for the second time last summer, has gone the way of its predecessor. It is no more.

The official weekly of the Journeymen Tailors Union writes: "As we predicted, the Alliance has ceased to exist. Our union has sent three delegates to the first conference at which an attempt was made to organize the Alliance; and we sent three delegates to the funeral of the Alliance, held February 22nd."

The editor of this weekly complains that his union was the only one that has lost money in the entire venture. For the Journeymen Tailors had actually undertaken to defray expenses of sending three delegates sent to the conference, while all the other unions, located in New York, were spared this unnecessary outlay.

What happened at the conference of February 22nd and who is responsible for the death of the Alliance?

Sigman came to the conference of the Alliance with a grievance. He wanted the Alliance to adopt a common policy for all affiliated unions. This policy was not to outline common methods for building and strengthening the organization, or to lay plans for unified struggle of the workers against the employers, but was to bind all associated unions to carry out a joint campaign against the revolutionary elements in the organization. Sigman demanded a united front against the progressives on his policy of disruption. He wanted a common plan which would compel all

unions to follow his tactics against the Left; to break up locals, and persecute the militants. Without this he saw no reason for the existence of the Alliance. Hillman came to the same conference with a different plan. He did not oppose such a joint policy, but he wanted that this policy should be expressed in general terms in a resolution against an organized opposition within the unions and that the officialdom of each union should determine its own methods of carrying out that policy. In other words, Hillman wanted a joint resolution which should be in harmony with his tactics as laid down some time ago in the so-called "Declaration of Peace" to the New York Amalgamated organization. While Sigman on the other hand wanted a united campaign against the militants along the lines of the Cossack union-splitting methods he had already initiated.

Because of this disagreement the conference was disbanded and the "Alliance" for all practical purposes dissolved. Although no official burial took place, the last rites were administered and there is no hope for its resurrection. The secretary of the Journeymen Tailors Union believes that responsibility for the Alliance rests upon Sigman and Hillman alone, but this is a shortsighted estimation. Responsible is the entire officialdom of our unions which organized this sort of an Alliance. And if the officials are guilty, it is not because they put a practical end to the Alliance, but because they are the principal promoters of the policy that has produced dissension and disintegration.

The death of the Alliance is quite natural. In reality the Alliance was born a monstrosity, the product of a sick leadership. The Alliance was organized only to delude the masses into believing that by this means the workers were being united. In reality however, this leadership never wanted unity. At the conference of February 22nd their bluff was called and the actual death of the Alliance reveals their insincerity.

The rank and file of our union will not mourn over this disclosure and bewail the death of the perverted Alliance. The progressive workers in our unions are striving to achieve a real unification of the unions in the industry. The amalgamation of all the unions in the needle trades is the only plan of strengthening our organized power. Amalgamation is the slogan for which the rank and file must carry on a strong campaign in the unions. There is nothing to regret in the death of the Alliance. "May its soul rest in peace." That is all that can be said.

Labor News - - Political and Industrial Activities of Workers and Farmers

STRIKE OF SUGAR SLAVES BROKEN; NO ORGANIZATION

Demand Shorter Hours And More Pay

SEATTLE, April 30.—The latest revolt of the sugar plantation workers seems doomed to be added to the long list of disheartening defeats suffered in the past quarter century by the Oriental laborers in Hawaii. Altho 5,000 to 10,000 Filipinos quit the plantation camps with their families when the call was issued April 1, the companies were able to continue operations by bringing in Japanese laborers.

Three main factors enter into the apparent failure of the Filipinos' strike. First—Use of the island police in great numbers at all camps and towns. The sheriff of Oahu visited all groups of strikers asking them to return to work. Strikers were disheartened by the use of troops called to overawe them, while other workers were persuaded not to join the strike by the presence of the armed men.

Second—Lack of homes and domain where they can live and hold meetings in security. The strikers were ordered to quit their homes, owned by the sugar companies, immediately after the walkout and were forbidden to hold meetings in any island towns except Honolulu.

Third—Lack of permanent, effective labor organization. The Higher Wages movement has been in existence less than a year and may possibly disappear, to be succeeded in years to come by other evanescent "movements." Filipinos have crowded into Honolulu where the movement's headquarters have tried to take care of them. Many have departed for Manila.

The strike was called to reduce hours from 11 and 12 to 8 and to increase wages from \$1 to \$2 a day. Better working conditions also were demanded.

PULLMAN CO. FEARS THE DAILY WORKER AND USES THE POLICE TO STOP WORKERS FROM GETTING IT

(Continued from Page One)

private Pullman guards if they did not stop selling the paper on the streets adjacent to the Pullman gates. They have been pushed from one gate to another, run down one street and up another for selling the DAILY WORKER at the Pullman gates.

Spynow Gets Special Attention.

But Nick Spynow, of 10701 Stephenson avenue, the Pullman agent for the DAILY WORKER has been singled out for the most vicious assaults of the police. Spynow has time and again had his papers taken from him by uniformed police, and only obtained them back again after stubborn argument on the part of DAILY WORKER representatives. Saturday, Spynow was selling papers at 103rd street when a fat police sergeant took his papers away from him and started to arrest him. Only the intervention of John Holmgren, strike leader, saved Spynow from arrest.

On Tuesday, the day after Spynow's arrest on Monday, the police again began their unlawful attack on Spynow. He was rushed from the employment gate down to 103rd street, and from 103rd street back to 111th street. Word had gone out, probably at the direction of Pullman Company officials, that "The sale of the paper will be stopped." More police were on hand Tuesday night than at any time, since the start of the strike. Spynow, Reeve, Miss Hodday, John Harvey, and Sam Green were roughly handled and threatened and cursed at.

The most flagrant outrage, has been the arrest, and attempted shooting of Nick Spynow. After Spynow was beaten over the head, and Officer Minton, number 4864, had drawn his club, he started to rush Pynnow down Watt avenue, near 113th street. Spynow, seeing that Officer Minton was dangerously drunk, started to walk briskly away to escape the drunken man's drawn club. Minton drew his revolver and fired two shots at Spynow, who flung himself on the ground to escape being hit. The shots flew over Spynow's head and barely missed some children who were further down the street. Minton seized Spynow, confiscated his papers and telephoned for the patrol wagon.

Officer Beats Bystanders.

By this time a crowd of workers, who were coming out of the Calumet Car shop, nearby, stopped and remonstrated with Officer Minton at his brutality. Minton again drew his club, and brutally beat the bystanders off over the shoulders and head with it.

A friend of Spynow, seeing Spynow in the hands of a drunken, irresponsible policeman, came up and asked Spynow what was the trouble. Officer Minton, number 4864, clubbed Spynow's friend over the head viciously. Minton's blows beat Spynow's friend to the ground, his clothes being torn, his hat falling off, and he receiving an ugly gash in the head. This man has agreed to act as a witness for the DAILY WORKER when Spynow comes to trial on May 8th before Branch 38, of the municipal court. His name is being withheld until that time because he fears further police violence.

until that time because he fears further police violence. A laundry driver, who has also been secured as a witness, informed Karl Reeve, who was selling papers at the main Pullman gate, of the attempted shooting of Spynow. At the Kensington police station, desk sergeant No. 432, who refused to give his name, told Reeve that "Spynow has not been booked yet, you can't see him and you can't get him out." For the next half hour Reeve witnessed a most amusing exhibition of the mockery of justice.

Minton was scurrying around with a bundle of DAILY WORKERS, the desk sergeant was calling for Captain Patrick Wheeler. Wheeler was calling for Officer Minton. What were they doing? Why, after trying to shoot down Nick Spynow, after hounding him for days, after dragging him to the stationhouse, taking from him his watch, pocketbook, private papers and letters and money and locking him up, ALDERMAN GOVIER HAD TOLD THEM THAT THERE IS NO LAW AGAINST SELLING PAPERS ON THE STREETS OF CHICAGO. Govier told Wheeler that a man does not even need a permit of any kind to sell newspapers unless he runs a permanent news stand.

Wheeler, the desk sergeant, and Minton kept the DAILY WORKER agent locked up and kept the DAILY WORKER representative waiting while they looked thru the city law books to see if by hook or crook they could find a charge to justify their unlawful assault upon Spynow.

Finally they agreed that Spynow had violated ordinance 366. Reeve demanded a written copy of the charges, and was refused. The desk sergeant refused to tell Reeve what Ordinance 366 was. He was obviously nervous as he wrote Spynow's name in the book. His hand shook so that he almost dropped the pen. Meanwhile John Holmgren, leader of the strike,

had secured the bail from John Stancik, 205 East 115th street. Gets Belongings Back.

It was only after persistent demand that the desk sergeant returned Spynow's belongings. They kept a dozen copies of the DAILY WORKER as evidence. Reeve informed acting Captain Pat Wheeler, on behalf of the DAILY WORKER, that Spynow was the accredited agent for the paper, and the DAILY WORKER would continue in spite of threats to send Nick Spynow out to sell the papers on the streets of Pullman.

In court Tuesday morning, Officer Minton showed up, still half drunk. His clothes were rumpled and torn, and his hand was swelled up and bruised. A court attache told the DAILY WORKER that Minton had been out on a spree Monday night and had run his fiver into a lamp-post.

Officer Minton, was found by Reeve, trying to coax Spynow to sign a paper. He told Spynow it was only a matter of form and that Spynow had to sign it. Upon examination, Reeve found that OFFICER MINTON WAS TRYING TO FORCE SPYNOW TO SIGN AWAY HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO A JURY TRIAL. The case has been set for jury trial May 8th in Municipal Court at 855 Exchange Ave.

Upon examination the DAILY WORKER finds that ordinance 366 SAYS NOTHING WHATEVER ABOUT THE DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS OR THE DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATURE WHEN PLACED INSIDE OF NEWSPAPERS. THE ORDINANCE MENTIONS ONLY THE DISTRIBUTION OF HAND-BILLS UNDER DOORS OR ON STREETS AND ALLEYS. It is the common practice for newspapers to place colored pictures, advertisements of everything from fountain pens to groceries, inside of newspapers.

The DAILY WORKER will continue to sell its "paper on the streets of Chicago, and will protect with all the means at its command the safety and lives of its authorized representatives.

REINSTATEMENT OF EXPELLED GARMENT WORKERS IS BURNING ISSUE BEFORE BIG CONVENTION

When the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union meets in annual convention in Boston, May 5 the most dramatic issue before the assembled 325 delegates will be the demand for reinstatement by eleven Chicago militants—and many others in other cities—who were expelled from the union for their membership in the Trade Union Educational League.

The cases of the expelled militants from New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Boston and other cities cry loudly for justice also, but the Chicago case is the most dramatic, because of the strike now being waged.

The eleven Chicago expelled who will put their appeal up to the fairness of the delegates will come to Boston fresh from the strike battle line on South Market street where they have been taking the most active part in the picketing, seeing the inside of police stations and injunction courts and handling important executive posts during the strike.

Leaders in Chicago Strike.

To mention only two now: Dora Lipschutz, Joint Board member and delegate to the Chicago Federation at the time of her expulsion, has been entrusted with the most important field job during the strike, under the international officials. When the workers poured out of their shops and the battle began, Dora Lipschutz' offer of her services was accepted at once. She was taken into the strike committee and her ability there caused her to be put in charge of most of the picket work.

N. Bosen, former member of Local 18 has been used as an organizer during the strike. Vice President Meyer Perlestein sent him to Waukegan and he has been instrumental there in striking one of the shops which was making scab dresses to put on the Chicago market.

The charge which conservative leaders of the international brought against the members whom they expelled so summarily was that membership in the Trade Union Educational League was not compatible with good unionism. At the time they paid no heed to the militant's clear defense that the T. U. E. L. policies, amalgamation, organizing the unorganized, etc., were vital to the well-being of the I. L. G. W. U. which was suffering because of the competition of the low-waged unorganized and because of the weakness of the separated crafts.

Working for Union Victory.

But the present dressmakers' strike and the splendid and leading role taken by the expelled militants has shown that the Trade Union Educational League were the best unionists of them all—working for the victory of the International Ladies' Garment Workers against the Chicago Association of Dress Manufacturers. The devotion and courage and ability of the militants is recognized by

BUSINESS AGENT OF ICE CREAM DRIVERS KILLED

Union Threatens Strike For More Wages

Just what effect the two deaths from shooting Monday night will have upon the threatened strike of the Ice Cream Drivers could not be learned yesterday from the union offices. Police are holding union officials in connection with the killing of Samuel S. Bills, business agent of the Ice Cream Drivers, and of William Dever, member of the Electrical Workers' Union, Monday night in front of the hall at 134 Ogden Avenue.

Three hundred ice cream drivers are preparing to support their demands for increased compensation with a strike on May Day.

Officials of the Thompson Ice Cream Company said that the drivers were asking for a 33 per cent increase in compensation. The Wholesale Ice Cream Manufacturers of Chicago, of which the Thompson Company is a strong member, are sending out notices of warning to all retailers.

The union refused to confirm the demand for a raise. Members in the office of the union would not commit themselves on the chances for a strike.

"You see, it's a matter of the weather," one of the drivers explained. "We're paid a very small salary and commission. When the weather's bad we don't make much; but when it's good we do better."

The long wretched winter just passed has been hard on the ice cream drivers' incomes and has prompted their demand for increased compensation during the summer months.

The electrical workers striking on the Illinois Merchants' Bank building job, belong to the union involved in Monday night's shooting.

Vice President Meyer Perlestein and all international representatives who visit Chicago. The fact that they have been entrusted with important strike posts speaks for itself.

Demand Their Union Rights.

Now the expelled militants are demanding that the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union reverse the action taken by executives since last summer and restore their union rights. They are fighting side by side with their union comrades during the strike, they demand the right to work side by side with them in the union shops which will be organized as the result of their united efforts now.

Union Leaders Before Expulsion.

The expelled Chicago members who will lay their case before the Boston convention are no mere recent converts into the union. Appended to their names which follow, here you will see the union posts they held until they were unjustly expelled.

I. L. DAVIDSON, recording secretary of the Chicago Joint Board and member of the organizing committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

M. A. KANIEWSKY, secretary and treasurer of the Joint Board and ex-board member of Local 5.

DORA LIPSCHUTZ, Joint Board member, ex-board member of Local 100 and delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor.

J. GOLDMAN, executive board member of Local 5.

JENNIE SWARTZ, Joint Board member and executive board member of Local 100.

T. TERRY, Joint Board member and member of Local 18.

I. LITWINSKY, Joint Board member of Local 18.

SAM COHEN, Joint Board member, chairman of Local 104.

CLARA GABIN, delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor and ex-board member of Local 100.

H. FOGEL, executive board member of Local 5.

N. BOSEN, member of Local 18. These militants were needed before the strike. When they were expelled the union suffered. Their splendid services during the strike have saved the International Ladies' Garment Workers from defeat. In the national open shop campaign that is now beginning, the left wing forces are the power that will turn the tide of battle against the bosses.

The expelled members must be reinstated.

CENTRALIA SHAME EXPOSED IN NEW AMNESTY DRIVE

(Continued From Page 1.)
the four Legionnaires slain) and the seven were convicted.

"But actually they committed no crime. They were accused and found guilty solely because they were members of the I. W. W. and had fought against the exploitation policies of the Puget Sound lumber barons, and because they defended their hall in Centralia against a mob that had come to drive them from the town.

"The defendants were tried before a manifestly prejudiced judge, who refused to permit the defense to introduce any of a mass of evidence showing that a group of Centralia business men had conspired to attack the I. W. W. hall, but admitted all evidence offered by the prosecution to indicate that the defendants had conspired to fire on the Armistice Day parade.

"Six of the jurors who tried the case have admitted under oath that they were terrorized into convicting the accused men; and declare that they now believe them innocent. Yet under the laws of Washington, the time is long past when any new evidence can affect the Centralia verdict. Only Governor Louis Hart has authority to free the imprisoned workers.

"Hart knows the facts. But he ignores them. He was made governor by the lumber interests. When the prosecution's evidence giving in the Centralia trial had grown weak, when it had utilized most of its repertoire of spectacular tricks to assail the integrity of the men on trial, it asked Governor Hart to send troops. Hart sent them; neither trial judge nor sheriff knew of the call—and there had been no disorder, nor any indication of such.

"Only the combined action of the working people of Washington can set the Centralia victims free. Such strong pressure must be brought to bear upon Governor Hart that he will no longer dare to ignore the facts in this case."

Fell Inside Hall.
Outstanding points in the Centralia situation, as detailed in the new pamphlet, include these:

Dr. Frank Bickword's testimony that when the parade stopped before the I. W. W. Hall, he offered to lead a raid if enough would follow, but that others pushed ahead of him, forced open the door—and then the shots came from inside.

Evidence that Lieutenant Grimm led the attack on the hall and was slain in the doorway instead of around the corner as the prosecution claimed.

An affidavit from a woman who declares she heard Harry Sellers, juror, say in advance of the trial: "If I get on that jury I'll hang every god-damned one of them."

Judge John M. Wilson's refusal to let the defense show any of these facts; That 100 Centralia business men conspired to drive the I. W. W. out of town; that there had been a raid on an older I. W. W. hall in Centralia, in which the unionists were dragged out, lifted by the ears onto motor trucks, and were deported to another county; that the I. W. W. had been warned that their hall would be attacked on Armistice Day, asked for police protection, and were denied it, that they then distributed handbills to practically every house in town, appealing to law-abiding citizens for a square deal.

Supreme Court Putting On Gloves To Hand Kids Another Wallop

(By The Federated Press)
WASHINGTON, April 30.—Passage of the child-labor amendment resolution thru the House became certain, and its passage thru the Senate almost equally assured, when Rep. Nelson, leader of the House progressives, opening the debate for his group, declared that "child slavery must go," and reminded the politicians that the "mother bloc" had entered the American political arena.

"Woe to the person, party or state," he said, "that, by encouraging child slavery, encounters the wrath of American mothers. I cannot imagine a person or a party so foolish, nor can I believe there is a single state in the union that in our day would directly harbor or defend the grosser forms of child slavery; and yet it seems strange how opposition to this constitutional amendment by special interests seeks to shield itself behind the allegation of state sovereignty—the right, duty, responsibility, self-interest or pride of backward states to deal with or fail to deal with this evil in their own way and without interference from Uncle Sam. This institution, insidious in its encroachments and intolerable to the moral sense of mankind, is prevalent in states where industries are powerful enough to defeat state laws or prevent their enforcement. The Congress of the United States will offer this constitutional amendment to the states, in order to give Uncle Sam the right to protect his infant children."

Booze, Business And Bankers Swat Reformer Who Boosted Calvin

(By The Federated Press)
WASHINGTON, April 30.—Gov. Pinchot of Pennsylvania, who endorsed Coolidge and claimed the support of the organization of the Republican Old Guard in Pennsylvania just before the Coolidge crowd rejected him by 200,000 majority in the primary, has issued a digest of his Buffalo speech of April 26 on "Honesty in Government." He begins with the assertion that the purpose of a public servant, under machine rule, is to "do anything and everything that may be necessary to help the organization."

He closes his plea for dry enforcement with the reflection: "You cannot serve God and mammon. You cannot serve either God or the people if you put some other service first."

Friends of Pinchot advised him against claiming the support of the corrupt Republican organization in Pennsylvania, and especially against pledging his support to Coolidge. But his "practical" advisers persuaded the amiable reformer that this dishonesty would enable him to "help the people."

Then the Vore gang, plus the Mellon financial and business influence, added to the whisky interests and disappointed labor groups, swung the ax on Pinchot.

ROUMANIAN LAND GRAB FOUGHT BY SOVIET RUSSIA

Demand Bessarabian Self Determination

(By PAUL HOYER, Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)
VIENNA, Austria, April 30.—The "peace" conference between Rumania and Soviet Russia, called in Vienna to settle differences between these two countries, has gone up in smoke. This occasioned no surprise to the initiated. Four weeks ago, in discussing this question at the soviet embassy in Berlin, I was told that the Russian delegation headed by Krestinsky fully expected that a break would come over the Bessarabian question.

The Rumanians insisted that this territory shall be recognized as belonging to Rumania. Before the war, it had been Russian. After the war, at the behest of and with the aid of France, Bessarabia was simply "annexed" by Rumania.

Demand Self Determination.
Soviet Russia declined to recognize this annexation. In so doing, the soviet government did not insist that Bessarabia belonged to Russian historically, but rather pleaded the right of self-determination of all nations. The Rumanian government never bothered to ask the people of Bessarabia what they thought about being annexed. The Russians feel certain that the farmers, workers and the native intelligentsia are dissatisfied with Rumanian rule.

Here, at Vienna, the soviet delegation insisted that a plebiscite be taken of Bessarabia, and that a free and unhampered vote be insured by the withdrawal of Rumanian troops from Bessarabia. The chief of the Rumanian delegation declared that it was useless to continue the conference if Russia insisted upon this point. Krestinsky insisted and the conference blew up.

Poincare Forced Annexation.
The Rumanians would probably not have been so prompt about breaking up the conference, had they not been egged on by Poincare. The French premier saw to it that the French chamber adopted a vote sanctioning the annexation on the day before the Vienna conference assembled. This was intended as a warning to Soviet Russia that in dealing with the vassal, Rumania, Russia is really dealing with the principal, France. This is the second time recently that Poincare has taken a hand against Russia. It was largely at France's suggestion that the Russo-Chinese negotiations were broken off after the plenipotentiaries of both sides had already come to an agreement. The conjecture seems justified that Poincare sees in Soviet Russia the greatest obstacle to his imperialistic plans.

Methodists For Peace When There Is No War; May Fight Tho

CHICAGO, April 30.—Methodist ministers of Chicago are for peace, but not for the pacifism of non-resistance.

In a conference in the Chicago Temple late yesterday, the ministers voted to memorialize the Methodist general conference in Springfield, Mass., may go on record against the things that make for war.

The resolution to the General Conference reads: "Resolved: That we memorialize the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to place itself on record as being opposed to the whole war system with its secret treaties, military alliances, unjust economic concessions, competitive 'preparedness' programs—and that in no way will we participate in any such movement as history has conclusively shown lead to war."

POST COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD SHOWS INFLUENCE OF COMMUNIST PARTY IN MEXICO

By JAY LOVESTONE.

MEXICO CITY, April 29.—The remnants of the Fascist bands of the de la Huerta uprising are being dispersed.

In many quarters the opinion still prevails that de la Huerta will stake his all on one more desperate "final fling," but nobody has any doubt as to the outcome of such a test of strength. The de la Huerta counter-revolution has failed completely.

Working Class Active.
One of the outstanding features of the recent fighting in Mexico is the extent and character of the working class participation on the side of the Obregon-Calles group against the reactionary united forces of Mexican Catholicism, landowners, and Fascists.

For the first time in the history of Mexico's many revolutions, near-revolutions, and counter-revolutions, a regime has succeeded in maintaining itself in power against an uprising. This development is of epoch-making significance in Mexican history.

It is largely due to the fact that great sections of the rural and industrial masses, consciously and in an organized fashion, lined up in the struggle. And in this part played by the workers and peasants of Mexico, the Communists played a no small role.

Communists To The Fore.
Weak as the Communist Party of Mexico is, it clearly foresaw the eventualities and character of the de la Huerta, the Central Executive Committee of the Mexican Communist Party whose influence far exceeds its presently limited organizational strength, that it took the leadership and initiative in rallying the masses against the Fascist outbreak.

When it became evident that the reactionary forces were going to pin their political future on the bayonets of the military following of de la Huerta, the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party lost no time getting into the fray.

The Committee forthwith made an offer of military and propaganda help to the Callista forces and the government on the condition that the forces recruited by the Communists be permitted to remain irregular and be subject only to the officers whom they themselves named.

The Communist Party pursued this policy in order to avoid surrendering any of its strength to a government which, tho they now supported against the reaction, they opposed politically.

Communists Make First Declaration.
The first declaration against de la Huerta and for the Obregon regime on the part of any section of the laboring masses came from the Communist Party. Subsequent to this offer to the government and to the appeal to the masses to wipe out Fascism, the Central Committee proposed to the government that the Party send its picked representatives to various states for the purpose of organizing the workers and peasants for active military operations on a large scale.

The entire Central Executive Committee of the party, with the exception of three members who were left at the Capital, to act as the emergency group, were dispatched to various parts of the country to carry out this program of action.

When the revolt was in full swing, the Governor of the State of Vera Cruz fled to Mexico City to avoid the de la Huerta forces. Thereupon the Communists made him the same offer of help against the Fascist band. In Vera Cruz it later turned out, that the Communists organized the peasants and workers so effectively, that it was their harassing the rear of the de la Huerta army that drove Fascism out of this highly important State.

In the State of Puebla the forces rallied by the Communists also proved of considerable help to rout de la Huerta.

In Oaxaca, the Communists concentrated their activities largely on recruiting peasants and workers for the Callista army.

Pursue Same Tactics.
Even in the Military School which Obregon suspected of having strong leanings towards de la Huerta, the Communists made their impress against Fascism.

The wholesome attitude of the Communists was most clearly evidenced by the fact that in not a single state of the Mexican Union did they fail to fight energetically against the reactionary forces. It is especially significant to note that in many states the local Communists adopted such measures even before they were instructed to that effect by the Party center.

Of equal importance in the consideration of the almost instinctive soundness of the Mexican Communists is the fact that the Obregon government had been fought bitterly by these revolutionary workers and peasants prior to the revolution. More than that.

While the Communists were fighting for the Obregon government against de la Huerta, they, as a group, lost no love on the Obregon-Calles outfit and did not burden themselves with any illusions as to the true non-proletarian class character of the present government.

Whatever dangers these united front tactics of the Communists

brought to their organization, and unquestionably these have been and still are many serious dangers, the Central Executive Committee took decisive steps to counteract at the very first opportunity with a strong declaration against Obregon's regime as soon as de la Huerta's politico-military grave was dug and his threat to the safety of the republic buried.

Struggle In Vera Cruz.
The Fascist military clique was especially harsh with the workers in Vera Cruz. Here de la Huerta and already the presence of about 25 delegates is assured. This number will be increased before the close of the Congress.

Fraternal delegates from the Communist Parties of Cuba and Central America (Guatemala) are expected to participate actively in the sessions of the Convention.

Delegate From U. S.
For the first time in the history of the Communist movement on the American continent a duly authorized representative of the Communists from the United States, a delegate from the Workers Party of America, will attend a convention of the Communist Party of a Latin-American country.

The Mexican Communists view this step of the Workers Party as a most significant movement in the direction of organizing a centralized unified Pan-American Communist movement to deal effectively with the aggression and increasing encroachments of the Yankee imperialists and their Wall Street-Washington government in the Latin-American countries.

The present party congress assumes extraordinary importance for the Mexican and other Communists because of the delicate and complicated situation in the country arising out of the de la Huerta revolt on the eve of the national elections.

Among the strongest delegations at the congress are the representatives from the Vera Cruz district, where the Communist Party wields considerable influence amongst the agrarian and industrial masses.

One of the prominent delegates from Vera Cruz is Comrade Ursula Galvon, who is the leader of the heroic band of peasants that dealt crushing blows to the rear of the de la Huerta forces in the fighting in the state.

Comrade Galvon is the President of the League of Agrarian Communities of the State of Vera Cruz. He is also a member of the Praesidium of the Red Peasants' International, recently organized at Moscow and now making rapid growth in many of the principal countries. Galvon was en route to Vera Cruz from the international peasants' congress while the port was in the hands of the Fascist de la Huerta forces. He was wired by his comrades to avoid the port, but he managed to land secretly and organize a splendid military fighting force of Communists and poor peasants to rid the state of the reactionary forces.

Farmers' Representatives Present.
Delegates from the important industrial center of Orizaba, where the Communists have influence among the textile and tobacco workers, are expected to play a prominent part thru-out the convention.

One of the delegations from the State of Oaxaca will be an ex-colonel, Comrade Roberto Ramirez, who resigned from the army in order to be a more effective worker for the Communist Party. Comrade Roberto Ramirez is now a candidate for the national Chamber of Deputies.

The States of Sonora and Durango will also be well represented. The powerful Agrarian Party of the State of Michoacan and the League of the Defense of the People's Rights, both organizations of strongly Communist character, are expected to seek representation at the Congress.

All in all, despite the most insuperable obstacles created by the present military situation in the country and the extreme suffering resulting therefrom amongst the farming and industrial masses, no less than ten states will be adequately represented at this Convention.

Reports have reached the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party that delegates from the other states are making desperate efforts to break thru the numerous barriers and come to the Congress by all means of transportation available.

Communist Influence Grows.
Within the last year the Mexican Communist Party has greatly increased its influence, tho it is still organizationally weak. The Mexican Communists are confronted with almost unbelievable and countless difficulties arising from foreign imperialist aggression against the country, from the extremely poverty stricken state in which the overwhelming mass of the working and farming population finds itself, from the dangers of Indian and Spanish-Mexican conflicts, and many other peculiarly complex situations.

Recent months have seen a marked favorable attitude developing towards the Communist Party amongst the railroad and textile workers and the various peasants' leagues and unions of which there are a number in Mexico.

It is interesting to note that the Congress is being held in "La Casa

Borah Is Perfectly Safe Republican, Says Senator Edge

Washington, April 30.—Senator Edge of New Jersey, republican, today endorsed Senator Borah for chairman of the Republican National committee.

Republicans need not fear that Borah would "introduce reforms or innovations which might embarrass," Edge said.

"If they deal with his viewpoint of the solution of some national problems or differ from the attitude of some other republicans, it would not be fatal."

del Pueblo," the "House of the People." This was once a Catholic monastery. During the great tenants' strikes of 1922, the Communist Party and the Union of Striking Tenants took away the building from the Church. All efforts to force the return of this building to the Catholic missionaries have failed to date.

Important Questions Before Delegates.
The principal questions confronting the delegates are the agrarian problem, the tactics of Communist participation in the national elections, the strengthening of the Party organization, and the growing serious dangers of American imperialism.

Comrade Bertram D. Wolfe has been especially assigned by the Central Executive Committee of the Party to prepare and organize the material and data on which the Party policies on these and other questions will be based.

Spirited discussions and a lively interesting Congress are expected by all the delegates present.

General De la Huerta and his agents declared all labor organizations outlawed. Many workers and peasants were shot down in cold blood. Under these circumstances the Communists banded themselves together in an underground organization and smuggled food, ammunition and sundry military supplies to the government forces.

Six Communists are known to have been shot by the de la Huerta mercenaries for aiding the government in this fashion. Among the workers who were thus murdered by de la Huerta or who met death at the front, was the local Secretary of the Young Communist League.

Some Workers Hesitate.
Let no one get the impression that all the workers and farmers of Mexico consciously and actively fought on the side of the Obregon government. Some workers and peasants who were followers of the Anarchist Federation or who were members of the Railway Workers' Union, were very slow in getting into the fight, even when they were finally drawn in. On several occasions anarchist followers even joined de la Huerta. It was not until the latter showed his real hand by crushing the workers' organizations of all shades of opinion, that the Anarchist Federation woke up to the cruel realities of the situation. After a few anarchists were murdered by the Fascist, the organized Anarchists under Communist pressure, particularly in Vera Cruz, where a strong united working class front against Fascism was formed, expelled those of their spokesmen who had declared themselves for de la Huerta.

The Railroad Workers' Federation, which is independent of the General Federation of Labor, formally declared its neutrality as soon as the conflict broke out. Many of the railway workers were extremely disgruntled at the treatment they had been receiving at the hands of the Obregon government. Besides, de la Huerta, in preparation for his revolt, had made it his business to demoralize sections of the ranks of the railway workers by a liberal dispensing of funds amongst them. The Fascist leader was well-aware of the fact that the strategic importance of having the railway workers on his side in a military struggle could not be overestimated.

But the Communists among the railway workers worked actively to counteract this potentially grave menace to the success of the Callista forces. Utilizing their strong influence among the railway carpenters as a base of operations, they launched a determined campaign among all railroad workers against the Fascist coup. Soon many railway workers rallied to the colors against de la Huerta despite the fact that they were warned by their superior Federation officers that such practices were in violation of the accepted policy of the national organization to keep out of politics.

Communists Gaining Strength.
The position taken by the Communist Party in the de la Huerta rebellion has greatly helped to strengthen the comparatively weak national organization of the Mexican Communists. The role played by the Communists in vigorously resisting Fascism has brought them much closer to great masses of Mexican workers and peasants who now have considerable confidence in Communists in several states.

Today the national organization of the Mexican Communist Party is still very weak. But the ideological and general political influence of the Communists the country over is already much greater than the numerical strength and is steadily developing proportions that are to be reckoned with in the class conflicts of our Southern neighboring country.

The present conditions in Mexico, political and economic, are favorable for the building of a powerful mass Communist Party.

Are You Working This May Day?
If You Do, Make Every Hour Count For THE DAILY WORKER.

On the initiative of the Harlem Section Local New York Workers Party, The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has called upon every member to make May Day a real Labor Holiday. Adhering to the international traditions of labor, The Workers Party has called upon every member to refrain from work if possible. But those who are compelled to work are this May Day given the opportunity to make May Day a real Holiday. Each militant who must work for the boss on May Day is urged to donate the day's wages to THE DAILY WORKER.

The militants in Harlem have taken the lead. The employees of THE DAILY WORKER are glad to take it up. It will be necessary for those in member of the Workers Party who works for THE DAILY WORKER, the employ of THE DAILY WORKER to work on May Day... But every member whether in the shop, in the office or in the editorial department are going to donate their wages to make THE DAILY WORKER grow.

Make May Day this year a real holiday. If you celebrate May Day by staying away from the shops make May Day mean a real labor holiday for you by selling a few subscriptions to THE DAILY WORKER.

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You may know where you are moving but we won't unless you send in your new address.

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American Dollar Diplomacy in Action

By JAY LOVESTONE.

ARTICLE VIII. Program of Action.

The price of our imperialists for the development of the industries and natural resources of the colonial and so-called backward countries, and the price of American "humanitarian help" towards European reconstruction is complete economic hegemony over all of these territories. The steps already taken by the United States government in helping capitalists secure a firmer foothold in the Near East, Far East, Latin America and Europe, are only a prelude to more entangling alliances which are bound, sooner rather than later, to draw an army of millions of American workers and farmers "over there" to fight for the safety and defense of the foreign investments of our employing class. The tying up of the interests of a small skilled section of our working class with the interests of the monopolistic group of the capitalist class, is an added danger to the welfare and security of the whole working class and the exploited poor farming masses.

In the light of this ever increasing militarist and imperialist menace to the peace and security of the American workers and poor farmers the need for united action against American imperialism is more urgent than ever. Towards this end the Workers Party of America proposes the following program:

1. General propaganda to arouse the opposition of the laboring and farming masses to imperialism and militarism.
2. A united front of all workers' and farmers' organizations against the maintenance and extension of American imperialist plans.
3. Concerted action by the workers' and farmers' political and economic organizations to compel Congress to enact legislation prohibiting the expenditure of a man or a dollar to guarantee the investments of American capitalists abroad.
4. A vigorous campaign in all labor and farm organizations for the economic and complete independence of all possessions of the United States.
5. Struggle against American interference in the political and economic affairs of Mexico, the South

and Central American republics. The immediate evacuation of all territories now occupied by American military and naval forces should be demanded.

6. A special organizational and propaganda campaign to help the Filipino people in their resistance to American capitalist exploitation. Our workers and farmers should render the greatest help possible to the Filipinos in their struggle for complete national independence from United States imperialist domination, and for the improvement of their conditions at home.

7. Special publicity campaigns are to be organized exposing American capitalist brutality in our possessions and in territories occupied by the military and naval forces of the United States. The interests dominating Mexico, Central America, South America, and our island possessions must be exposed in their light as imperialist brigands before the working class and poor farmers.

8. Struggle against the reactionary trade union leaders of the United States and of the weaker exploited countries. These leaders of the type of Gompers and the Mexican

Morones have become part and parcel of the imperialist coterie oppressing the working masses.

8. Struggle against the attempt of the imperialist Coolidge administration to unite the countries of the world against Soviet Russia and against the tacit support given to the monarchist movement in Germany by American reactionary forces.

10. An intensive campaign against American participation in the League of Nations, the World Court, the Reparations Commission, and all other imperialist conferences and alliances.

11. The organization of an international united front of the political and economic organizations of the workers and poor farmers against international capitalist imperialism. The workers of all the American countries must unite for a common struggle against American imperialism and the native capitalist groups of all the countries.

12. That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the labor organizations of all the American possessions, Mexico, the Central and South American countries.

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PROSPECTS OF LABOR PARTY SEEN BY WOLL

Wants Esch-Cummins Law Repealed to Stop It

By H. M. WICKS.
NEW YORK CITY, April 30.—Matthew Woll, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor and head of the Photo-Engravers' Union, speaking before the convention of the National Civic Federation here on the subject, "Is There Need for An American Labor Party?" declared whether or not there was formed an American Farmer-Labor Party would depend upon the attitude taken by the two old parties.

Woll said that if the two old parties continue to help business and neglect the workers and farmers, it would not only create a third party of farmers and workers but would wreck one of the old parties.

Apparently so naive that he imagines the old parties can serve the workers and farmers, Woll hastened to reassure his cohorts in the National Civic Federation that in his opinion the old parties could forestall the creation of a third party by repealing the Esch-Cummins law, or changing it so that railway workers can adjust their wages and working conditions by voluntary action. If this is done the demand for parliamentary action will cease, according to Mr. Woll.

Gompers Shows Off.
Old Man Gompers was also present and spoke on "The New Industrial Philosophy of the American Federation of Labor." He prefaced his remarks by admitting that the title of his lecture was a misnomer because the policy was not new at all. The burden of his discourse was to the effect that the A. F. of L. had never favored anti-trust legislation as such legislation tended to hamper legitimate expansion of business and it was to the interest of all people in the country, workers and employers alike, to see that industry continued its normal development.

In face of the steady decline in membership of the organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L., Gompers had the audacity to assert that "The American labor movement is not doing so very badly."

"The relations existing between employers generally and the organized labor movement is better now than it ever has been," boasted the Old Man of the Sea.

Chester M. Wright, renegade socialist and former editor of the now defunct New York Call, seconded Gompers' sordid discourse.

Elects Officials.
Officials were elected, Samuel Gompers was re-elected as vice president; Warren S. Stone, pooh-bah of the Engineers Union and prominently identified with the Empire Trust Company, a Wall street concern controlled by the Schwabs and Du Ponts, is chairman of the Social Insurance Department. Alton B. Barker, Tammany candidate for president against Roosevelt in 1904, is President of Civic Federation, while August Belmont, multi-millionaire, is chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Department. The

STEEL TRUST'S PROFITS RISE TO \$50,000,000 DESPITE SHORTER DAY

NEW YORK, April 30.—An extra dividend of fifty cents a share on U. S. Steel common was announced here today. The regular dividend of \$1.25 on Steel common also was declared.

Earnings of U. S. Steel corporation for the quarter ending March 31 were announced as \$50,075,445 after taxes have been deducted, compared to \$49,958,980 for the preceding quarter and \$34,780,069 during the first quarter of 1923.

notorious prevaricator, Conde P. Ballou, is chairman of the Department on Study of Revolutionary Movements, in which position he will continue to lie about the vanguard of the working class during the coming year as he has in the past. Many other hangers-on of American capitalism, fit for company of Sam Gompers, are on the various committees that were elected.

Favor Military Training.
The armour plate manufacturers, represented by funkeys of Schwab and the Du Pont powder manufacturers, passed a resolution strongly condemning pacifism and recommended strong support of Citizens' Training Camps and close cooperation with the civilian aids to the secretary of war in the several states making effective the National Defense Act.

U. S. Fights Labor In Porto Rico For Capitalist Exploiters

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Santiago Iglesias, president of the Porto Rican Federation of Labor and Socialist Senator in the island legislature, is leading the struggle begun by his own party and by the rank and file of the Republican party of Porto Rico, against the attempt of Sen. Tous Soto, leader of the Republicans, to throw that party into an alliance with the Unionist party to control island politics and to destroy the labor movement. Editorials from Republican papers in San Juan, reaching here, show that the alarm raised against Iglesias by Tous Soto and Senator Barcelo, leader of the Unionists, has failed to stampede the public.

The first purpose of the Barcelo-Tous Soto alliance is to secure from Congress a bill limiting the franchise in the island, thereby cutting off a large part of the votes which represent labor. Senator Willis of Ohio is chairman of a subcommittee of the senate committee on insular affairs which has been asked to report a bill enabling Porto Rico to elect its own governor. The sugar, coffee and tobacco companies and the bankers controlling American ownership of the industrial life of the island, are cooperating with Secretary of War Weeks in this attempt to eliminate the Socialist party and the labor unions at one stroke.

Iglesias, in an appeal to the American Federation of Labor for help, says that over 30,000 fraudulent registrations for the next election have already been discovered.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 30.—The oldest woman in northern Indiana, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Mayo, is dead at the home of a daughter here. She was 109 years old. She was born in Owensboro, Ky., in 1815, and until four years ago was a resident of Evansville, Ind.

Lansing's Fakers Sabotage Meeting For June Convention

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LANSING, Mich., April 30.—Edgar Owens, District Organizer of the Workers Party, spoke here recently on the Farmer-Labor convention to be held at St. Paul on June 17th. He had a fairly large audience considering the handicaps under which they had been assembled.

Early in the month a committee from the Lansing local of the Workers Party succeeded in gaining entry to the Trades and Labor Council. The workers attempted to get the support of the Council for the June 17th convention. They were told to arrange a date for the hall and bring an able speaker and that the Council would cooperate in securing a good attendance.

The meeting was arranged and George Allen, editor of the Lansing "Industrial News," agreed to assist in publicity by advertising and personal soliciting of trade union members. While professing friendship, Allen, who belongs to the Labor Council proved himself utterly contemptible. He not only failed to give any notice to the meeting in his press but he was largely responsible for Council members turning away, by denying the meeting to many interested workers who wanted to attend. In spite of this sabotage Owens had an enthusiastic audience.

Teachers May Worship Hole In Ground For God In New Jersey

TRENTON, N. J.—Discrimination against teachers in New Jersey on religious grounds has aroused so much protest that Governor Silzer has been forced to order school boards to stop questioning prospective teachers regarding their religious affiliations. An opinion of the state attorney general cites the first amendment of the United States constitution, the state constitution and various statutes which make such practices illegal.

Co-operative Society Helps Workers Eat Under Capitalism

GUELPH, Ont., April 30.—Workers in Guelph, Ont., know how co-operation can cut the high cost of living. For 19 years they have had a co-operative society which has not only directly benefited the members by saving many thousands of dollars in grocery bills, but indirectly it has benefited every citizen of the city by lowering the prices charged by private merchants.

\$80,000,000,000 WASTED IN WORLD WAR, SAY BANKERS

Allies Cost Twice That Of Germans

By LELAND OLDS,
Federated Press Industrial Editor.

The total cost of the war to all nations, expressed in 1913 dollars, amounted to the huge total of \$80,680,000,000 according to an analysis prepared for the Bankers Trust of New York by H. E. Fisk. This represents, says Fisk, the value in gold of goods unprofitably consumed during four and a half years of insensate strife. It is sheer waste equivalent to all the wealth accumulated by the people of France and Italy combined in the course of centuries. It exceeds by 50 per cent the total cost of the government of Great Britain from 1688 to 1914.

The enormity of the total impresses the Bankers Trust statistician, but he fails to point out the extraordinary fact that the debt burden assumed by the common people as a result of the war amounts to five times as much. The inflammatory method of financing the war adopted by the financiers left the population in debt to the wealthy classes to the tune of approximately \$412,000,000,000.

The burden of this debt will steadily increase as prices slowly approach the prewar level, thereby increasing the amount of labor which the workers must exchange for each dollar that they use in paying the interest and principal of the debt. In the course of the generations which will be required to pay it off the owning class will receive in interest and principal many times the value of the goods and services utilized in the war.

More Than England's Wealth.

The \$80,680,000,000 which the war would actually have cost if the governments had controlled the rapacity of the financial oligarchies, represents colossal waste which is emphasized by Fisk in the statement that it exceeds by \$10,000,000,000 the entire wealth of the people of Great Britain in 1914, including the railways, the docks, the shipping traversing every sea, the entire navy, the great factories, the coal, tin and iron mines, in short all the property of every kind in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. If all this wealth had been suddenly destroyed in 1914 the loss would have been \$10,000,000,000 short of the waste due to the war. He continues:

"Coming home for a final comparison, we find that the expenses of the United States government from its foundation in 1791 thru the year 1913, a period of a century and a quarter were \$24,500,000,000—less than one-third of the gold cost of the great war, and yet during this period we fought England in 1812, Mexico in the '40s, the very destructive civil war in the '60s, at various times many Indian campaigns, to say nothing of the Spanish war in 1898.

"To the current expenses of government we could add the Louisiana purchase, the acquisition of Alaska, the purchase of the Virgin Islands, what we paid Spain for the Philippines, and the cost of constructing the

Panama canal, and even then the figure would be far under a third of the total cost of the great war."

Allies' Cost Twice Germans'.

Of the total expenditure of \$8,680,000,000 "1913" dollars, \$56,184,000,000, or 69.64 per cent, was the cost to the allied and associated powers and \$24,497,000,000, or 30.36 per cent, the cost to the central powers. Approximately \$68,890,000,000 went into military expenses, \$5,144,000,000 to other special expenses due to the war and \$6,242,000,000 was used in paying interest on the war debts.

The whole study is of value as showing what the people would actually have paid for the war if the advice of unbiased economists to pay-as-you-go had been accepted. But of course that wouldn't have given the money cases the enormous mortgage on the world which they now hold.

Female Parasite In Tale of Woe: Ring Cost Only \$1,500

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 30.—Some interesting bits of testimony were taken in the trial of a divorce suit brought by Mrs. F. J. Stuart against her husband, president of the Consolidated Iron and Steel Corporation, which operates plants in many cities. Mrs. Stuart's complaint was that her husband had not properly provided for her. Her testimony revealed the aristocrat's idea of an American standard of living—for themselves.

There was the wedding ring, it cost only \$500. Yes, and her solitary, neglected wife bought that in Australia for \$1500. In her bedroom she had to contend with a cheap rug that cost the paltry sum of \$150. And so it was, as the victim of neglect quoted similar figures in appraising her other personal property in an effort to show in what poverty she was compelled to live. Poor woman, she wants Circuit Judge McElhinney to intervene and see that she is properly provided for with her just share of this world's goods!

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The special federal Grand jury before which government counsel Altee Pomereene and Owen J. Roberts will lay evidence of alleged criminal action in the execution of the naval oil reserve leases, was sworn in here. Hearing of evidence will begin April 28.

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HARRY WITNITSKY,
Of New York
Principal Speaker.
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This May Day!

This is International May Day! This is the day we celebrate! In all sections of the United States, in the agricultural as well as the industrial communities, imposing demonstrations will be held under the direction of the Workers Party. Never before in the history of the American Communist movement have so many celebrations been planned.

So in all the countries of the world. Everywhere labor today challenges the rule of the master class. And in Soviet Russia the workers and farmers celebrate another year of triumph over world imperialism.

On this day the workers at home see the bankruptcy of American capitalism in the many revelations now being made in the tornado of investigations that has struck the national capitol.

And the workers and farmers of all lands see world imperialism, in struggling gasps, fighting to maintain itself thru imposing the Wall Street-Morgan-Dawes panacea for the chaos in Europe resulting from the last great war, that came upon the world ten years ago. More and more the workers of the United States see their interests linked up with those of other lands. May Day is becoming truly international thru the growing solidarity of the workers everywhere in reply to the consolidation of capitalist imperialism.

On this May Day we receive the agenda of the Fifth World Congress of the Communist International, to be held in Moscow, June 5th. It lists the mighty problems that will be discussed by the spokesmen of labor's vanguard everywhere. The world economic situation will be reviewed, trade union tactics discussed, a program of World Communist action decided on for the first time, and the questions of Fascism, the Farmers' International, the Youth Movement, International Red Aid, the Co-operative Movement, work among women, work in the army, taken up, thoroughly considered and the most fitting action taken.

Perhaps the biggest and most inspiring fact for awakened labor on this May Day, as on the May Days of the past six years, is that the Communist International, the world leader of the revolution, meets and discusses its problems and makes its plans without interference from imperialism's white terror. Behind the bayonets of the Workers' and Farmers' Red Army it builds the power that will carry the world revolution to triumph.

In the United States the workers and farmers have big tasks before them on this May Day, 1924. During this presidential year, with the old parties of big business wallowing in the mire of their own graft and corruption, with a growing industrial depression, with the cost of living increasing as wages are hit by new reductions, the call goes out everywhere for land and city labor to organize its political, as well as its economic power, thru the National Farmer-Labor Party that will grow out of the conference planned for St. Paul, Minn., June 17th.

The call of May Day, 1924, is to build the mass, class National Farmer-Labor Party. Down with the capitalist Teapot Dome! Forward to the Workers' and Farmers' Government! Forward to the complete triumph of labor! Move forward on May Day, 1924!

The Trail of Self-Murder.

An estimate of 16,000 is placed upon the number of suicides in the United States last year by the Save-a-Life League.

It admits that poverty is one of the main causes of self-murder, and in its report states that, "Nothing is more pathetic than the many disabled soldiers who themselves ended life's battle, 2,000 having gone out in this regrettable way."

It is also admitted that many of these ex-soldiers, who committed suicide, were left in sickness and poverty because of the wholesale grafting in the Veterans' Bureau of the Harding-Coolidge Administration.

We do not recollect of any activities being carried on by the Save-a-Life League during the recent world war, when millions were being slaughtered in Europe. Nor do we find that the League is carrying on any campaign against future capitalist wars, or against the capitalist system that breeds wars, as well as hunger and suicides.

But the figures made public in themselves may help turn the stomachs of the workers and farmers of the United States against the new war that the House of Morgan is preparing. In that they may do some good.

Distribute a bundle of the DAILY WORKER on International May Day. And then get some new subscribers.

Again Give Up Hope

Again the news comes from the coal fields that hope has been given up. This time it is for the lives of 114 miners in the pits of the Wheeling Steel Corporation, near Wheeling, West Va. This news of the wanton murder of coal miners has come often of late, from Southern Illinois, from Northern Minnesota, from Utah and Pennsylvania, as well as Kentucky, West Virginia and other states. And nearly always the death pits are non-union mines.

The Benwood mine of the Wheeling Steel Corporation, open shop for the past two years, during which three disasters have taken place, is another tombstone in the West Virginia industrial graveyard. It is another death monument to the greed of the West Virginia mine barons, who have made this state an outlaw among the commonwealths of the nation. In the days of the Russian czar, West Virginia was looked upon, by all thinking workers, as the Siberia of America. The present disaster, needless and criminal, is another proof of the cheap price that the mine barons put upon the lives of their coal diggers.

The Benwood disaster is a challenge to every member of the United Mine Workers' Union. It is a grinning defi of the mine barons, dripping with the blood of hundreds of slaughtered workers, against the whole labor movement. If the lives of 115 coal miners can be taken at Benwood, West Va., without penalty to the mine owners, than the conditions of labor and the lives of all workers are threatened.

The voices of the 115 dead may be silenced but they call in thunder tones for the organization of all West Virginia's non-union fields. They call for the militant and aggressive West Virginia Farmer-Labor Party. They call for the united front of all producers to carry on successful war against the ruthless owners of industry. The triumph of labor over its oppressors under capitalism is the greatest penalty that could be inflicted upon the murderous regime of the Wheeling Steel Corporation, and all its anti-labor breed.

Let the disaster at Benwood be a spur to workers everywhere to speed that day of final victory.

Did Coolidge Win?

On the day following the exposure of his deal with Henry Ford, by which the flivver king was to get Muscle Shoals on his own terms, "Cautious Cal" Coolidge captured the republican primaries in Ohio. At the same time Daugherty was picked as one of the seven Coolidge pledged delegates to the republican convention at Cleveland.

No doubt the Coolidge campaign managers will try to read into these results an endorsement of the graft and corruption that prevails in government in Washington. They will claim that the electorate has spoken, and given notice of its approval of the Coolidge regime.

But the balloting showed that only a handful of voters marched to the polls in this great state. It was the machine vote of the reactionary republican party. Coolidge's only opposition came from the fake progressive, Hiram Johnson, of California, who endorsed corruption in the high places in Washington, when he dodged casting his vote on the ousting of the millionaire, Newberry, of Michigan, from the United States senate, for having purchased his election. This defeat in Ohio just about puts Hiram on the political dung heap.

Coolidge won in Ohio, for the same reason that he won in Michigan recently. Johnson offered no suitable opposition, and only the bought votes controlled by the republican organization went into the ballot box.

It is this fact, that the workers and farmers refused to be drawn into the old party primaries, that gives the most encouragement to the organization of a class Farmer-Labor Party. The producers are planning for a class party of their own. Michigan will be well represented at St. Paul, June 17th. If the voting, Tuesday, in Ohio, means anything, it indicates that there are hundreds of thousands of thinking men and women in Ohio who need representation at St. Paul next month. There are six weeks ahead during which every effort should be made by militant workers and farmers in Ohio to see that they get that representation.

The only trouble with Governor Warren T. McCray, of Indiana, seems to have been that he didn't steal enough. If he had stolen a few hundred millions, he would still be an honored and respected citizen, a pillar of the church, and a staunch defender of Americanism, instead of being a candidate for the penitentiary. When you steal under capitalism, the rule is that you must steal wholesale in order to get away with it.

Daugherty helped rob even the school children of the nation thru refusal to prosecute the stationary trust, thus aiding it to reap an unchallenged profit of 650 per cent. When the school children hear of this, they'll begin to question the Coolidge-Daugherty brand of 100 per cent "patriotism."

Don't forget the class war prisoners on International May Day, 1924. Remember Sacco and Vanzetti, Mooney and Billings, Dolla and Blankenstein, Ford and Suhr, and all the rest. They are on the inside for you. Do what you can for them on the outside.

If all the crooked timber in Coolidge's official cabinet were thrown out, only the mirror would be left, and in it "Cautious Cal" could survey the biggest crook of them all.

Between Two Dictatorships

By William F. Dunne.

The reverend Norman Thomas finds irresistible the temptation to take a sly crack at the left wing whenever the opportunity presents itself but at the same time never forgets to proclaim or infer his absolute fairness and impartiality.

He is moved to write to The Nation commending it for its disapproval of the expulsion of a Communist from the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union of New York at the behest of Samuel Gompers but adds the sorrowful remark that after he has read the DAILY WORKER editorial on the subject in which Gompers is referred to as "dictator and coward" he is "compelled to remember that it was the left wing which introduced into the labor movement the glorification of the notion of dictatorship and the capture of power by any means that may work."

Mr. Thomas is habitually wrong in his statements relative to left wing theory and tactics and the present case is no exception. The Communists who are the left wing of the American labor movement advocate, not the dictatorship of a minority, as Mr. Thomas would have us believe, but the dictatorship of a class—the workingclass. Their tactics for the capture of power are at all times based on the idea that a majority of the workers must first be won over to the Communist position.

Narrowed down to the limits of trade union movement these tactics also presuppose the winning over of a majority of the union membership. Communists reject entirely the theory that a minority by a coup can seize and hold power independent of the interests of the majority of the masses involved. In the unions the communists conduct an intensive educational campaign designed to convince the rank and file of the incompetency and non-workingclass character of the present leadership; what is more culpable from both the liberal and reactionary standpoint is that they organize the left wing sentiment thus crystallized.

The Communist view of the unions is that they are of necessity working-class organizations and that as such they must include, the more successful they become in organization work, all elements of the workingclass irrespective of political opinions, religious differences or color distinction. This is the only workable basis for unions which are the instruments used by the workers in their daily struggles with the capitalists. The Communist policy in the unions is to organize these diverse elements around a program based on their common needs as workers.

There are at the present time a number of important unions that the Communists could "capture" if they believed in using the tactics which Mr. Thomas accuses them of glorifying; that is, they could seize control of the offices and have at the same time a majority of the membership behind them instead of a minority as is the case with dozens of union officialdoms. They realize however that the American labor movement as a whole must be brought up to a certain level of understanding before anything approaching Communist leadership could greatly influence the trade unions nationally. This process is being accelerated by the increasing instability of American capitalism and the outright betrayal of the workingclass perpetrated by the officials. The Civic Federation meeting in New York the other day attended by Gompers, Woll and a couple of notorious hangers-on of the Gompers machine is only one item in the list of treacheries.

When Mr. Thomas refers to the capture of power "by any means which may work" he doubtless is thinking in parliamentary terms and looks upon a recorded majority as the only mandate for the control of official positions. In this we disagree with Mr. Thomas and all his kind. Speaking only of the parliamentary system in vogue in the American unions, it is notorious that there is no such thing as a square election where the economic interests of the machine are involved and those who base their idea of the representative character of trade union officialdom upon re-

turns in union elections admit a child-like faith that has long since departed from one who knows anything of the practical workings of the American labor movement.

It is just here that the distinction between the Communists and the liberal-progressive elements becomes perfectly clear. The Communists accept the crooked character of trade union parliamentary processes as a reality and rightly conclude that the present leadership of the trade unions maintains itself by an outright dictatorship which has no broad class basis. The liberals and progressives become disgusted with the rank and file and conclude that rotten as the officialdom may be, it is at least more intelligent—and therefore more worthy of consideration than the rank and file.

This accounts in a large measure for the swing of the so-called progressive elements into the Gompers camp and they are now extremely angry because the Communists treat them just about the same as they do the Gompers official family. As a case in point the reaction of Mr. Thomas after reading this article will undoubtedly be:

THE DAILY WORKER is committing the sin of which I have often accused the Communists. It is attacking me—a liberal—when it could use its time and space to much better advantage in criticizing Gompers, Morgan, Rockefeller, the capitalist system and other evils.

Communists, however, depend not upon the good will of intellectuals or trade union officials but upon the needs of the masses of the workers expressed in organization and action to overthrow trade union and capitalist dictatorships. The Workers (Communist) Party of America has no interests separate and apart from the workingclass of America.

So apparent is this becoming that all those whose idea of solving the labor problem is to do something for the workers instead of arousing the workers to do something for themselves are either active or passive enemies of the Workers (Communist) Party and therefore of the whole workingclass.

THE VIEWS OF OUR READERS ON LIFE, LABOR, INDUSTRY, POLITICS

To The Daily Worker: Having some contact with Iowa and her problems, I feel duty-bound to point out to the Iowa Communists the possibilities for a real Farmer-Labor Party in their state.

The Communist in Iowa have the nucleus for an excellent Workers Party organization. Such an organization will not come into bloom, however, until these comrades have put themselves on the political map of their state at least to some degree and I believe that the Farmer-Labor movement offers them that opportunity.

Iowa is a state of 2,000,000 people, with a good number of fair-sized towns and cities well-linked up by railroads. Towns which can be considered in the nature of industrial centers are Council Bluffs, Missouri Valley, Sioux City, Mason City, Davenport, Burlington, and Cedar Rapids. All these towns have some degree of trade union organization, most of them have trade union papers.

The farming population of Iowa is regarded by capitalist politicians as "radical." They are ripe for a Farmer-Labor Party. They need to be told about the Farmer-Labor convention which will be held at St. Paul on the 17th of June. They must be urged to send delegates to that historic gathering of militant farmers and wage-earners.

All this offers wonderful opportunities for the Workers Party members in Iowa. I would therefore urge every party branch or member-at-large in the state to immediately get in touch with the Farmer-Labor League, 155 West Graham avenue, Council Bluffs, and assist that organization in its efforts to line up Iowa for the mass

class Farmer-Labor Party and the June 17th convention. It is an opportunity for Communists to show their colors.

TOM MATTHEWS.

I was happy to read in Wednesday's issue of the DAILY WORKER that Comrade O'Flaherty's brilliant column, "As We See It" will be back with us soon again. Another feature

that I would like to see once again on the first page of the DAILY WORKER is Fred Ellis' cartoons, which in my opinion are among the best that the American Communist movement has yet produced.

A paper such as the DAILY WORKER, to appeal to the broad mass of workers should try and add to its number of features, for these are the methods that will make the circulation grow. However, the few that it has must be retained and I feel that Ellis' cartoons are an important factor.

Fraternally yours,
SYLVAN A. POLLACK,
Organizer
Bronx English Branch Workers Party



Why Every Junior, Young Worker and Old Worker Should Be a Communist. By WILLIAM LURYE, Age 13. Marshfield Junior Group.

In the United States today more than two million workers are without jobs! Do you know what that means? Starvation and suffering not only to these workers but starvation and suffering to their children, starvation and suffering to the mothers of these children.

We have 1,200,000 farmers driven from the land into bankruptcy on account of the bitter exploitation of the capitalists. Are we going to stand for this? I say NO! We have suffered long enough, it is time something was done. What can we do? Well, I'm going to tell you.

ORGANIZE! Organize the juniors! Teach them to be strong and sturdy! Teach them to fight the capitalist public schools!

ORGANIZE the Young Workers! Teach them what's wrong in this system. Teach them to fight those big fat capitalists! Organize the old workers! Show them how they've suffered together with the Young Workers, the old for so many years. Bring them to Juniors! Put some spirit into them! Wake them! Teach them to fight those bullies with the big fat stomachs who

care for no one but themselves.

Altogether, juniors, young workers, old workers! Get behind the work and push! Help to establish the second workers and farmers government.

May Day.

By TILLIE L., Age 9.
May Day is Labor's International Holiday. "It is a day of struggle," that's what the juniors say. With that we mean that all comrades, little ones and big ones, come together and celebrate. They talk about all the things that happened, what the capitalists did, and what they did. Then they discuss what they should go on to do; and everybody feels good. The older comrades feel that if they work hard they will have a Workers' and Farmers' government; the juniors know that's why on May Day all the jun-better homes and real good times. That's what on May Day all the juniors should sell Young Comrades, get new members and help make bigger and better junior groups. The older comrades should do the same. Let's everyone get together, work hard and help make the Second Workers' and Farmers' government. Now, let's give three cheers for our great International Holiday.

Ready, let's go—rah-rah-rah!

Needle Trades' Convention Coming

The early part of May will see important conventions of the principal unions in the clothing industry; the Ladies' Garment Workers at Boston on the 5th; the Furriers at Chicago on the 12th, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers at Philadelphia, also on the 12th. Vital issues for progress will be fought for in all three conventions by the left-wing militants who have been waging continuous battle to keep the organizations in this industry in step with developments in industry and in political life.

In all three unions, as explained in detail by J. W. Johnstone, in the LABOR HERALD for May, the left wing workers have been meeting opposition from the right wing reactionaries, usually assisted by the union officials who, in some cases, like the Furriers and the I. L. G. W., have gone over completely to the yellow-Socialist—Abe Cahan reaction and waged a war of expulsions and sluggings against

the T. U. E. L. and the left generally. These fights will come to a head at the conventions. While the fight in the A. C. W. has so far not taken on the open and bitter character seen in the other unions, Comrade Johnstone explains fully in his excellent article on the needle trades, the definite danger signals which have appeared in the tendency of the A. C. W. administration to permit the Forward right wing gang to begin the same disruptive war against the left as has weakened and nearly wrecked the other unions.

Another test of the A. C. W. will be its action upon the call for June 17th, since the 1922 convention favored a class Labor Party, the militants will fight for these fine words to be put into deeds. The article in the May LABOR HERALD is indispensable to any militant who seeks to keep in touch with the latest developments in the labor movement.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

They installed Jess Smith in Daugherty's office, unknown to the latter, the people saw them drinking beer together, but so clever did the Communists work that Daugherty does not know to this day that Jess had a desk in his office. The Communists induced Daugherty to turn over the Department of Justice to the bootleggers who made a "little green house on K. St.," their headquarters. They prevailed on Daugherty and Jess Smith to withhold prosecution of a Japanese air craft company that robbed the government of \$3,000,000 after \$200,000 in bribe money went into the spacious pockets of Daugherty, Jess Smith and Co. The wicked Communists still bent on "destroying confidence in public officials as part of their plan to bring about the overthrow of this government by force and violence" induced Daugherty to violate a federal law against the interstate transportation of fight films, by having said pictures shown in the home of Edward McLean, Harding's boon companion, in the presence of Harding, Coolidge, Hughes, Hoover and other cabinet members, including Daugherty, thus bringing these "columns of Americanism" into disrepute and contempt and destroying public confidence in them.

One hundred and fourteen miners are entombed as the result of a mine explosion in West Virginia, the infamous coal baron-controlled state. Here are more casualties on the industrial battlefield; more sacrifices on the altar of capitalism. When the agent of an American trust is killed in Mexico, or China, notes are dispatched by the affronted American secretary of state, demanding satisfaction, and behind the note is the mailed fist. But the American government is silent when hundreds of workers are murdered thru the greed of the coal barons. It is cheaper to hire miners than to install safety devices. Labor is cheap. Labor leaders listen to "reason." Gompers says that relations between employers and employees were never better. And the murder goes on.

Charles Murphy, boss of Tammany Hall for many years, passed away. He made a fortune on "glucose" during the war. His enemies branded him "Glucose Charlie." His organization holds New York City in the hollow of its hand. It makes and un-makes mayors. It is supposedly democratic, but is on good terms with the local republican machine. They trade jobs who sit on the bench and send radicals to jail for not appreciating the beauties of American democracy. Much could be written about Tammany. It holds its power by denouncing the Tracton Trust, which it practically owns, and posing as progressive which it is. It secures the releases of criminals who are afterwards under an obligation to it. It is a little to the right of the Socialist Party, at times. The latter accused it of stealing most of its planks, the most important of which were a five-cent fare, sanitary public convenience stations and municipal graveyards. Now that Murphy is dead, the question is, "Who is to take his place?" Otherwise things are going along as usual. Merely the death of another political graft.

Another Murphy, initials M. J. for eight years director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, has been chosen Vice-President and Cashier of the Federation Bank of New York, it was announced by Peter J. Brady, President of the bank. Mr. Brady declared that Mr. Murphy brings a rich experience to the bank and an idealistic viewpoint. Mr. Brady is lacking considerably in the latter. He is supposed to be the power behind the Central Trades Assembly in New York, editor of the New York City Record and has a sumptuous suite of offices in the New York municipal building. He is president of the Allied Printing Trades Council and is the prime booster of Major George L. Berry, for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket. If things go bad with our labor leaders in the unions, they have their banks to fall back on. Why should they bother organizing any more workers? Banking is a more respectable, interesting and safer diversion.



The Poor Fish says, there shouldn't be so much criticism of Hoover for giving the salmon rights to the Alaska Packers' Association after all Hoover did to feed starving people during the war.