

# U. S. AIDED ANTI-SOVIET WAR

## Communists Score Big Victory In Germany

### BOLSHEVIKS WIN 60 SEATS IN ELECTION

#### German Lefts Quadruple Power In Reichstag

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
BERLIN, May 5.—Defeat of some of the features of the Morgan-Dawes plan is seen as the result of the German elections Sunday in which Communists and anti-Dawes nationalists made gains and the coalition forces lost many seats.

While the Marx-Stresemann government has a majority of seats it will be unable to muster the two-thirds vote to put thru the railroad amendment necessary to the transferring of the government transportation system to private interests.

An Anti-Labor Coalition.  
There is even doubt whether the other proposals can be put thru. The various parties in the coalition government are at variance with each other over details. They are united by their fear of the proletariat rather than by a common program.

The latest tabulations give Communists 60 seats, tripling their power since the last election; Socialists 98, a loss of nearly half their seats; nationalists 80.

Socialist Losses.  
For the Marx-Stresemann coalition the returns give Reichstag seats as follows: Folkspol, 35; democrats, 30; centrists, 61; folkists, 33; Hanoverian, 4, and the undecided Bavarian folks, 20.

The losses of the socialists were just as marked as the gains of the Communists.

Communist Growth Terrifying.  
"Terrifying growth of the Communists," as the Marx-Stresemann government calls it, is the outstanding feature of the Sunday elections now being tabulated.

Sixty Reichstag seats were won by the revolutionary party in spite of Fascist repression in the industrial districts. The Communist victories—on a revolutionary campaign—portend a tremendous revolutionary sentiment among the workers.

Big Socialist Losses.  
While the Communist strength jumped from three to sixty, the Socialist party fell from 180 to 84, the latter figure representing Social Democrats and Independents.

Communist growth came from the industrial workers largely and is looked on gloomily by commercial leaders of Germany and by diplomatic representatives of France, America and other nations supporting the Dawes plan.

It is feared by the Entente representatives that the financial stability that is needed to put thru the steady collections from Germany that the Dawes plan calls for, will be marred by the unrestful condition indicated by the Communist growth.

Communist Enthusiasm.  
Communist enthusiasm election day brought disquiet to these conservatives. In Berlin, where Frau Ruth Fischer and Emil Eichhorn, were elected with other Communists, the revolutionists came in force to the polling places to prevent election frauds, they announced.

In many industrial towns of Saxony in control.

The Marx coalition government is on a flatter foundation than before. Its 260 seats are distributed among Socialists, Democrats, Catholics and People's party, with many points of difference between them, united only by their weakness, fear and hatred of the Communists.

On the other hand the opposition, consisting of 180 votes, is at sword's points between itself. The Communists have nothing in common with the reactionary nationalists or the Fascists. But the Communists are a disciplined block with a definite revolutionary program and have the backing of Communist parties of the world in their official proposals.

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## PULLMAN STRIKE SPREADS!

### GARMENT CONVENTION GREET'S STRIKERS BUT SIGMAN ATTACKS EXPELLED LEFT WING MILITANTS

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, May 5.—With a burst of applause the delegates to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union assembling in convention today sent a telegram of cheer and greetings to the Chicago strikers.

The telegram of greetings followed a parade thru the streets of Boston. The police allowed the paraders to carry no slogans but when the march ended Mayor James Curley presented the keys of the city to the delegates whom he wants to line up for Al Smith.

Sigman Attacks Militants.  
In contrast to the spirit of solidarity shown by the delegates, President Sigman, in his opening speech, launched into a bitter attack on the left wingers, characterizing their actions as treason and thanking God for the wisdom of the general executive board, which sustained their expulsion.

The issue of the expelled militants has swamped every other issue before the convention. Every one is talking about it. Over forty delegates have been contested, the international's machine planning to retain power by disfranchising duly elected strikers the other day.

Strikers say that Hymen's former associates in the Chicago Dressmakers' Manufacturers' organization will have to give up their open shop ideas if they want to get ready for the summer rush.

Some of the strikers have been carrying on useful educational work among their fellow workers against the overtime evil.

They are pointing out that unemployment prevails in the garment industry and that as long as a single worker is out of a job overtime is treason to the working class.

As strikers return to work in settled shops they are more and more refusing to work overtime.

## MINNESOTA MEN PULLING STRONG FOR JUNE 17TH

### Farmer-Laborites Say June Meet Is Right

By NORMAN TALLENTIRE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
HIBBING, Min., May 5.—Two hundred enthusiastic Farmer-Laborites, representing all sections of the Eighth congressional district of Minnesota, met in Masonic Hall, North Hibbing, yesterday and unanimously endorsed the June 17 convention to be held in St. Paul.

The action followed a statement by William Mahoney, chairman of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Federation, showing the relative merits of the June and July conventions. Mahoney clearly stated the objections of certain Minnesota representatives to the June convention.

Nevertheless the delegates were firm in their support of June 17, and the opinion was freely expressed that in this instance the men of Washington were wrong and the judgment of the Farmer-Labor movement in Minnesota was correct.

It was reported to the meeting that the Benton county convention has also endorsed June 17 in its session yesterday afternoon.

## Striking Coal Miners Compel Bosses To Sign New Wage Scale

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 5.—Forty thousand coal miners in the southwest on strike since April 1st, returned to their jobs today under a wage agreement reached by a joint committee of operators and miners, Saturday night.

The agreement provides for renewal of the 1923 wage scale for three years.

Welders and bench-finishers walked out of the Pullman plant in a unit yesterday and joined the strike of the riveters, buckers, reamers and heaters.

Some of the inside finishers have been laid off and they declare that there has been almost no work for the past two weeks.

The officials of the Pullman Company are seriously concerned about stopping the spread of the strike, and according to the report of one of the general foremen to pickets, the officials have practically decided that a general lockout and shutdown is the only way for them to smash the union and get their men back.

The foreman said that the strike was 100 per cent effective, and not a car had left the plant. He told pickets that the company officials considered a two-weeks' lockout would bring all the men back at the reduced wages.

## AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS' STRIKE GAINS

### Call Big Mass Meeting For Wednesday Night

Amalgamated Food Workers are confident of victory in their fight to organize the Greek restaurants of Chicago and smash the 12 to 14-hour day and the seven-hour week.

Two restaurants have already signed the union terms, said Organizer John Stewart of the Amalgamated. They are the "Vivian," at 2346 Lawrence avenue, and the "Cosy Lunch," at 2426 Lincoln avenue.

The strike is expected to spread this morning to four more restaurants, and Stewart believes that the movement started May Day will shortly change the entire face of the Greek restaurant industry, which has been entirely unorganized until now.

Daily Worker Girls Picket.  
Active picketing is going on in the four struck restaurants in the north end of Chicago—the Pomeroy, at 1120 Argyle street; the Elroy, at Lawrence avenue and the "L"; the Carvell's, 1149 Wilson avenue, and the Elite, 1037 Wilson avenue.

The Greek Federation of the Workers Party has been assisting in the picketing, supplying pickets from visitors from out of town who were here at a party conference.

Girl pickets from the office of the DAILY WORKER took active strike work on also. The DAILY WORKER picket front is now running from Pullman on the South Side to the struck restaurants on the North.

Mass Meetings Tomorrow.  
Six arrests of pickets have been made to date. The last one, Monday, was of John Colvas. All demand jury trials when arraigned in the Sheffield avenue station.

Tomorrow night a big mass meeting of strikers will be held at the union headquarters at 214 N. State st., at which many of the thousands of unorganized workers in Greek restaurants will be present.

Oil Doesn't Bother Texans.  
DALLAS, Tex., May 5.—Returns today from Texas precinct conventions showed William Gibbs McAdoo leading Senator Underwood by four to one for Texas' choice for the Democratic presidential nomination. Governor Pat M. Neff was running a poor third.

Booze Pact Signed by King.  
LONDON, May 5.—King George has signed the 12-mile treaty agreement with the United States, and Great Britain is ready to exchange ratifications, it was learned today.

## WELDERS AND BENCHMEN IN NEW REVOLT

### Workers Do Not Fear Lockout Threats

The most important convention ever held in this country, and the one in which the workers have the greatest opportunity to mobilize their strength, and to demonstrate their real power, will meet in the city of St. Paul on June 17.

The convention to which I refer will be composed of men and women representing all that is real in the great movement of farmers and workers for the formation of a nation-wide farmer-labor party. The convention will be an expression of the masses who are dissatisfied with both of the two old political parties, the masses whose eyes have been opened by a long succession of political and economic events crowned by the most recent terrific exposures of the crooked work of the highest government officials of both the Republican and the Democratic parties.

The recent exposures have aroused the people of toil as they have never been aroused before. Now more than ever before they can understand that there is no hope for the toilers who produce the nation's wealth as long as the great financial interests of the country own and control both of the two old parties.

I believe that we should unite, in this coming convention at St. Paul on June 17, all of the forces of the farmer-labor movement. Let us no longer be slaves to the scheming politicians who represent the enemies of our kind. The convention of farmers and workers on June 17 is the golden opportunity for the workers of the city and the toilers of the farm to assert themselves independently of the class which exploits them.

Years of experience have clearly shown that the two old parties, alternating in power, but serving the same masters, are keeping the working class in poverty and misery. We are denied our rights of American citizens. There is no justice for the poor under the present system. The courts are used against the workers and in the interest of the employing class. The power of the government has always been used to assist the rich against the poor, and it will continue so to be used as long as the employing class sits secure in political power.

It is to be hoped that labor from all parts of the nation will rally to the cause with delegations which truly represent them in this most important gathering. The convention bids fair to go down in history as marking the beginning of a new day for the men and women who earn their living by the sweat of their brow.

The great Farmer-Labor Party, uniting all of the serious elements of the farmer-labor movement now existing in this country—the great party which we hope will come out of this convention—will stand for those principles upon which many had fondly thought this American republic was originally founded, but their eyes have been widely opened in recent times in that respect.

The call for the St. Paul convention flames as a beacon light, streaming its golden rays down the otherwise darkened pathway of the future. Let it be the brilliant light on the road that leads to final emancipation of the workers of this entire nation. Let us all join hands and make this convention of the farmers and workers on June 17 a grand and glorious success.

Pickets More Active.  
The pickets were more active than ever yesterday, and in addition to patrolling about the Pullman works met the trains coming in and warned prospective workers of the strike. A new delegation of workers was scheduled (Continued on page 2)

## OIL AND STEEL MOST POWERFUL ELEMENTS IN FINANCIAL SUPERSTATE SAYS FRENCH WOMAN AT PEACE MEET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 4.—International financiers were roundly denounced as the real causes of wars by speakers at the congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom which was devoted to a discussion of the economic aspects of the new international order.

Oil and steel groups are the most powerful elements in the financial superstate which controls the political movements of all nations, Mme Marguerite Dumont of France told the congress. Madame Dumont said that the "superstate of oil is already starting friction between the United States and England" and that the struggle between France and Germany for the Ruhr is really a battle of two international industrial groups for control of its steel.

The recent revolution in Mexico was laid by Mme. Dumont at the doors of the Royal Dutch Shell and Standard Oil Companies.

Frau Yella Hertaka of Austria urged that the small tradesmen of the world be reorganized into co-operative bodies to combat the crushing power of the great international financiers.

Immediate steps to dissolve "the unholy alliance between cannon and capital" was urged by Miss Emily Balch, representing the American section of the congress.

## NEW FACTS SHOW SUPPORT TO KOLCHAK AND FAILURE IN DRIVE FOR YUDENITCH

The DAILY WORKER is today publishing additional correspondence from Washington showing how the United States not only aided the anti-Soviet War thru supporting the Yudenitch armies in Western Europe, but how the government also gave aid to the Kolchak attack on the Soviets in the Far East.

These startling facts have found no place in the daily capitalist press. It is the kind of news that the employers' sheets refuse to print. These are the facts that show the United States did not enter the world war to "make the world safe for democracy" but that the sole object of the Washington-Wall Street alliance during and after the war was to make the United States the strongest imperialist power on the face of the earth. Read and be convinced:

### A HOOVER ATTACK THAT FAILED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 5.—"You'd have been the biggest American in Europe, if this thing had gone over; it was just your hard luck that stopped the success of Yudenitch and the fall of the Reds. If you had won, nothing would have been too good for you."

This was the view of Capt. James V. Martin's aid to Yudenitch, expressed to him in Helsingfors by Thornwell Haynes, American special commissioner, according to Capt. Martin, who commanded the Shipping Board vessel "Lake Fray" when she delivered motor trucks, gasoline, machine oil, and food supplies to Yudenitch in Reval, early in September, 1919. For the delivery of these motor trucks and this food, Yudenitch decorated Martin with the cross of the Order of St. Stanislaus.

Captain Martin has consented to tell the readers of The DAILY WORKER, in an exclusive interview, further details of the participation of the American Relief Administration, under Herbert Hoover, and the United States Shipping Board, and the big business coterie that surrounded Woodrow Wilson during and after the war, in the Yudenitch attack upon (Continued on Page 2.)

## UNITED STATES SOLD BIG LOT OF RIFLES AND AMUNITION TO NOTORIOUS ANTI-SOVIET KOLCHAK

By LAURENCE TODD

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Sale of 198,833 rifles and 13,594,026 rounds of ammunition by the American government to Admiral Kolchak under a contract dated July 30, 1919, "for delivery in Siberia," was disclosed in an official report by Secretary of War Weeks to the Senate, in answer to a resolution asking for precedents for his sale of war supplies to Mexico.

Not only does Weeks cite the precedent of the sale of rifles and ammunition to Kolchak, but he offers in evidence a letter from Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk, to Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, dated July 11, 1919, to prove that President Wilson knew all about the deal and gave his sanction. Wilson required, however, that no official recognition of Kolchak should go with the act of supplying him with arms on easy credit.

The Senate resolution of March 20, 1924, asked Weeks for details of the sale of arms to Mexico, and also for copies of all questions he had secured from the law officers of the Government to justify his action; also "a complete and detailed list of all precedents concerning the transfer to foreign governments, or factions, for money, of arms and munitions of the United States."

Weeks replied that he never requested the formal opinion of the law officer of his department in regard to the Mexican sale, and as to precedents he submitted a list which comprised only three incidents—a loan of 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition, during the Cuban rebellion of 1906 to the firm of Hartley, "under telegraphic instructions from President Roosevelt;" the sale of rifles and artillery by Austria to the Confederate States of America in 1861, and the following: "July 11 and July 25, 1919, sale under contract dated July 30, 1919, to Russia (Kolchak Government) of 198,833 rifles and 13,594,026 rounds of ammunition, for delivery in Siberia."

Attached as an exhibit was this letter: "State Department, Washington, July 11, 1919. "My dear Mr. Secretary: On June 27, 1919, I asked the Mission at Paris whether I could assure you and any others concerned, that the announcement to support Kolchak meant that we could work on a credit basis with 10 per cent initial cash payment in putting supplies at the disposal of the Omsk Government."

"Mr. McCormick telegraphed me July 2, 1912, that he had shown my telegram to the President, who saw no objection to our dealing openly with representatives of the Omsk Government, nor to the proposed financial arrangements, provided that in both cases there is no formal or diplomatic recognition of the Omsk Government. "I should be very glad if you will let me know what arrangements, if any, you may come to in regard to furnishing supplies to the government of Admiral Kolchak thru Mr. Znamensky or any other representative of that government now in this country. I think if we are going to do anything at all it must be soon. "I am enclosing copy of my telegram and Mr. McCormick's reply. I am, my dear Mr. Baker, Very sincerely yours, (Signed) Frank L. Polk.

"Enclosures: Telegram to the Mission, dated June 27, 1919; telegram from the Mission dated July 1; and telegram from the George Washington, at sea, dated July 2, 1919."

Anxious to Aid Bandits.  
The McCormick who was at President Wilson's elbow was Vance McCormick of Pennsylvania, national committee man and friend of Mitchell Palmer.

In the list of legal opinions dealing with sale of war supplies is one dated July, 1919, holding that arms and munitions acquired prior to the entry of the United States into the war could be sold to others than the Allied governments. This would appear to have been produced in sympathy with the warning from the State Department's acting chief—"I think if we are going to do anything at all it must be soon." A list of offers of purchase of American war supplies is also given, with this report. It shows that the Russian contract called for delivery of 200,000 rifles—"Russian 7.62," but that only the number quoted above were delivered. The purchase price was \$5,552,399. A separate sale of 100 denaturing fuses, for \$290, to "Russia" is recorded for Sept. 25, 1919. No indication is given as to whether these were supplied for the blowing up of railway bridges and stations during the retreat of the Whites in Siberia.

# PRESIDENT OF CUBA TRIES TO GO INTO BATTLE

## Government Anxious For Peace With Rebels

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
HAVANA, Cuba, May 5.—For the first time in the history of Cuba's internal troubles and revolutions a president has gone to a front of actual fighting. President Zayas has arrived at Cienfuegos to investigate personally the insurrection. It is said that the government is very anxious to make peace with the rebels and is ready to grant amnesty to all rebel forces.

Because of the president's order suspending the two leading papers of Havana, El Sol, a morning paper, and El Herald, another very influential daily, it is hard to get accurate news. Most of the news sent to the United States so far has passed thru the hands of such agents of the Zayas government as, for example, the high officials of the United Railways of Havana.

Meanwhile fighting is proceeding with intensity in several sections of the mountainous country. Federico Laredo Bru, a veteran of the Cuban war of independence, is one of the leaders of the rebels. Aldo Baroni, director of the newspaper El Herald, which has recently been very outspoken in its opposition to the Zayas administration and has been waging a strong propaganda campaign in behalf of an independent Latin-American movement as against American aggression, has just been ordered expelled from the country as "a pernicious person."

The government is counting on the American stock of ammunition and arms to crush the revolt, if the rebels refuse to surrender. Despite its repeated statements that the outbreak is insignificant and not widespread, the authorities fear its possible developments.

A proclamation just issued by the National Association of Veterans that "the definite hour of action and of sacrifice has come," is especially disquieting to the government.

Reserve Battalion of Rail Workers.  
MILES CITY, Mont., May 5.—A military reserve battalion of railway men is to be formed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway under the reserve act. The trainmaster appointed commanding officer is receiving applications from ex-service men for vacancies.

# LORD BALFOUR TELLS AMERICAN CAPITALISTS TO FOLLOW BRITISH EXAMPLE IN REDUCING LABOR COSTS

By LELAND OLDS.

(Federated Press Industrial Editor).

Reduction of American labor costs as the price of success in meeting foreign competition or else three to four years of industrial depression is Sir Arthur Balfour's diagnosis of the industrial situation in the United States in an interview given to a leading business journal. Balfour pointed out that the high protective tariff was impairing America's ability to sell its products in world trade.

"We have nothing to fear from American competition," he said, "except in certain specialized lines such as automobiles. Your cost of production is too high. You have too many luxuries and you pay your labor as much per day as we do per week."

He declared that the apparent prosperity of American industry would not last, adding, "You are filling the demands of your local markets which, since the war, have been dormant. Your prosperity may continue for some time—say 18 months, but not much longer."

Balfour thinks it will take several years of depression to teach America the remedy. In England, he said, they experienced just such a trade paralysis and are just beginning to wake up to the fact that the only remedy is to cut labor costs.

This is a clear forecast of what labor has to expect from the capitalist fight for world markets. Successive reductions in British wages have brought many primary producers to a level scarcely 50 per cent above pre-war while the cost of living ranges about 80 per cent above that level. In other words, the pre-war standard of living of the British working class has been seriously impaired.

This impairment of the wage earner's living standard in the interest of a commercial empire is nothing new to British history. Frank Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank, in his book, "What Happened to Europe," describes the stunted population of English manufacturing centers as due to the "red ink overdraft" which British industry has made on its physique of her citizens in order to compete for foreign markets.

Balfour expects this fatal policy to move across the Atlantic to the United States where previously the sacrifice of working class well-being has been in the interest of building domestic industrial capacity to a point where foreign markets became a necessity. And as Balfour is president of the Associated British Cham-

bers as well as manager of one of England's foremost tool steel works, his analysis merits consideration.

## Negroes Are Told They Must Fight For Their Rights

(By The Federated Press)

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 5.—"You do not pull together and fight for your rights," Congressman L. C. Dyer, author of the anti-lynching bill, told a mass meeting of Negroes in Brooklyn, called to protest against curtailment of their constitutional rights. Though statistics show lynchings are on the decline because they are bad advertising for the South, "we have no accurate accounts of lynchings," Walter F. White, secretary, National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People, maintained. About \$500 was raised at the meeting for the association.

## Negroes Step Over Bar.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 5.—The Ararat Temple of the Shrine attempted to draw the color line at its annual carnival last week. Such a stunt is specially raw since the carnival was located at 15th and Paseo streets, in the heart of the Black Belt, and the residents complain that the noise prevents them from sleeping. The Negroes, after peacefully protesting and tendering payment, grew impatient, brushed aside the attendants and went in free. They were so sore that they refused to leave till after midnight, and the management did not dare to try to eject them or close.

## Mines in Bad Shape.

BILLINGS, Mont., May 5.—Montana and North Dakota coal mines are in bad shape with no demand for coal, according to District President Joseph Bosone of the miners' union. In North Dakota only a few small open shop mines employing two to five men each are in operation.

# STRIKING MINERS APPEAL TO FEED, CLOTHE FAMILIES

## 22 Months' Fight Has Made Need Great

OHLEY, W. Va., May 5.—Contributions of clothing and canned foods are sorely needed here to help the striking miners who have been out against the coal operators for 22 months. Most of the men have large families of children of all ages and are virtually enslaved by the company because of their debts.

An appeal has been sent out by the Eastern Committee in the name of the United Mine Workers of America, Local Union No. 1425, for aid and donations of clothing, shoes, and canned goods. All contributions should be sent directly and immediately to Mr. Bell, Ohley, W. Va., who will see to their equitable distribution among the needy miners' families.

## Packed Hall Greet May Day Speakers In Warren, Ohio

By MRS. TYNE KUUTTILA.

WARREN, Ohio, May 5.—This year's May Day celebration turned out to be one of the largest mass meetings held here for a long time. The hall was packed with people. The program was very good, including speeches, poems, songs, and a play named "The Red General." The main speakers of the evening were Max Lerner of Cleveland and John Karhu of Warren, who spoke in the Finnish language. The Finnish orchestra of the Workers Party branch here, furnished the music for the evening and after the meeting, played for the dance. Many May Day buttons were sold.

## JAMAICA RACE TRACK, N. Y.

May 5.—Harry F. Sinclair's champion Zev was beaten in his first appearance here yesterday by St. James in the feature event of the opening of the local racing season. The race was three-quarters of a mile. Dwinlin was third.

# Pullman Strike Spreads

(Continued from Page 1).

to arrive on the 5 p. m. train from Davenport, Iowa, and the pickets planned to meet the men as they came in.

One of the strikers visited 84 business men in Pullman and Roseland before 10 a. m. yesterday morning to sell them the DAILY WORKER and inform them of the mass meeting which was held last night. He, and other strikers, encouraged all the business men of the town to come out to the meeting and get the facts of the strike and the causes.

John Holmgren, general vice-president of the carmen's union, said that the Chicago Federation had promised support to the strikers, offered speakers and introductions to local unions to help secure financial aid.

A couple of drunken plain clothes men were seen by the DAILY WORKER reporter as they reeled up to a two-seated Ford, Illinois license 80-113, and tax tag 65 from Bolton, Ill., remove two bottles of whisky, drink, and then stagger down the street toward Calumet Lake. One of the employment managers saw the men and remarked to pickets standing near:

"Gee whiz, those fellows are drunk!"

Pickets were alarmed and thought that the drunken dicks might start firing indiscriminately. The cops that slugged Sam Green of the Young Workers League were again at their station by the employment office, and tried to discourage the strikers from picketing there. They grabbed to the men about the account of their dirty beating up and arresting of Green when he had finished selling his papers.

## Green, Spynow Tried May 8.

Sam Green, arrested for "disorderly conduct" in front of the employment gate last week, demanded a jury trial, and his case will come up on May 8 with that of Nick Spynow, in the Municipal Court, Branch 38, 8555 Exchange Avenue. Green gave the DAILY WORKER further details of his arrest. "I had been selling papers in front of the employment gate at 110th street," said Green, "and was calling, 'Read all about the Pullman strike in the DAILY WORKER.' Several machine loads of workers had driven up from St. Louis and from Cleveland, Ohio, and O'Leary, the employment manager, came out and gave them the glad hand.

## Green Tells of Slugging.

"When the men heard me call out about the strike they bought papers, and finding out for the first time there was a strike on, refused to accompany O'Leary into the plant. I sold these men my last papers, and was standing talking to John Harvey of the Young Workers League. Emil Mertz, plain clothes slugger No. 2077, and Frank O'Keefe, No. 3547, had been sitting in their flivver watching the employment gate. They seemed angered that the DAILY WORKER had turned the out-of-town workers away. The men swooped down on me and one of them slugged me three times over the head. 'I'll teach you to make fun of me,' he yelled. The men grabbed me, pulled me down

# N. Y. WOMEN WILL PARADE; DEMAND HOUSING RELIEF

## Want City To Build Houses For Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, May 5.—Under the direction of the United Council of Workingclass Women, New York workers' wives will march on the City Hall, May 17th, in a demonstration parade, demanding that the city build houses and rent them to workers at cost. The marchers will assemble at Rutgers Square at 1:30 p. m. on May 17th and move in formation from there to the City Hall.

Over fifty affiliated organizations are supporting the demonstration planned by the United Council of Workingwomen and it is expected that the march will be memorable in the number of participants.

Preliminary Meetings Planned. Open air meetings preparatory to the great demonstration, are to be held by the Council, as follows:

Wednesday, May 7.—Upper East Side and West Side.

Friday, May 9.—Coney Island and Negro Section in West Harlem.

Saturday, May 10.—Harlem, Yorkville, Williamsburgh and Brownsville.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, May 13, 14, 15, 16.—Lower East Side.

Speakers will address the residents from trucks at various points en route and literature will be distributed. The aim of the Council of Workingclass Women and their parade will be explained to the women and a call for aid issued.

The United Council sent out a resolution on housing and the demonstration to various labor organizations of New York. The council asked endorsement of the resolution and whatever contributions can be made to help out the work. The resolution is:

## Resolution Sent for Approval.

"Whereas, the rent laws passed in 1920 and the recent extension of these laws have afforded no relief from the intolerable situation in which the workers find themselves, and

"Whereas, the tax exemption did not relieve the great mass of workers who cannot pay \$20 a room in the newly-built tax exempt houses, and

"Whereas, the workers are still compelled to live in unsanitary and dangerous fire-traps,

"Therefore, be it RESOLVED that we endorse the demand of the United Council of Workingclass Women for CITY BUILT HOUSES TO BE RENTED TO WORKERS AT COST, and

Be it further resolved, that we heartily support the DEMONSTRATION arranged by the United Council of Workingclass Women to be held on Saturday afternoon, May 17th, 1924 in PROTEST to the miserable conditions that endanger the morale, health and very life of the workers."

This is to be signed by the name of the organization, date of meeting, place of meeting, number of members, and approved by the secretary.

Contributions should be sent to Kate Gitlow, secretary, United Council of Workingclass Women, 125 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Information can be obtained at this office between 2 and 4 every day except Saturday and Sunday.

# More Facts About War On Russia

(Continued from page 1)

## Russia.

Tells of "Gigantic Conspiracy."

"It happens," Martin began, "that I am the only licensed aviator in the United States who is also a licensed maritime navigating officer. I shall review for you in a separate interview the gigantic conspiracy under which the pioneer airmen of the United States were shut out of participation in the aircraft building program when the United States went into the war. It is sufficient just now to say that big financial groups drove me out of the country, and stopped my work in France and England after those governments had welcomed my help. I was tired and harassed, and I came home and took command of a Shipping Board vessel, the Lake Fray, and sailed to Hamburg with one of the first cargoes of flour to reach Germany after the armistice. Then I went down to Bordeaux, and was loading a cargo of shells to be returned home, when there came a cable from Amshibo, the code name for the Shipping Board, London office, telling me that I was to unload and go into the service of the American Relief Administration, the ARA, carrying supplies from there to Reval.

"This astonished and dismayed me, because just at that time I had assurances from Mr. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, that a special investigation of my aircraft fraud charges was about to be started. So I protested, pointing out that there were twelve Board vessels in Bordeaux harbor equally well prepared to go to Reval. It cost \$63,000 just to unload the Lake Fray. But the orders stood, and I obeyed, when my request for a transfer was denied.

On "Hoover's" Orders. "From Hoover's office in Paris, came the order, brought down by messenger, and confirmed by telegraph, that I should load the remaining supplies at St. Nazaire and Bassens, and I did so. The telegrams and letters were signed 'Hoover.' When further orders arrived, that I take with me Gen. Ernest Wahl and certain other agents of the Russian Northwestern Army, which was the Yudenitch force, as well as Maj. Morse and three non-commissioned officers of the American air force, I felt that the carrying of the Russian soldiers was a violation of international maritime laws, and I appealed to the London office of the Shipping Board for confirmation. I took these precautions in order to make sure that I was following the policy of the administration.

"My orders from Hoover's Paris office were not merely confirmed by the London office of the Shipping Board; they were amplified. I was instructed to 'extend unusual courtesies' to Gen.

Wahl of the Russian general staff and certain other representatives of the Northwestern army. Moreover, I was to accept any instructions from Hoover.

"And so, with the goods aboard, and bills of lading sent down by courier from Paris duly signed, I sailed from Bassens in August, and at the end of that month reached Reval. My Russian guests were treated as well as was possible, considering the fact that mine was not a passenger vessel. Gen. Wahl importuned me to hasten the voyage in order that the motor trucks might be put into service as quickly as possible. Yudenitch could not move until he had them.

U. S. Trained Yudenitch Men. "The status of Maj. Morse and his subordinates seemed to be that they were on leave, and were loaned to the ARA. They wore their uniforms, and were accepted as army officers. When they reached Reval they took charge of the delivery of the motor trucks and supplies to Yudenitch, working with Gen. Ianoff and Gen. Wahl. The Americans then trained a lot of Yudenitch's men in the operation and repair of the machines, and in fact, constituted themselves as experts in the motor service of the Yudenitch army until it started into Russia.

"All thru this stage of the affair I had listened to Wahl's requests and urgings of speed. I had taken extra marine hazards in changing my sailing course so as to arrive sooner than was first expected. I thought I knew the meaning of the order that I show these Russians special courtesies. For this help I was decorated. I have telegrams from Yudenitch and Ianoff, in Russian and in English, showing that they appreciated my attitude.

British Labor Blocks Plot. "But another part of the inter-Alled conspiracy to overthrow the Soviet government in Russia had in the meanwhile gone wrong. British airplanes and tanks were to have been furnished by Winston Churchill, and the outcry by British labor had prevented his doing this. So it was proposed to me that I take a commission to go down to Danzig and buy a lot of German planes and guns, and bring them up to Reval. The money to pay for them was to be sent from England to the Anskilda Bank in Stockholm, and by them transferred to a Berlin bank.

"I had to deliver food supplies in Danzig anyhow, and this looked like a good chance to serve the policy of my government. But I wanted to be sure of the policy. I saw Gen. Goff of the British army, who was known in the Baltic region at that time as the spokesman for Allied and American policy toward Russia and Ger-

many. A Russian colonel came to me with detailed specifications of my needs, and plans for meeting them. There was then held a conference at which were present Yudenitch, Ianoff, the minister of finance and Gen. Goff. The latter was to get the consent of the British government for the purchase of these war supplies in Germany.

## Orders to Aid Yudenitch.

"Captain Miller, representing the ARA in Reval, confirmed to me the favorable policy of the American government toward Yudenitch, as had Wahl and Goff. Besides, I had had specific orders to deliver my original cargo to the Russian Northwestern army. I communicated with Thorne-well Haynes in Helsingfors, and he said: 'Obviously, your latest orders were to aid this movement.'

"I decided to make the attempt to bring planes to Yudenitch. But I reserved the right, in my correspondence with Ianoff, to cease my activities at any moment that I had information of a reversal of the attitude of my government. Gen. Goff's naval fleet commander gave me special permission to go thru to Danzig, and I went.

"Everything moved on schedule, as far as making the purchases was concerned, but the money failed to arrive. We learned afterward that some of the English banks intrigued to prevent the transmission of the money from the London bank where it had been placed. I do not know who deposited it there—whether any government provided it or whether private persons found the money. In any case, it did not come, and at last, in desperation, I sailed back to Reval and reported the fact.

## Yudenitch Officers Tear Hair.

"Yudenitch's officers tore their hair, when they got into conference. Cables were sent to England. Then it was assured that the cash, \$5,000,000, would be forwarded, and again I sailed to Danzig, but was held there. Von der Goltz, the German commander whose force was to have assisted Yudenitch, had suddenly marched against the Letts, and set up a Latvian government of his own. The British issued an order of blockade. Yudenitch was forced to move toward Petrograd with such equipment as he had. He got nearly into Petrograd before the Red army stopped him, and then his troops dissolved.

"I sailed to Finland later, and then was ordered to Riga. I got in thru the shallow northern passage, and was under shell fire in the battle across the river there between the Letts and Bermont, the associate of Von der Goltz. Then I proceeded to London.

"After I had started to secure the airplanes for Yudenitch, a report hos-

tile to me was sent in by one Leach, who was a sort of spy for the ARA. They proposed to relieve me of my command, and Leach quoted in one report a statement by Gen. Wahl that it would be unsafe for me to return in command of my ship to testify at any trial of myself.

"When I got to London they locked up my crew for a week as they were criminals, and after I had been removed from command, I was summoned before a special board consisting of Capt. Blake and Capt. Scott, Capt. Haynes, chairman, and Anderson, attorney for the Shipping Board, with representatives of the American embassy, naval and military attaches and lawyers for the army. Just as we were getting under way with the inquiry, a messenger from War Minister Winston Churchill arrived, to ask me to meet Churchill at the House of Commons that afternoon. Pemberton Billings, M. P., was Churchill's intermediary.

## Churchill the "Brains."

"That message acted like a damper on the proceedings. They adjourned until next morning. I had a long talk with Churchill, who questioned me as to conditions in the Baltic countries since the fate of the Yudenitch expedition had been sealed. He was clearly the brains of the whole venture, and he wanted to know why it had failed.

"Next morning I went back to my investigation, but the officers were not there. I hunted up one after another, but each denied any responsibility for the business. They were not interested. It had all been a mistake.

## War on Russia.

"Did the American government make war on the Soviet Russian government? That is a legal point. Certainly they sent aid to the enemies of the Soviets. And the Finnish army, which waited on the border to move into Russia as soon as Yudenitch had taken Petrograd, stayed out because Yudenitch did not conquer the ground directly in front of them and ask them to come in as his guests, to 'restore order.' If Yudenitch had been able to capture that narrow belt of ground, he would have had 180,000 well-equipped Finns at his disposal, and Finland would have been upheld at Paris and in London in the claim that she had not made war on Russia, but had merely responded to an invitation from the Russian government of Yudenitch and Kolchak and Denikin.

"If that English bank had sent the money, I would have delivered that cargo of airplanes in time. Yudenitch would probably have taken Petrograd. I don't believe I would have been called before a board in London."

# GARMENT CONVENTION MEETS

(Continued From Page 1.)

delegates. With a large proportion of the delegates coming from local unions demanding reinstatement, the international is likely to fail.

## Democratic Politicians.

There was some resentment among the delegates at the way President Sigman turned over the convention platform to a Democratic politician.

Mayor Curley's speech was like a Democratic rally. His friends who sat in the audience boosted him for governor, and Curley in return boosted Governor Al Smith of New York for president.

Then President Sigman announced that Al Smith would address the convention.

## "REINSTATEMENT" THE ISSUE

(By The Federated Press)

BOSTON, May 5.—Expulsion of members of the Trade Union Educational league from the union locals by officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union is one of the controversial issues before delegates to the biennial convention of the union in session in Boston. A labor party and alliance with the conference for progressive political action convention in Cleveland; adoption of a union label; release of political prisoners; action against injunctions, the Ku Klux Klan, the Fascism are other matters before the convention. Revision of the union's constitution has been recommended by the executive board.

## No Dual Unionism.

Charges of dual unionism are denied by the expelled members and others who point to their long and active membership in the union and their election to joint boards by the rank and file as proof of their loyalty and value to the I. L. G. W. They charge the officials with conservatism and fear of a militant program for amalgamation, a class labor party, and workers' control thru the shop delegate plan. Their expulsion was brought about by autocratic methods of the international officials in def-

ance of the rank and file, they claim.

## N. Y., Phila., Chicago.

New York local 22, 1, and 9, Philadelphia cloak joint board and local 15, and Chicago locals and joint board are listed in the executive board's report as important units controlled or partly controlled by league members before the expulsions. Of the New York local 22 board of 24 members, 19 were expelled last September. Two Chicago board members were put out in August, and later 11 members who led in the protest against that action. When Philadelphia locals 2 and 15 refused to obey the expulsion order, both locals were outlawed by the international officials who formed new locals.

The union officials, who maintained last summer that no real bullets were fired at William Z. Foster at the Chicago protest-expulsion meeting of garment workers, have modified that stand in their biennial report. They say the shooting is "among the great unsolved mysteries of the age." Federated Press and Chicago police reports stated that bullet holes were visible in the Carmen's hall ceiling.

As a substitute for the amalgamation program of the T. U. E. L., a federation of five needle trades unions was started by the I. L. G. W. and Amalgamated Clothing workers last September. The I. L. G. W. officials report to the convention that "nothing practical has been accomplished."

# HENRY FORD'S CANDIDATE, CALVIN COOLIDGE, THANKS THREE BANKERS FOR GRABBING GERMANY FOR MORGAN

WASHINGTON, May 5.—President Coolidge today expressed the thanks of the American government and nation to the three private experts who represented the U. S. in the formulation of the Dawes plan for a settlement of the reparations question.

After visiting Secretary of State Hughes and Secretary of the Treasury, Mellon, the American experts,

Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Owen D. Young and Henry M. Robinson, called on President Coolidge at the White House.

Asked as to the possibility of his entering politics to seek the Republican nomination for vice-president or be a permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention, Dawes replied:

"I am not in politics and I have no intention of entering politics."

# PARK BABIES WHILE THEY PICKET SCHOOL

### Women Knit Furiously As Line Grows

By BETTY CONNOLLY CARPENTER  
For the Federated Press.

HAVERHILL, Mass.—The mothers of Haverhill are carrying on an active picketing campaign to close the Currier public school. For the past three years the parents in this school district claimed that the building is antiquated, unsafe and unsanitary.

During the past few weeks the women have maintained a picket line. In the morning when the school was opened they were at the entrance with their children whom they were keeping out of school. The picket line first had only a few women. Daily it grew. Some come with their knitting. Others come with baby carriages and park them while they take their turn in the picket line.

#### Women Carry Banners.

Each woman has a banner. On some are the words "Currier School Unsafe." Others read, "Don't Send Your Children Here, School Unsafe"; "Unsanitary School." The women picket in the morning, at noon and after school. When the children come out of the building the pickets send a note home to the parents with each child. The note tells of the conditions and asks for support in the fight to close the school.

The protest was so well planned and executed that each day hundreds of people gather in the vicinity of the school and see the condition of the building and the unkempt grounds. Almost daily the police are called upon to keep the people from picketing, but in this they are unsuccessful. The truant officer called upon the parents and threatened them with arrest if they did not send their children to school. But the mothers were faithful in spite of threats. Many of them told him, "We would rather be in jail than have our children in this school."

#### A Firetrap.

The Currier school was built 52 years ago at the edge of a large swamp which is now filled and on which are built hundreds of tenement houses. The land as well as the swamp was the property of one of Haverhill's leading citizens, who donated the land for the school and sold or owns the balance as landlord of the tenements that sprang up around the school. Itsrickly old stairs, narrow, with a turn half way up, and placed in dark corners of the building, make it a firetrap. Twenty years ago fire escapes were put on the outside of the building, but these have pulled away so far from the building that they have been torn down.

In the girls' toilet room in the basement is a stove upon which the noonday lunches are cooked. The ventilation is in keeping with the building itself. Old and unsanitary appliances in the toilet rooms are a constant menace to the children.

Feeling has run so high that the authorities have stationed a policeman to see that no damage is done to the school building. The city solicitor has promised to confer with the school board to see whether the council or the board has the right to close the building.

Meanwhile a hundred or more mothers picket and knit while their attorney tries to get action.

# Christians Having Hard Time To Make Nazarene's Ideas Stand

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 5.—Presidential veto of the immigration bill, allowing only 2 per cent on the basis of the 1890 census, is demarcated in a letter to Coolidge by the executive committee, Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York. The bill "is a violation of the principle of brotherhood, and is both dishonourable and mischievous," says Bishop Paul Jones, who signs the letter.

"Even more strongly we deplore the indignity cast on Japan by the special provisions directed against her," the letter adds. The Fellowship of Reconciliation is described as "a group of people who believe that we can and should apply to concrete situations the principles taught by Jesus Christ."

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# PULLMAN STRIKER ON PICKET DUTY SELLS THE DAILY WORKER



This picture was taken in a pouring rain on the picket line of the Pullman strikers. The strike pickets sold 1,200 copies of the DAILY WORKER on International May Day to Pullman employees in other than the struck departments, who also expect to have their wages cut.

# NATIONWIDE MOVEMENT LED BY CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION ON TO GET SCALP OF "GREAT DEFECTIVE"

By LUDWELL DENNY  
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, May 5.—Investigation of "the lawless and propaganda activities" of the bureau of investigation, United States department of justice, and material reduction in its pending appropriation, is demanded of the Senate appropriations committee in a resolution passed by the Civil Liberties union's seventh annual dinner in New York.

"Burns must go" is the slogan of a nation-wide movement being started by the Liberties union to oust the present chief, bureau of investigation.

Harry F. Ward, chairman of the union, told the meeting that the following demands would be made upon President Coolidge and Attorney General Stone:

That Burns explain his open confession before the senate committee that he is out to suppress the civil liberties of American citizens; that Burns' successor shall be in no way connected with a private detective agency; that the bureau of investigation confine its activities to matters covered by federal statutes; if the plan goes through of making a radical Who's Who, that it be open to public inspection.

#### Dens of Thieves.

"Private detective agencies in the U. S. are in effect criminal organizations but have had the power and wealth to prevent government action," Ward said, adding that now Burns, the head of the biggest of these organizations is chief of the government bureau and has imported criminal methods into the government. "There is no legal warrant for federal officers to stir up state officials to take action in matters which are not covered by federal statutes," he said in reference to the Michigan and California cases. "A country cannot maintain a spy system and remain free; a government which has to protect itself by espionage has begun to decline and its end is in sight," Ward concluded.

#### et tre Gompers.

An alleged "interlocking directorate of radical hunters, with Burns in the middle, Easley of the Security League and Civic Federation on the right hand, and Samuel Gompers on the left hand" was described by Robert W. Dunn, associate director. He described the National Civic Federation as prominent capitalist, "dollar-a-year espionage men," practicing voluntary spying by supplying names of radicals to the department of justice. R. M. Whitney, American Defense Society, has access to department of justice records, a privilege not accorded to government investigators in the oil probe, Dunn asserted.

serted. Dunn read Burns' correspondence, recently published by The Federated Press, the DAILY WORKER and Industrial Solidarity, showing that Burns is using his official position to coordinate the anti-labor activities of the department of justice and the Burns Detective agency of which he is still the active head.

Rifted Friends' Satchels. Some of the people who are going to be most active in ousting Burns are Republicans from whom he took money without giving any return, said A. A. Berle, attorney for the Virgin Islands committee. Berle claimed to be a Republican who had worked with Burns.

Appropriations of \$2,250,000 for the bureau of investigation, department of justice, for 1923 and the same amount requested for 1924 are "over twice as great as during the war and over four times as great as before it, the great increases being based largely on the need of combatting radicals," states the resolution sent to the senate committee. Radical activities "are not such as to demand attention of the government, as proved clearly by the bureau's failure to find any basis for prosecutions," the resolution says.

The defeated joker in the administration's immigration bill, permitting deportation of citizens for alleged radicalism, was inserted in the bill by the National Security League, Director Roger N. Baldwin told the Liberties Union meeting.

# "That Old Devil Sea" Made Trouble For Harry Thaw's Sister

NEW YORK, May 5.—Countess Margaret Thaw De Perigny, sister of Harry K. Thaw, was named co-defendant in an action for divorce filed by Mrs. Madeline Helen Nordica in Brooklyn, it became known today. Mrs. Nordica asks an absolute divorce from her husband, Emmanuel Victor Mordica, of Newark, N. J., alleging indiscretions with the countess while they were aboard the Homeric on a voyage to Paris.

Countess De Perigny gave Mordica presents, including an automobile and \$4,000 in cash, Mrs. Mordica alleges.

#### Empire State Jails.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 5.—Prisoners in New York state are being kept in insanitary jails, many of them fire-traps, it was disclosed in Albany when 11 county jails were named as subject to the Goodrich bill provisions closing such institutions. Among the worst are those in Albany, Onondaga and Rome.

# BURSUM PENSION BILL IS KILLED BY COOLIDGE

### Expected To Knife The Soldiers' Bonus

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Calvin Coolidge vetoed the Bursum pension bill, basing his disapproval on the ground of expense. The bill represented an expenditure of approximately \$55,000,000 and granted increased pensions to veterans, widows, dependent children and nurses of the Civil, Mexican, 1812, Spanish, Philippine and Boxer wars. It is rumored here that the Wall street manager in the White House will treat the soldiers' bonus bill in the same manner.

The President in his veto message said substantially it was regrettable that heroes who fight wars should not be satisfied with the glory gained. However, he cannot tolerate any more tampering with the sacred fires of patriotism, which are liable to be quenched with squirts of oil and bribes to war veterans for doing their plain duty.

Coolidge feels that if the craze to compensate soldiers for fighting for the capitalists increases, and if this compensation comes out of the pockets of those who have money, as it must, the prospects for the future look none too bright for those who make millions on wars. Think of the cost of a pension bill for the wives and dependents of the millions who were mobilized in the late war!

The veto will lose Coolidge some votes, but Wall street has set a dead line beyond which he is not allowed to pass even at the risk of breaking his political neck.

In a burst of moral indignation, Coolidge said in his message: "I am for economy. I am against every unnecessary payment of the money of the taxpayers. . . . The cost of commodities is diminishing. Under such conditions the cost of government should not be increasing. The desire to do justice to pensioners must be attended by some solicitude to do justice to taxpayers. The advantages of a class cannot be greater than the welfare of the nation."

Thus the Wall street lackey disposed of the pension bill. It is expected he will use the same argument in vetoing the bonus bill, which is now before him for consideration. Only a perfunctory effort will be made to override the veto of the Bursum bill. President Harding vetoed a similar measure by Senator Bursum.

# Miners Protest Bill To Register Workers Of Foreign Birth

(Special To The Daily Worker)

MINERSVILLE, Pa., May 5.—More than 500 miners and other workers of this vicinity unanimously adopted the following resolution at a recent mass meeting in Union Hall:

"Whereas, the Johnson bill recently passed by senate and Congress aims to discriminate against the foreign-born workers because of their political and trade union views, and

"Whereas, this bill would enable the employers to import to this country cheap labor and to break strikes, and

"Whereas, the new bills empower the government to cancel the citizenship of foreign-born workers and to deport them, because of participation in strikes, and

"Whereas, there are bills pending in Congress for the registration and photographing and finger-printing of all foreign-born workers in this country, be it resolved, that we miners of Minersville, Pa., and vicinity protest against the adoption of these strike-breaking laws and pledge ourselves to do everything in our power to nullify them annulled and be it further

"Resolved, to publish this resolution in the press and to send a copy to Congress.

(Signed) Carl Herman, Chairman."

# Mellon Charged With Drawing Surtax Plan For Big Corporations

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Mellon surtax plan was drawn as a political favor to big business, Senator Simmons, North Carolina, charged in the Senate Saturday when the rates were formally taken up for a vote.

Simmons opened the fight for the 40 per cent maximum surtax instead of the Mellon 25 per cent proposal.

Tracing the history of Mellon's tax recommendations, Simmons declared the treasury secretary had always favored an extremely low surtax—much lower than Congress ever saw fit to adopt.

Local Union For June 17th. CLEVELAND, O., May 5.—Local No. 36-124 of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders went on record at its last meeting for a Farmer-Labor Party. It endorsed the June 17th convention. The committee, delegated to the conference to decide on political action called for May 14th by the Cleveland Federation, was instructed to vote for the organization of a Cleveland Labor Party. The committee is composed of Anna Morgan, William Keck, business agent, and Paul Bergman.

# GETTING BEHIND THE DAILY WORKER



Among the recent recruits to the rapidly growing army of DAILY WORKER supporters are the strikers in the huge plant of the Pullman Co., at Pullman, Ill. Watch 'em smile as they sell the DAILY WORKER while doing picket duty. Their slogan is, "Spread the Strike!" The Pullman organizations now number about 20,000 workers at Pullman, Ill., and at Michigan City, Indiana. A few of the many departments are out. The strikers hope to achieve a general walkout in the whole plant.

# IMPOVERISHED FARMERS ON "GOLDEN GRAIN" PRAIRIES OF CANADIAN WEST ARE IN REVOLT

The fertility of the prairie lands of the Northwest is a matter of world renown. The rich black loam makes possible the production of hard wheat in quantities which stagger the imagination.

The immigration officials of the Dominion government; the publicity agents of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and other large land-owning corporations never tire of picturing, in the most glowing colors, the oceans of golden grain.

But it must be understood that altho Nature has endowed these wide-flung plains with a generous hand, the actual tillers of the soil are in desperate plight. Canadian agriculture is staggering around on crutches; the actual tillers of the soil are face to face with bankruptcy.

The Province of Saskatchewan has become famous as the "breadbasket of the British Empire." Yet the average half-section farm (320 acres) of this province carries a debt of five thousand dollars. In three typical municipalities 189,000 acres of land were foreclosed in one year because of the inability of the farmers to pay their taxes.

The Burden of Debt. The province of Manitoba is in no better plight. Last fall 174 rural schools were compelled to close their doors because the tillers of the soil were unable to pay taxes.

Sunny Alberta likewise tells its tale of woe. It has been estimated that the total indebtedness of this province is well over 715,000,000. The province has tax sales over 10,767 farms with a total acreage in excess of 1,663,000. Foreclosures for arrears of taxes have become so numerous as to cause the provincial government cause for apprehension.

Tenant farming is on the increase and very few farmers actually own the land they till. Ninety-four per cent of the farms of western Canada are mortgaged and it has been estimated that the indebtedness of the farmers is at least one billion dollars. It must be understood that this is a very conservative estimate.

Farming Does Not Pay. It is becoming more and more apparent that farming does not pay from the viewpoint of the farmer. A bushel of wheat requires the expenditure of at least one dollar. In 1922 the average price received by the farmers of Canada was 87 cents, thus making a deficit of \$51,000,000 on the total wheat crop. In 1923 the price dropped to 67 cents. The crop of this year was the largest in the history of the country and the plute press raved about the approaching prosperity in the "golden west." But the farmer discovered that the greatest crop in the history of the country brought him seventy million dollars less than the previous year.

Mortgages are increasing by leaps and by bounds; and the destitution of the farmers of this Northwest is becoming terrible. They are fast caught in the mortgage net of finance capital. They are rapidly being reduced to the level of landless slaves masquerading as propertied employers of labor.

Their plight is getting worse. The prices they pay for the commodities they need is on the increase; whilst the bottom has dropped out of the market so far as farm products are concerned. The gap between the price of city and the price of farm products is widening with alarming rapidity.

The Canadian farmer is face to face with bankruptcy. Thousands are leaving the farms and seeking pastures new. Despite the frantic efforts to encourage immigration on a large scale the number of vacant farms is steadily increasing.

Farmer Restive. The farmers are beginning to show signs of revolt.

The milk-and-water policy of class-collaboration so long expounded by the leaders of the grain growers (like Crerar Maharg) is being slowly exposed. The Progressive Party (which is the political expression of the organized farmers) swept the west like a prairie fire. In the last Federal elections it captured practically every seat west of the Great Lakes; whilst its expon-

# ANOTHER BANK CLOSES DOORS IN FROZEN NORTH

### Ruin Of Farmer Blame For Bankruptcy

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 5.—The Capital Trust and Savings Bank, one of the largest in St. Paul, with \$8,000,000 deposits, closed its doors today. The closing came after a practice by all night session of the directors and officials with A. J. Veigel, State Superintendent of Banks.

"The difficulties," Veigel said, "are due to 'frozen assets,' in the form of North Dakota and Montana paper which cannot now be liquidated."

The bank has capital stock of \$500,000 and is operated in connection with the Capital National Bank. The National Institution, it is said, is not affected by the closing.

Reports were that other St. Paul banks, and the clearing house association will come to the aid of the Capital Trust and Savings Bank. J. L. Mitchell is president of the bank. It was organized December 16, 1890.

# Big Business Believes In Open Grafting Openly Arrived At

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 5.—Big business is trying to stop the congressional investigations of the graft of the Harding-Coolidge administration, Frank A. Vanderlip told the Western New York Publishers' Association, in session in Rochester.

"The investigation might bring radicalism if it uncovered too much. . . . Business is inclined to say there has always been graft in government and wants an orderly political campaign," he said.

Vanderlip who has aroused the ire of his former Wall street associates by starting a private investigating bureau to help the Wheeler and Walsh committees, declared "The job is only started. Daugherty is out, but his appointees are still scattered thru the department. William J. Burns, chief government detective, is one of those remaining."

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# LABOR CONQUERS NIGHT TO MEET IN WILKES-BARRE

## Teapot Dome Speeches Despite Legion

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
 WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 5.—The Workers Party proved its right to hold meetings in this city by holding one last night. The American Legion, which broke up a former meeting with armed men, did not attempt to interfere this time.

Abraham Jakira, district organizer for the Workers Party presided while George Powers of New York spoke at length on the graft-ridden political condition shown by the Teapot Dome speeches and while the DAILY WORKER and other party literature was sold.

**Stenographer and Detectives.**  
 A public stenographer, commissioned from Mayor Hart's office took down every word of the speeches. The meeting was so thoroughly in the hands of the workers that the stenographer went to the formality of asking the chairman for permission first. Detectives scattered thru the audience, listened also, but made no attempt to interfere.

The right to hold the meeting was won after a long and hard struggle in which the American Civil Liberties Union had taken a leading part.

The Liberties Union was represented on the speakers' platform by Rev. Paul W. Fuller, also educational director for District No. 2 of the United Mine Workers of America. Fuller spoke on the right of free speech as guaranteed by the constitution of the United States and on the need for a Labor Party.

**Labor Party Cheered.**  
 All references to the Labor Party, and particularly to the need for farmers and workers to unite politically against the exploiters, were cheered enthusiastically by the miners and other workers assembled.

The Workers Party has won its battle of this year against corporation-legion-old party-politician gang that has been running this community and the fight is on for greater victories.

**Demonstrate for Mooney.**  
 TACOMA, Wash., May 5.—Local molders with the assistance of the labor council, will hold a demonstration for the release of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings in the near future.

# ANOTHER SOCIALIST PARTY ORGAN FINDING WOLF AT ITS DOOR, DIES

BUFFALO.—The New Age, a Socialist party weekly, founded 12 years ago, discontinues publication with the May 1 issue. "Like most Socialist organs," the farewell editorial declares, "it was always published at a financial loss, which had to be made up in various ways by supporters of the movement, and rather than continue to face losses it was decided at a recent meeting of the stockholders of the company publishing the paper to suspend publication on May 1."

# "Russia and Germany," Tale of Two Republics, Shows Here May 14th

"Russia and Germany"—a Tale of Two Republics, is the great new film showing Germany in the throes of a life and death struggle, while Russia is calmly going along on the way of peace and reconstruction. In Russia torn streets are being rebuilt, the children dance, buildings are going up, the workers are not in constant fear of unemployment oppression, they are learning to know how beautiful life can be when there are no capitalist masters.

In Germany there is trouble; troops with steel helmets march to oppress the "Proletarian Hundreds." The workers retreat sullenly and reluctantly; revolution is in the air; the misery which reigns in Germany, is unbearable; children are dying of hunger and disease. Against the beautiful setting of old German cities, hunger is making its ravages among the suffering population. And yet the spirit of rebellion is not dead; tremendous forces are grappling with each other.

All this can be seen in this new film, which unfolds before one's eyes, history in the making. This picture is released by the Committee of International Workers' Aid, and the proceeds go to the benefit of German Workers' Relief.

The Committee for International Workers' Aid, the American branch of the Internationale Arbeiter Hilfs Komitee appeals to the workers of America to do something for the children of the workers of Germany.

This picture is coming to Orchestra Hall, 220 S. Michigan Blvd., on May 14, at 7:00 and 9:00 p. m., for one night only. Under the auspices of the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany, Room 303, 166 W. Washington St.

# CALL FOR UNITED N. Y. FARM-LABOR MEETING MAY 18

## Plan State Convention for Schenectady

NEW YORK CITY, May 5.—The Buffalo Labor Party and the New York Federated Farmer-Labor Party have sent out a call for a State Farmer-Labor Party convention to be held in Schenectady, Sunday, May 18, at 10 a. m. in the Labor Temple. All local unions and other working class organizations have been invited to act on the call in their first meeting and elect delegates to this state convention and to the national convention in St. Paul on June 17.

The names of state convention delegates should be sent in at once to the state secretary of the Farmer-Labor Party, Frank Herzog, 63 Leroy avenue, Buffalo, N. Y. Speakers will be sent to organizations requesting them from the local secretary, if they state in which language they wish the speaker to address the meeting.

The call for the state convention is issued in the name of the United Labor Party of New York. It is as follows:

To All Trade Unions, Labor, and Fraternal Organizations, Co-operatives and Labor Political Groups.

**BROTHERS:**—The United States today is under the control of a privileged class which thru its economic and political power dominates the life of this country. This privileged class has set up a financial oligarchy in Wall Street which uses its power to amass great wealth for itself at the expense of the well-being of the farmers and industrial workers, the producers of the wealth of the country.

To maintain its privileges and aid its exploitation of the farmers and industrial workers, this privileged class has fastened its grip upon the government. It uses the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the government to assist it in securing greater and greater profits, as was strikingly demonstrated by the recent exposure of corruption in connection with the Teapot Dome scandal.

During the past few years millions of farmers have been driven from the farms as a result of this exploitation by the privileged class. The industrial workers, struggling to maintain their organization and a decent standard of living, have found that this privileged class has at its command the powers of the government, whenever the struggle over the right to organize for

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

better wages and working conditions has resulted in a strike. The use of injunctions against the workers on strike is an every-day occurrence. The infamous Daugherty injunction against the railroad shopmen still stands—an injunction which at one stroke robbed the workers of every supposedly guarantee by the Constitution of the United States.

The Republican and Democratic Parties have proven themselves to be equally the instrument of the privileged class.

These conditions have developed a widespread movement by the farmers and industrial workers to organize a political party which will fight their battles and challenge the continued rule of that privileged class in this country. State Farmer-Labor Parties have already been organized in Minnesota, Montana, South Dakota, North Dakota, Washington and West Virginia.

The State of New York, the empire industrial and commercial state in the nation, is still without a political party of the workers and exploited farmers. To organize such a party, a Call for a Convention is hereby issued by the Buffalo Labor Party and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party of New York City. This Convention will take place SUNDAY, MAY 18th, 10 A. M., at LABOR TEMPLE, 269 STATE STREET, SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK.

We extend to your organization a hearty invitation to join with the workers of other organizations in this state in uniting the labor forces of New York for the political struggle against their oppressors and exploiters, by sending delegates to this Conference. Every local organization of workers and farmers in this state may send one delegate.

Labor in New York State must organize for the political struggle. Send your delegates to the May 18th Convention and let us build a powerful party of the workers of New York to fight side by side with the workers of other sections of the country. Fraternally yours, (Signed) Frank Herzog, Secretary Buffalo Labor Party, W. J. Kelly, Secretary Federated Farmer-Labor Party of New York City.

# Campaign For N. Y. State Farmer-Labor Party On May 18th

NEW YORK CITY, May 5.—Many Farmer Granges from up state, local union branches, Workmen's Circle, and other organizations have already signified their willingness to send delegates to the state convention for the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party in the state of New York.

The state convention is to be held at Schenectady on Sunday morning at 10 a. m. on May 18th. The call for this convention has been issued jointly by the Buffalo Labor Party and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party of New York.

Dudley Field Malone, a progressive Democrat, just returned from a six weeks' tour of the country, states in the New York American that the newly formed Farmer-Labor Party which is to hold its national convention at St. Paul on June 17th, will probably carry about 9 states and will poll a tremendous vote thruout the entire country.

The work for formation of the Farmer-Labor Party in New York is progressing satisfactorily, and all organizations which have not as yet elected their delegates are requested to do so immediately. The expenses are very small and each and every organization ought to be represented at Schenectady.

Money is badly needed to carry on the work to make this convention a success, and all organizations should vote a donation at the next meeting and send it to the local secretary, Mr. W. J. Kelly, 81 East 10th street. Each organization should sound the slogan of ON TO SCHENECTADY ON MAY 18th, and then to the national convention at St. Paul, on June 17th.

# Bedacht Pleases Kansas City May Day Celebrators

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 5.—Max Bedacht addressed a splendid May Day meeting here, held in the new hall of the Carpenters' Union, Local No. 61. Bedacht told the audience that the struggle of the workers in America was not an importation, but the direct result of the inevitable class conflict under capitalism.

The crowd gave excellent attention to Bedacht, altho he was the last speaker. They seemed most interested in his analysis of conditions here in the plans for a class Farmer-Labor Party to further their efforts to gain power.

The meeting was held under a United Front, with other revolutionary and labor groups. It was entirely harmonious thruout.

William Henery spoke for the Socialist Party.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

# LA FOLLETTE WANTS LABOR PARTY TAIL TO HIS POLITICAL KITE; FEARS CLASS-CONSCIOUS WORKERS AND FARMERS

By LAURENCE TODD (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, May 5.—LaFollette and Huddleston, or LaFollette and Wheeler?

Progressives in Washington are trying to determine, in their individual minds, which one of the outstanding Democrats would be the best running-mate for the Wisconsin senator—if a Democrat could be persuaded to run.

Huddleston of Alabama seems to be mentioned first in every discussion, because of his leadership of the struggle for labor legislation in the House in recent years. He is still young, and his latest speech, dealing with the Barkley rail labor bill, was one of the most effective made in Congress this year.

Wheeler of Montana is second, and by men who despair of shaking the Bourbon power in the South he is generally named first. Josephus Daniels of North Carolina is also mentioned as a possibility, and inquiries are made concerning Governor Davis of Kansas.

Wants Good Foghorn.  
 LaFollette will need a husky team-mate, because his own health has been only indifferently sound during the past eight months. He will probably not be able to deliver daily speeches during the campaign. As was the case when Roosevelt was put out of the active fight in the 1912 canvass, and Hiram Johnson bore the brunt of the speech-making, LaFollette must rely upon his associate on the ticket to carry the message of political revolt to twenty million voters. The question of the hour is where a powerful speaker who is likewise a fire-breathing rebel against government-by-privilege can be found.

Huddleston physically strong enough, in case he is willing to leave the Democratic party in the South? Or would Wheeler, with his acknowledged strength on the platform, be willing and able to undertake this endurance contest?

**Fears Workers Party.**  
 These questions reflect the assumption that someone already well known in politics, rather than a man known chiefly as an official of organized farmers or organized labor, will be chosen to make the race with "Bob." The assumption is the easier because it is now apparent that LaFollette will not accept the nomination of the St. Paul convention which meets June 17, unless upon his own terms. He and his close advisers are going to make it as plain on their part as C. E. Ruthenberg has on the side of the Workers Party, that neither accepts the other.

And because the Workers Party leaders look with hope to the St. Paul convention of the Farmer-Labor Party and Committee of 48, the LaFollette organization looks upon that gathering with apprehension. They must take action before it acts, if they are to hold it in line for the program of an independent, rather than a third party, campaign.

# One Million Farms Within Transmission Range of Muscle Shoals

WASHINGTON.—Morris L. Cook, representing Governor Pinchot's giant power survey commission for Pennsylvania, told the Senate committee on agriculture that there are 1,000,000 farms within transmission range of Muscle Shoals, and that within five to ten years electric power can be economically applied on all of these farms. The range of transmission is 300 miles. About 100 uses for electric power are now recognized in farming. Ordinary water powers, far less efficient than Muscle Shoals, will soon be doing the work of cheap man power. And giant power stations, burning coal at the mine mouth, give current at 4c per kilowatt more than ordinary water power. Linked together in one great pool of power, they make possible the use of small local water powers that hitherto have been inefficient.

# Coolidge May Do Some Fancy Juggling With Exclusion Bill

WASHINGTON, May 5.—President Coolidge's probable action on the immigration bill containing the Japanese exclusion provision was the subject of speculation at the Capitol, where the conferees on the measure were reported to be in agreement on harmonizing the differences in the bill as passed by the Senate and the House.

The White House statement, which said the President favored exclusion if it could be arranged without giving affront to Japan, was held to shed new light on his attitude toward the measure.

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

# LABOR HERALD TELLS TRUTH OF UNEMPLOYMENT

## May Issue Contrasts Russia and U. S.

"The Strangest Thing You Ever Heard." Such might be the comment of the usual reader who would take up the LABOR HERALD for May and read the editorial on unemployment in Russia and in the United States.

Yet the strangest thing marking the difference between unemployment in Russia and in the United States—or any other capitalist country—is not so strange after all, when you remember that Russia is a WORKERS' republic and that every relation existing between production and the producers is altered fundamentally by the fact that ownership and work reside in the same class—the working class.

**Wages Rising in Russia**  
 The superlatively strange thing is that in spite of the fact that there has been a great increase of unemployment in Russia, wages of those employed are steadily going upward! In America, "the land of the free and the home of the brave," an increase in the number of unemployed quickly acts to lower the wage scale and increase the hours of the workers employed. This is not permitted in Russia. On the contrary, the existence of great numbers of unemployed—mostly peasants who flooded the cities as refuge from the famine and who remained as unskilled city workers—is not allowed to interfere with the Soviet Government's plan of increasing the workers' wages, as a reconstructed industry makes possible an increased production.

**New Pre-War Standard**  
 Not only are the nominal wages adjusted to the standard of living by reckoning the average budget in terms of the current price every two weeks, but the standard itself rises with increased production, upon agreement of the government and the unions. This standard has reached about 85 per cent of the pre-war standard, in addition to new considerations never enjoyed before the revolution, such as rents made especially low (purely nominal) for workers, co-operative buying, communal kitchens and housing facilities, libraries and a most elaborate system of schooling in vocational and cultural branches, all of these new advantages never known before the revolution.

The editorial mentioned points out the many phases of relief for unemployed in Russia—measures which bring Russian workers security even though temporarily unemployed, a security never felt by American workers even when employed. These facts set a goal for workers in America. It is no accident that the LABOR HERALD'S editorial columns, which have had such profound influence on American unionism, should direct attention to this remarkable benefit of a soviet society.

# Utah Federation Moving Towards State Labor Party

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 5.—The executive committee of the State Federation of Labor has issued a call for a meeting of various third-party political groups on July 23rd. Two delegates from each organization, including the Workers Party, have been allowed. The purpose of the July meeting is to encourage the formation of a Labor Party.

A paid organizer for the state has just been sent out by the Federation. The state Federation also plans to put out a local newspaper to further their organizational work, politically and among the unions.

# Enthusiastic May Day, ROCKFORD, ILL., May 5.—Several hundred workingclass men, women and children packed Lyran Hall here in one of the most enthusiastic May Day celebrations Rockford has ever known. There was an enjoyable musical program and also several working class recitations. Manuel Gomez, member of the District Executive Committee of the Workers Party, spoke on "The Meaning of May Day."

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In the United States who ought to

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# ITALIAN COMMUNIST DAILY SOON

The Italian section of the Workers Party is preparing to transform its weekly paper, "Alba Nuova", into a daily Italian workers' paper. The first issue of the new daily, which will appear under the name "Il Lavoratore", is to appear on May 18th. The Italian daily will cover the struggles of the Italian workers in the United States, at the same time dealing with the main developments of the struggle in Italy.

The subscription rates for the paper are the following:

City of Chicago .....\$8.00 per year 6 months \$4.50 3 months \$2.50

Other cities ..... 5.00 per year 6 months 3.50 3 months 2.00

Canada ..... 8.00 per year 6 months 4.50 3 months 2.50

Subscriptions should be sent to Il Lavoratore, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

# 13 CINCINNATI WORKERS HIT WAR FRAME-UP

## Arrested in 1917 for Anti-War Leaflet

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Questions showered from the supreme court bench here upon Atty. Ed. F. Alexander, pleading the case of 13 Cincinnati workers arrested as members of the Socialist Party in 1917 and convicted in 1919 on charges of having circulated an anti-conscription leaflet, were uniformly friendly, when the case was argued April 29 on a question of writ of certiorari. The defendants, some of whom are now members of the Workers Party, were framed according to their lawyer, and the charge of treason brought against them in the first place and indictment of "conspiracy to defraud the United States" by inducing men not to register for the draft, was described as absurd.

Alexander told the court how the Cincinnati Socialists met on the Sunday before draft registration day, to nominate a city ticket. After doing that, they agreed to a proposal by Lotta Burke, a member, that they print and circulate part of a leaflet against the idea of conscription, which had been used in Cleveland. She read the Cleveland leaflet, omitting, however, a paragraph urging men to "refuse to register for conscription."

This leaflet, with the refusal crossed out, was taken to a small printer named Tom Foster, who afterward turned out to be a ready witness for the prosecution and is thought to have been "planted" to involve radicals and railroad workers in trouble. Foster delivered to Miss Burke two proofs of the leaflet, in which the illegal paragraph did not appear. Then he failed to deliver any leaflets to the party until the hour for their citywide distribution. After many had been distributed, Miss Burke found that the printer had inserted the illegal paragraph. She tried to stop the distribution. But the business men's spying organization and federal officers were already informed, and arrested 11 party workers at their meeting places. Later they arrested Miss Burke and the party candidate for mayor, Hammerschmidt, who was her escort to the printing office.

The law delays marked every step in the prosecution, after the local Scripps paper, the Cincinnati Post, had led the hysterical demand for the death penalty if the "treason" should be proved. Tom Foster was not even arrested. The trial judge died, and his successor sentenced the Socialists to prison terms of from 1 to 3 months, altho conviction had been voted only after the jury had been evenly divided and had stipulated that they should ask for mercy for all the accused.

The defense argued that a recommendation for mercy, which the jury voted, made utterly silly the conviction of "conspiracy to defraud" the government out of conscripted soldiers.

# ! fear

Are you self-conscious about the impression you make on people?

PERSONAL appearance has a lot to do with the way you feel. Clothes count, of course. But still there is one thing so many people overlook—something that at once brands them as either fastidious or careless—the teeth.

Notice today how you, yourself, watch another person's teeth when he or she is talking. If the teeth are not well kept they at once become a liability.

Listerine Tooth Paste cleans teeth a new way. At last our chemists have discovered a polishing ingredient that really cleans without scratching the enamel—a difficult problem finally solved.

A large tube of Listerine Tooth Paste is only 25 cents; at your druggist's.—Lambert Pharmacal Co., Saint Louis, U. S. A.

# TAMPICO STRIKE LEADER TELLS DAILY WORKER OF FIGHT WITH BIG BRITISH OIL INTERESTS

By JAY LOVESTONE.  
(Special to the Daily Worker.)

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, April 30.—"We will fight till we win and we are bent on victory at all costs." This is the message sent, thru the DAILY WORKER, to the workers and poor farmers of the United States by Gregorio Furrubiates, leader of the Mexican workers, now striking against the powerful British oil corporation at Tampico, the El Agulla.

Gregorio Furrubiates is a genuine rebel, a proletarian fighter of the first order, enjoys the whole-hearted confidence of the workers, and is a communist. The following sidelights on the gigantic strike now raging in Tampico were given your correspondent by Comrade Furrubiates while he was in Mexico City as a member of a committee of striking workers to see President Obregon and tell him that his arbitration commission had better act without delay or else the strikers would be compelled to take matters into their own hands against El Agulla Oil Corporation.

### Electrical Workers Strike First

"The strike began as a strike of 150 electricians employed by the Tampico Light and Power Company, of which Mr. J. S. Leach was manager. Mr. Leach has since been expelled from Mexico by the government for his persistently hostile and troublesome attitude towards the working men.

"The strike of the electricians lasted five months. Mr. Leach at one time succeeded in rounding up 125 scabs. But we soon gave them such a worthwhile education and made such an example out of them that it imbued the oil workers of El Agulla, which was using the light and power of the struck electrical company, with a spirit of magnificent solidarity. A mass spontaneous organization swept their ranks. When it was their turn to strike, the oil workers came out 100 per cent. And today these scabs can't get a job anywhere and are ostracized by all workers everywhere.

"For the first 12 days of the electrical workers' strike there were neither police nor military on guard. There were no scabs to protect. The oil capitalists then resorted to a trick to fool the government into rushing soldiers to the strike zone by telling it that the workers had taken over the factories. But when the soldiers came there were no scabs to look out for.

"The men, women and children all lined up solidly behind the electrical workers, who did take over the plant when they struck. As a matter of fact, the workers ran the plant very well and made a profit of 5,000 pesos a day. Soon the electrical workers won their strike. They then declared that they will supply El Agulla power only upon the request and recommendation of the Oil Workers' Union. The capitalists then went after the oil workers. Here is where the present serious strike troubles began.

### Oil Workers Locked Out

"No sooner were the oil workers locked out and forced to strike in self defense against the attacks made on them by El Agulla, than they raised the red flag over the plant and drew a guard of working men about it. Immediately the British Corporation appealed to the Association of Oil Producers in Mexico for help."

At this point your correspondent reminded the strike leader that this was the same outfit of international oil interests that once occupied offices in 347 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and dictated the policies of Washington and Mexico City at a time when the relations between the two governments were intensely strained. This clique of oil magnates even had its own army in Mexico, led by one named Peleaz.

This reminder served to cause Furrubiates to state that it was precisely the knowledge of those facts that has aroused the ire of great masses even outside the ranks of the oil workers. The strikers are convinced that the sole object of El Agulla in appealing to the Association of Oil Producers is to invoke the powerful influence of the latter on the United States government, which in turn, will bring to bear heavy pressure on the Mexican government to terminate the strike favorably for the El Agulla corporation.

# WAR SECRETARY APOLOGIZES TO ANTI-WAR WOMEN

## Withdraws Offending Circular

(By The Federated Press)  
BUFFALO, May 5.—Women peace workers have made the U. S. War Department eat its words and withdraw its attack on them it was revealed at the National League of Women Voters' convention in session in Buffalo, Secretary of War Weeks, following protest of league members, has called in an anti-pacifist poster distributed for propagandist purposes by General Fries, Chemical warfare service. The poster was headed "The Socialist-Pacifist Movement in America is an Absolute Part of International Socialism."

The convention of women were furious when President Maude Wood Park recounted the government's attack on their organization. Some delegates objected that their constitutional right to work for peace should be questioned by the government. Others resented the coupling of the league's name on the war department poster with more radical organizations.

"The peace activities of the league will continue. A committee was appointed to call a conference of seventy-five national and local peace societies and all other organizations having peace programs. On the committee is the honorary president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

A sugary letter from President Coolidge did not altogether quiet the wrath of the women voters. After regretting his inability to address the convention and praising the advent of women as voters as a "tremendously important step in the evolution of democracy," Coolidge said, "I am sure that thru the agencies of such organizations as your own the fullest conception of their duties and obligations will be carried to the women of the nation."

Secretary Weeks expressed regret for the poster and announced its withdrawal in a letter read to the delegates.

One of our main grievances is that workers injured while on the job be taken care of as the Constitution provides. We will not compromise any of the rights guaranteed us by the Constitution. Other demands than the enforcement of the Constitutional provisions, we may be ready to arbitrate.

"At least 2,100 workers are already on strike. We are all set for a general strike in a few days to include all the workers in Tampico. That would mean taking seven thousand workers off their jobs. All the petroleum fields are agitated. The laborers are preparing to organize a big general union of all oil workers. There is a spontaneous movement in their ranks for a Federation of Oil Workers. There are no less than 15,000 oil workers now being organized who are ready to tie up all the oil fields of the country."

The writer then suggested that the strikers might consider the advisability of cabling the McDonald Government and demanding that it should not support El Agulla in this fight. Furrubiates gladly accepted the recommendation. Since then the Tampico strikers have cabled McDonald.

Samuel Gompers was also appealed to, thru the Pan-American Labor Federation, to help the strikers against the oil capitalists' association. A general appeal has been issued to all workers, asking for the support of the strikers. A boycott against all El Agulla products has already been declared.

Workers To Fight On.  
Replying to the writer's inquiry as to how long the strikers could hold out, Furrubiates declared: "Why, we are ready to go to all lengths, appeal to other channels, and can stay out indefinitely. El Agulla cannot afford to allow its machinery to remain idle longer than two months. Besides, the American Doheny Oil interests are its fierce competitors and may be planning to take away some of its business. Of course, if these competing oil interests show signs of helping El Agulla, we will attend to them also."

WORKS COMPLETELY TIED UP.  
What has been the condition of the strike since then? was my next question. The spokesman of the oil workers replied:

"Since that day El Agulla has been absolutely tied up. In the midst of the strike we learned that some English workers were loading oil for the firm in another port. We compelled the government to stop this. Obregon has declared that if the manager of the company does not present himself before the Arbitration Commission, the decision will be rendered without him. But El Agulla has so far refused to send its representative because it continually maintains that its case is no longer in its own hands but is now solely in the hands of the Association of Oil Producers.

"We workers expect the government to compel El Agulla to adhere to the Constitutional provisions regarding the 8-hour day, insurance, the right to organize, etc.

The Strikers' Demands.  
"We have thirty-three demands.

# The Workers Party in Action

## PARTY PRINCIPLES AND DISCIPLINE

A letter authorized by the Central Executive Committee directing the reinstatement of an expelled comrade. Dear Comrade:

The Central Executive Committee of the Party has carefully considered all the documents sent to it in regard to the expulsion of Otto Newman as a member of the Party. It has also had before it a statement by Comrade Newman in regard to his expulsion.

It appears from these documents that he was expelled from the Party for presenting at a public meeting, on the subject "Can the Workers Gain their Freedom by Political Action Alone," the part which force played in the class struggle thru reading the "Thesis of the Third Congress of the Communist International and the 'Strategy of the Communists'" and the "Communist Manifesto of 1847," excerpts dealing with this question. It appears further that the City Central Committee of Portland had forbidden any Party member to raise the question before an open meeting.

### Political Action

1. The first point which the Central Executive Committee desires to bring to your attention is the complete misapprehension of the term "political action" as indicated in both your letter and also the part of Comrade Newman. Both you and he use the term "political action" as if it were synonymous with "parliamentary action." As Communists, we do not believe that to be true. For us, political action means any form of action thru which a class struggle for political power is manifested, that is for control of the state power.

Political action for us does not mean merely voting and electing representatives to legislative bodies and other public offices. Mass meetings intended to exert pressure upon the capitalist government may be a form of political action. Similarly a strike with political aims is a form of political action. A civil war such as recently took place in Mexico between the Obregons and De La Huerta forces is as much a form of political action as going to the ballot box to vote for certain candidates for public office.

Understanding political action, in this, the Communist sense, the answer to the question propounded at the Forum meeting should have been unhesitatingly on the part of all Communists that the workers will achieve their freedom by political action. It is exactly this which is the essential thing about our Communist principles. We say that the workers must enter into political actions against the capitalist state and achieve control of the state power and use this as a class in their interests, and that this is the only road to the social revolution and the abolishing of the capitalist system.

### A centralized Party

2. In a letter from Comrade King, the secretary of the English branch bearing on the expulsion of Comrade Newman, the question of the jurisdiction of the Central Executive Committee and its right to intervene are raised. This letter we believe requires a statement from the Central Executive Committee. Our Party is a centralized Communist Party. The constitution of the Party therefore, gives the Central Executive Committee full power to carry on the work of the Party between its convention. In a centralized Communist Party, the Central Executive Committee must have full authority to review any act of any unit of the Party and to modify or change this act. It must have full power to mobilize every unit of the Party policies or Party work. There are no autonomous groups in a Communist Party. The Party is and must be one unit. It must act and fight as a unit and it must have a leading body, the Central Executive Committee with full power to direct the activities of the organization as a whole, which means to direct the activity of any unit of the Party. It is only by establishing a leading organ and maintaining a firm discipline in the Party that a Communist Party can fit itself for struggles and conflicts which it must pass thru in order to lead the workers victoriously to the proletarian revolution.

### Force and The Class Struggle

3. The Central Executive Committee is of the opinion that the attitude of the City Central Committee on the question of the part which force plays in the class struggle is incorrect. We cannot as a Communist Party hide our views on this question from the working masses. We must, where the issue is raised, frankly present our viewpoint. We cannot stultify ourselves because of the pressure of the capitalist state power. What then, is our viewpoint on the question of the part that force will play in the class struggle, between the workers and the capitalists.

Our Party does not advocate the use of force by the workers today. The whole strength of our Party is being given to the campaign to build a mass political party, that is a Farmer-Labor Party, thru which the workers and farmers will enter into the political struggle against the capitalist ruling parties. We believe that it is thru the formation of such a mass Farmer Labor Party that the cause of the revolutionary movement in the United States can best be served. Does this mean that we believe that the workers and farmers of this country will thru such a Farmer Labor Party elect their representatives to public office and than win control of the governmental power and proceed by legislative action of the parliamentary institutions of the capitalist government to the abolition of the Capitalist System?

Such a viewpoint is an illusion. The history of the past shows that such a viewpoint is an illusion. No privileged class in past history has given up its privileged position upon the demand of the exploited class without resorting to force to maintain its privileged position and its right to exploit the oppressed class. Even American history shows that when a privileged class is attacked it resorts to force in order to protect its privileged position. The Southern slave-owners resorted to civil war in order to prevent their right to profit from the labor of slaves from being taken from them.

As Communists, we therefore frankly declare our viewpoint that the class struggle between workers and capitalists will inevitably in its future development take the form of a struggle in which force will be used. The exact form of this struggle is a matter of historical development which we cannot predict today. All that we can say is that it will be a struggle between the organs of the state power of the workers and the organs of capitalist state power. We have seen in Russia, in Hungary and in Bavaria that the forms which expressed the workers' struggle for state power are the Soviets and that the struggle takes the form of a struggle between a capitalist parliamentary government and the Soviets which are the expression of the workers' government. It is this fact which we believe that Comrade Newman tried to bring out in reading from the various pamphlets at the forum meeting.

The Central Executive Committee believes that the rule laid down by the City Central Committee of Portland forbidding the branches discussion of the whole question with such a subject as, "Can the Workers Gain their Freedom Thru Political Action Alone?" was wrong. While it is the duty of Party members to carry out the decisions of the governing body of the Party, when the body is wrong, the Central Executive Committee cannot sustain the action of the City Central Committee in expelling Comrade Newman for endeavoring to present the Communist position by reading from Communist literature at the forum meeting in question. The effect of sustaining this expulsion would be to support an erroneous position of the question discussed above, and it is more important that the question of principle be clear than the issue of discipline involved in this case.

In view of all of the foregoing, the

Central Executive Committee instructs the C. C. C. and the English Branch of Portland to reinstate Comrade Newman as a member of the Party.

The Central Executive Committee further instructs that this letter be read in full both at the City Central Committee meeting and at the meeting of the English branch so that the principle set forth may be understood by all the Party members in Portland. We feel certain that the result of this incident will be to greatly strengthen the Portland Party organization thru a clear grasp of the underlying principles of a Communist Party.

(Signed) C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary.

## Party Activities Of Local Chicago

### REGULAR BRANCH MEETINGS.

Wednesday, May 7th.  
Czecho Slovak Cicero, Masarjik School, 57th Avenue and 22nd Place, Cicero.

Mid-City English, Emmet Memorial Hall, Taylor and Ogden.  
Douglas Park, Jewish Branch, Liberty House, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road, Englewood Branch, 6414 S. Halsted St., downstairs.

Roumanian Branch, 2254 Clybourn Ave.

Thursday, May 9th.  
Czecho Slovak Women's No. 2, Vojt Napriatok School, 2550 S. Homan Ave., corner 26th Street.

Scandinavian, Lake View, 3206 N. Wilton, Cafe Idrott.

Scandinavian West Side, Zeich's Hall, corner of Cicero and Superior Street West.

Czecho Slovak North Berwin, Sokel Hall Park, Roosevelt Road and Union Avenue.

Italian W. S. No. 1, 19th Ward, 1103 S. Loomis St.  
Italian W. S. No. 2, 11th Ward, 2439 S. Oakley (downstairs).

Scandinavian Karl Marx, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Workers' Lyceum.

Mass Meeting.  
ON FRIDAY MAY 9TH, at 8 p. m. at the Douglas Park Auditorium, Ogden and Kedzie Ave., there will be a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Chicago Council for the protection of Foreign Born Workers, to protest against the passage of the Johnson Bill. Speakers have been invited from the Chicago Federation of Labor, Socialist Party and Workers Party.

## Trachtenberg Tour

### List of Western Dates.

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

Friday, May 9, Oakland, Cal., Roof Garden, Pacific Building.

Saturday, May 10, Palo Alto, Unitarian Hall, Channing and Cooper streets.

Wednesday, May 14, Portland, Ore.

Friday, May 16, Tacoma, Wash.  
Saturday, May 17, Seattle, Wash.  
Sunday, May 18, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

Monday, May 19, Spokane, Wash.  
Tuesday, May 20, Butte, Mont.  
Saturday, May 24, Superior, Wis.  
Sunday, May 25, St. Paul, Minn.  
Monday, May 26, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

### ATTENTION, MILWAUKEE READERS!

# C. E. Ruthenberg

National Executive Secretary, Workers Party of America, will speak on the subject of

"Farmer-Labor Party and the Historic Significance of Minnesota, June 17th Convention"

TUESDAY, MAY 6, At 8 P. M.

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Works Completely Tied Up.  
What has been the condition of the strike since then? was my next question. The spokesman of the oil workers replied:

"Since that day El Agulla has been absolutely tied up. In the midst of the strike we learned that some English workers were loading oil for the firm in another port. We compelled the government to stop this. Obregon has declared that if the manager of the company does not present himself before the Arbitration Commission, the decision will be rendered without him. But El Agulla has so far refused to send its representative because it continually maintains that its case is no longer in its own hands but is now solely in the hands of the Association of Oil Producers.

"We workers expect the government to compel El Agulla to adhere to the Constitutional provisions regarding the 8-hour day, insurance, the right to organize, etc.

The Strikers' Demands.  
"We have thirty-three demands.

# THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDALH (Editors) WILLIAM F. DUNNE (Business Manager) MORITZ J. LOEB

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## An Exploded Charge

When the question of the expulsion of members from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, because of their membership in the Trade Union Educational League, comes before the union's convention, now in session in Boston, it will be well for the delegates to remember what has actually taken place during the present strike in Chicago.

The expelled members were charged with being disrupters and dual unionists, surely a serious charge if true. But the insanity of this claim was shown when the garment strike started and expelled members were called upon to take responsible positions in the conduct of the strike. If the charges had any basis in fact, this would certainly not have been done.

Not only did the T. U. E. L. militants respond to the call of the strike, and take leading positions in the struggle, but the aid of the DAILY WORKER, in giving daily publicity to the strike, was considered indispensable in waging the fight. The speakers of the Workers Party were also called upon continually to address the strikers at their daily meetings.

This situation alone is an open confession that the expulsion policy of the Sigman administration in the I. L. G. W. U. is wrong and indefensible. And if the policy is indefensible during a strike, it is equally without excuse during peace times, and especially so during the sessions of a convention, when all prejudice should be put aside and all matters discussed on the basis of the welfare of the organization.

The expulsion policy in the I. L. G. W. U. has done great harm to the organization. Now is the time to abolish it. That is the biggest task of the Boston convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

## Our Pullman Strike Special

Yesterday's issue of the DAILY WORKER was given over to a considerable extent, to the strike of the carmen at Pullman. Thousands of copies of this issue went to workers still on the job, who feel that they are not affected, and to the workers in other plants in this big industrial section on Chicago's South Side.

This issue contained articles and news stories by our own writers. But it is significant that it also contained an article by John Holmgren, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, in charge of the strike. The Carmen's Union is the third largest organization within the American Federation of Labor and was the steel rod in the backbone of the shopmen's strike in 1922.

Holmgren, as an official of a union affiliated with the A. F. of L., has no fear of the DAILY WORKER, as the official expression of the Workers Party. All he knows is that the DAILY WORKER is proving an effective aid in the strike, and that a united front of all labor's forces is needed if the strike is to be won.

The splendid spirit of revolt displayed by the Pullman workers outstrips anything that has developed in a score of years. The present is a golden opportunity to transmute that spirit into a powerful organization of all workers in the Pullman plant. This present favorable situation has big opportunities of bearing rich fruit because the workers are not being divided by an imaginary and baseless war, within their own ranks, against the Communists. We may differ with Strike Leader Holmgren on a lot of things, but for his share in bringing about the united front of the Pullman workers we give him full credit.

## Getting the News

The Seattle Union Record aspires to be the daily mouthpiece of the workers and farmers in the Pacific Northwest. It has, therefore, some views on what kind of a paper the workers and farmers want.

The DAILY WORKER also aspires to speak for labor, in the cities and on the land, and it has its ideas on what labor needs to read.

When the DAILY WORKER made its appearance, the editor of the Seattle Union Record took us to task for not publishing all the "news," that we were ignoring current events. On comparison we found that the DAILY WORKER was giving just as much space to the big developments over the world as the Union Record, perhaps more so. Of course, we interpreted these events as we saw them.

But perhaps we mistook the criticism of the Union Record editor. The Pacific Coast daily, in its issue of Saturday, April 26th, on its first page, in large type, loudly proclaims \$10,000 of New Features Added to the Union Record.

We are told that a "Bigger and Better Union Record" is to develop out of the use of the "Million Dollar Hearst Features" and Mr. William Randolph Hearst is paid the tribute of being "admittedly one of the most brilliant newspaper publishers in the world."

This makes us rather proud of the criticism of the Union Record editor. Surely, if he thinks the Hearst chloroform good for the workers and farmers, then we would feel there was something wrong with us, if he directed any praise our way.

Against "Willie" Hearst's "Abie the Agent" we will pit the latest news about the biggest strike, or expose the most recent developments in corrupt legislation that is being put over in Washington, and depend on the workers and farmers to know which is the better for them. We had always thought that the Union Record was slipping. Now we are sure of it.

# A German Communist Meeting

The day that Hugo Stinnes died, I was in Berlin. The capitalist papers were overflowing with glowing eulogies of this master industrialist, who probably did more than any other man in the past several years to reduce the German people to their present pitiable poverty. But the revolutionary journals shed no crocodile tears over the passing away of this super-parasite. They showed his true role as a gigantic bloodsucker. It seemed a very fitting occasion to visit a big Communist mass meeting called for that evening, so I went.

The German Communist Party is at present an underground illegal organization. By outlawing it, the authorities hope especially to cripple its influence in the coming elections to the Reichstag. The big party headquarters on Rosenthalerstrasse are vacant save for a few comrades here and there. But public mass meetings are still held under the name of the Party, and the one scheduled was such. These meetings, however, are often the scene of bloody clashes with the Fascisti, who seek to break them up. At the meeting in question, a visit from the Fascisti was particularly expected, owing to the peculiar nature of the program and the fitness of the occasion. As it turned out, however, no disturbance of consequence developed, although a few shots were fired outside of the hall.

The program was one of the best pieces of propaganda work it has ever been my good fortune to see. It consisted of a series of stereopticon views of the German revolutionary movement, accompanied by a lecture. It was a history of the counter-revolutionary activities of the Social-Democratic Party, and was entitled "S. D. P. Words vs. S. D. P. Actions."

The whole traitorous record was there in broad outline. This history began with the Second International Congress just before the war, where the Socialist Democrats declared they would use "every means" to prevent war. Then came the great "betrayal" in 1914, with the Socialists mustering their forces to help the Kaiser overthrow Russian, English, French, and American imperialism. The pictures graphically portrayed the organized and systematic treason of the Social Democrats during the war, the jailing of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the outbreak of the Russian revolution, the signing of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, and eventually, the overthrow of the Kaiser.

Here began a new record of betrayal by the Socialist Democrats, the assassination of the German revolution. All the main developments were covered by the pictures; the agreement with the capitalists that the present social system should continue, the murdering of Liebknecht and Luxemburg, the shooting down of German workers by Moske's assassins, the overthrow of the Munchin soviet; the abolition of the proletarian troops and the substitution of white guard organizations, the defeat of the "March Action" in 1921, the treasonable agreement to fulfill the reparations demands of the Allies, the betrayal of the workers in the Ruhr, the suppression of the revolutionary movement in 1923, the abolition of the eight-hour day, and a hundred other events, all pictured in such a simple and effective way as to bring home most powerfully to the workers assembled the tragic lessons of the past ten years. It was a most terrific indictment of the Social Democracy, as well as a glowing defense of the

Communist Party.

But if the program was highly interesting, the audience itself was hardly less so. The great hall was literally jammed, at least 3,000 people, men, women and children being packed into the building, whose gloominess, frigidness, and generally rundown condition reflected the status of present day Germany.

The crowd was stern and cold and calm—marvelously so. Never at any time did the assembled workers show any emotion. There was no applause whatever. Many of the pictures were blood-stirring, and the crowd was intensely interested in and sympathetic with them, but it sat quiet as they were shown. Occasionally a worker would cry out his indignation at some scene or individual being shown, or perhaps, a titter would run thru the house at the humorous portrayal of some incident, such as the flight of the Social Democratic government during the Kapp-Putsch, while the workers fought the battle. But that was as far as the emotional demonstrations went. The whole thing was most deadly serious.

The meeting reminded me of nothing so much as a meeting of strikers in the last weeks of a long and bitter struggle. Time and again I have seen that same spirit at meetings of hard fighting miners, steel workers, railroad men. Not a smile, not a bit of enthusiasm, nothing but grim determination to go on with the struggle. That was the dogged spirit of the Russian workers in the early hard years of their revolution, it is the spirit of the revolutionary German workers now. In this remarkable meeting this unconquerable, do or die spirit dominated and pervaded everything. It portrayed to me even

By William Z. Foster

more forcefully than the pictures themselves, the bitterness of the struggle that the German working class is now passing thru.

## AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

Fred R. Marvin, editor of the Searchlight department of the New York Commercial, is whining because the papers are not taking himself and his red exposures as seriously as he thinks the product of his fertile imagination deserves. His department carries from day to day "up-to-date and reliable information on the activities of 'destructive movements seeking directly or indirectly to overthrow the government of the United States.'" He is sarcastically referred to as a "100 per cent American" by even some of the capitalist papers that do not know better, he complains.

Of course he continues it is not surprising that such papers as the Communist DAILY WORKER of Chicago should ridicule him but the "pinks" too have entered the fray. He is thinking of getting out an injunction restraining the press from criticizing his actions, particularly his efforts to shake down the bankers for cash. He swears that all his published stuff is authoritative. All those who have ribs prepare to break them now laughing at this idiot. Who do you think this gentleman considers reliable authority? Well, no less a person than the well-known crook and liar, Harry M. Daugherty, and his predecessor in office under Wilson, the unspeakable A. Mitchell Palmer. Marvin says he does not mind the hostility of the Communist press but the ingratitude of the capitalist papers is what makes him shed salt tears and stay awake nights cogitating on the thorny path that patriots must tread.

The Pullman Company really had a pretty way of giving its employees representation. It was a fifty-fifty proposition. Right off the reel you will agree that nothing could be fairer. Instead of having a labor union where the workers would have to rely on their own mental efforts, they had the advantage of having in their organization the leaders of the company to consult with, as to how best advance the interests of Florence Pullman, her beefy husband Frank O. Lowden and the fat swine on their "Ideal Farm." Let us say, five workers from the shops and five executives appointed by the company met to discuss their problems. In the event of no decision the head of the company had final say in the matter. Quite fair indeed. Relieved the workers of a lot of thinking!

When the Pullman company wanted to reduce the wages of their slaves 25 per cent, they announced a 40 per cent cut. The representatives of the workers in the Company Union succeeded in beating this down to the 25 per cent the company originally intended to cut them and thought they had won a victory. Even this fake sample of "industrial democracy" was irritating the big guns of the company, so they finally decided to come out boldly and say they could no longer waste their time in this manner but would run their plant as they saw fit. Perhaps the workers may follow suit and decide not to waste their time but join up with the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen which is organizing them into a real union.

The Southern Railway is trying out the policy of class collaboration with its employees. The latter were granted a flat increase in wages of approximately five per cent—not a stunning raise—which will be in effect until March 1927. To this is added a bonus system which is expected to reduce the operating expenses of the carrier without costing an awful lot in the way of disbursements to the workers. The total operating expenses to gross revenue on the Southern Railway in 1923 were 21.42 per cent and this is known as the "test ratio."

In February, 1925, the ratio of these expenses to gross will be ascertained, for 1924, and if despite higher wages the 1924 ratio is not in excess of the "test ratio," the management will pay in February 1925, a bonus to each employe of 11-2 percent of his total 1925 salary. But if the 1924 ratio is found to be in excess of the "test ratio" such excess will be deducted from the 11-2 percent. The company however, generously agrees not to wipe out the 5 percent increase no matter how the "ratio" goes. Under the most favorable circumstances, that is, granting the workers should worry the whole year round about saving fuel on their master's railroads, etc., the bonus allotment of a worker receiving \$2,000 a year would be just \$30.

This idea of getting the workers to feel that they own the railroads by hanging an imaginary \$30 bill in front of their noses appeals tremendously to the capitalists in Wall Street who own the roads. It is reported in the Wall Street Journal that the men already showing great enthusiasm for the scheme. The "bonus" is the chief topic of conversation among the system's employes and they are even soliciting business for the road in order to get a "Half Nelson" on that thirty dollars. These little schemes look pretty, but they never work—for the workers.

# The Socialist Party Gompersists

By PAUL JUDITZ.

If we wish to analyze the reasons for the present helpless condition of our trade unions, we must start at the very roots of the problem. We must see whence spring the policies which at present determine the course of our activities, and evaluate the methods used in the daily life and struggles of our organization.

Abraham Baroff, General Secretary of the International, writing in the New York Jewish Daily (Socialist) "Forward" on April 2nd, tries to point out the difficulties lying in the way of organizing the workers in the ladies' garment industry, and says:

"When we examine the results of our organization campaigns carried on during the last two years, we first then realize the obstacles which we encountered. And we are often troubled with the thought that we are helpless in face of the circumstances."

For this reason, Baroff continues, he and the other leaders of the International came to the conclusion that "agitation and propaganda among the unorganized alone do not suffice." What then? "We must extend our agitation and propaganda to the community so that union-made products may be properly appreciated. Such work must become part of our organized activity."

And Baroff has another "important" conclusion, namely, "that unions must not undertake to control all the conditions in an industry unless they have at their disposal enormous profits." This last point Baroff considers the most important one upon which the next convention of the International must act.

Baroff's article is quite characteristic from start to finish. The story is told of a certain quack doctor who had one remedy for the diseases of all his patients: exercise for them, two dollars for him. Baroff has a similar remedy. Is the union helpless? Do the workers suffer? Is it difficult to organize them? The solution is simple. Sew labels on garments, and give the union a fund.

Baroff is not the only one to believe that the union can become powerful by propagandizing the employers, or as he calls them, the "community." Nor is this a new viewpoint discovered by Baroff. Such a policy has long been the practice in our unions. Baroff's quack medicine has long been used in healing the wounds of the workers, but, as was to be expected, the pain is still the same.

Let us consider this more carefully. In the labor movement we find two fundamental and opposing points of view on the methods of labor organization and the tactics to be pursued in the struggles of the workers. There is the Marxist viewpoint, and the so-called Gompersist viewpoint. The former holds that the emancipation of the workers can be achieved only by the workers themselves. The latter believes in peace between capital and labor. The one maintains that the workers must always carry on a persistent struggle not only for better conditions of living, but for their complete liberations. The other places its hope upon the good will of the capitalists rather than upon the struggle of the workers.

The Gompersist philosophy predominates not alone in the so-called American unions, but is very carefully followed even in the so-called Socialist unions. In the Jewish Labor movement, public opinion and the appeal to the good-will of the employers are guarded as very important weapons in the daily struggles of the work-

ers. Morris Kaufman, of the Furriers' Union, is not the only one who strives to establish "hearty co-operation" between unions and employers.

In "Justice," issue of March 28th, appeared an article by Morris Sigman, which is based upon a longer statement sent to the capitalist press by the president of the "International." In this article Sigman tries his utmost to show that the union wishes to do its best not only for the workers, but also for the employers. "The program of the union," he states, is just as much in the interests of the jobbers and manufacturers as it is in the interests of the workers."

In another article published in "Justice," on February 22nd, Sigman appeals to the jobbers to be good and accept "the responsibility and obligations which modern manufacturers assume towards their employers." "We would then," he says, "have two powers of equal strength in the industry—on the one hand, the jobber with his capital; on the other, the organized worker with his force concentrated in his union. These two powers would estimate each other's strength and would try to maintain a balance conducive to peace. This would benefit the entire industry."

Let it not be forgotten that the writer of this is one who constantly insists that he is an industrialist, a revolutionary.

The same Gompersist "peace policy" is in many respects even more scrupulously followed by the leaders of the Amalgamated. We will not cite facts here as we have a special article on the policies of the Amalgamated. The same policy is pursued in the Capmakers' Union, in the Journeymen Tailors' Union, and in other so-called radical unions. This Gompersist philosophy not only finds ex- but is the determining factor in every step of trade union activity. And this is the cause of the chaos, the demoralization, the helplessness of our union organizations.

At a time when truly progressive leaders are exerting all their energy to organize the workers so that they may be prepared to carry on a real struggle, the Gompersists strive to organize the workers only for the purpose of negotiating collectively with the employers. This policy of the Gompersist trade union leaders' press in the public statements of union officials or in press articles, was very clearly demonstrated in a feature article in the monthly journal of the metal polishers' international union.

"Every worker," the article states, "must be united with the other workers in his trade, so as to obtain, thru



The Poor Fish says it looks like an even heat between the garment workers and the Pullman car workers as to which is putting up the better fight.

joint action, higher wages and better conditions of labor. No individual worker can gain these merely thru his own unaided efforts. When an employer deals with each of, say, 500 employes separately, he can easily treat them without the proper spirit of fairness. Thru collective negotiations we have greater possibilities for concluding agreements which may result in more desirable relations between capital and labor, and establish peace. Collective bargaining affords the only practical means of bettering the relations between proprietors and workers on a business-like basis. It guarantees a 'square deal' to both sides."

Several weeks ago the writer of this article attended a meeting of tailors called by the Journeymen Tailors' Union, at which various union leaders made propaganda speeches to show the necessity of organizing the workers. One orator of the Journeymen Tailors' Union in Chicago, had this to say: "Should any one tell you that the purpose of organization is to carry on a struggle for better conditions thru strikes, I assure you he does not know what he is talking about. The aim of organization is to avoid strikes of the workers."

"In Chicago," he further declared, "our union has had no strike for the last 15 years. Do you know why? Simply because in Chicago we are organized. When you are unorganized the boss sometimes takes advantage of your position and treats you so badly that you are forced to strike. When you are organized, however, the boss is compelled to deal with you differently, and the union can see to it that the situation leads to no strike."

This is the "class" viewpoint of the present leadership in all the unions of the needle trades. The workers must be organized only to the extent necessary for collective bargaining with the employers. These leaders do not think of organization as a means of building up a working class power, which can carry on a struggle to maintain positions previously won and to achieve new gains.

We have no union leaders, concerned with educating the workers to class-consciousness, and actually leading them into the struggle for better living conditions.

We have merely "union mediators" who seek only to curry favors from the employers. It therefore often happens that union leaders make more effort to organize employers' associations than to strengthen the unions of the workers.

Hence all the methods of organization and struggle which they use have led the unions into a swamp. If the workers wish to escape from the swamp, they must first understand how injurious all the tactics are, which have been practiced to this day.

We shall describe these tactics more fully in the next article.

Lay Off 800 Textile Workers. LAWRENCE, Mass., May 5.—More than 800 textile workers have been put on the streets with the closing of the Pemberton and Methuen cotton mills of Lawrence. Within the last month employment here decreased over 18 per cent according to Massachusetts department of labor figures. In Massachusetts 54 per cent of all factories are operating on part time or closed down entirely.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.