

SHOW UNCLE SAM STRIKEBREAKER

U.S. FINANCED SCAB HERDING ON THE SEAS

Marine Strikebreaking Fund Admitted

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Uncle Sam, strikebreaker, was disclosed to the House committee investigating the waste of funds by the Shipping Board, on May 21, when Thomas J. Rice, special assistant attorney general, testified that \$163,000 had been paid by the Shipping Board to the shipowners' strike fund during the 1919 maritime strike on the Pacific Coast.

As the outcome of this struggle, the "closed shop of the owners—closed against union labor," with its industrial passport and anti-union pledge system, was established in every port southward from Portland.

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, presiding, and Representative Davis of Tennessee, in a series of questions to the witness brot out the fact that the policy of the shipping board had been to assist the private ship owners and the operators of government ships in their attempt to smash the unions. Admiral Renshaw had been chairman of the board at the time of this contribution of public money to the class war, but the defeat suffered by the seamen and longshoremen had never been retrieved, even to the present hour.

Scab \$1,200,000 Fund.

Moreover, the companies operating government ships out of San Francisco and Los Angeles had contributed to the fund of \$1,200,000 used by the Industrial Association in San Francisco to crush the building trades unions thru an illegal combination of contractors and building material concerns. This combination was dissolved by the federal court, last year, as being in violation of the anti-trust laws. The steamship combine, which went to the aid of the building combine in what was described by Rice as "a general assault upon all organized labor," is itself now under investigation as being equally in violation of the laws.

"This combination consists of the Shipowners' Association of the Pacific Coast and the Pacific-American Steamship Association," said Rice. "Complaint was made to the department of justice by labor leaders on the coast, that they have violated the Sherman law. I made the first of my reports to Attorney General Daugherty last January, and have made

Coolidge To Open Substitute For Green House On K. Street

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 26.—President Coolidge, cabinet members, lobbyists of all kinds and influential politicians, are to foregather at the opening of the million-dollar Congressional Country Club, ten miles out of town, to inaugurate the most palatial of golf-club-political rallying places that the capital has yet produced. Memberships come at \$1,000 each, and corporation lawyers, bankers, stockbrokers and industrial magnates have flocked in. The idea is that this club will afford discreet means of getting acquainted, in an innocent social way, with the leaders in Congress. When a quiet talk is needed, out to the Congressional Country Club!

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

No Daily Worker Saturday; Saturday Magazine Friday

Owing to the fact that Friday, May 30th, is a holiday, Memorial Day, recognized as such by the printing trades, there will be no Saturday issue of the DAILY WORKER this week.

The regular Saturday Magazine Section will appear, the same size as usual, in Friday's issue. Make your arrangements now with your newsstand dealer to see that you get your Friday's issue of the DAILY WORKER.

600,000 Miners Are Locked Out In Germany

Six hundred thousand miners are locked out in Germany! These miners have wives and children. The state refuses to give them any help. These miners have been locked out as a result of the fight they put up against the abolition of the seven hour day. They are waging a battle for the preservation of the seven hour day. The Coal Barons of Germany want to make big profits, and they want to take these big profits out of the German miners.

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND GERMAN MINERS LOCKED OUT!

Wives and children without food. These miners are fighting not merely for themselves. They are fighting in the interest of miners the world over. If the German miners are defeated, the miners of America are defeated. Coal barons are quick to learn from each other.

Miners of America! You have little yourselves. But you have more than the miners of Germany who have gone thru a period of starvation already. These Six Hundred Thousand miners in Germany are fighting your battle. They are fighting the battle of the miners the world over. Help them and you will help yourselves.

Help them win their battle and your next battle, here in America, will be that much easier to win. Let them lose their battle, and your battle, here in America will be that much easier to lose.

Miners of America! Come to the assistance of these German brothers. Help feed their wives and children so the workers may be better fit to continue their fight. The International Workers' Aid is the only agency which is feeding the striking and locked out workers. They are feeding fifty thousand workers daily.

Send in your contribution to-day to the American committee at 19 South Lincoln St., Chicago.

"He who helps quickly, helps doubly."

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID,
Rose Karsner, National Secretary.

U. S. LABOR THRU INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID CABLES \$4,000 TO THE STRIKING MINERS IN GERMAN RUHR

The International Workers' Aid yesterday cabled \$4,000 to the striking miners of the Ruhr in response to the appeal sent to the workers of America for help to the starving wives and children of the heroic workers who are fighting against the atrocious conditions the coal barons and industrialists of Germany, aided by the International bankers, are trying to force upon them.

The American workers true to their traditions of answering the call for assistance from their fellow workers

in distress, in no matter what country, along with the \$4,000 sent, thru the International Workers' Aid, notified their embattled comrades of the Ruhr that this was only the first installment; that they would continue to support them in their fight as they did the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia when afflicted with the famine scourge and the results of the allied blockade.

The latest reports from Germany indicate that the conditions in the Ruhr are growing worse. The capitalists are hoping they may be able to starve the miners into surrender and their principal weapon is hunger.

The miners have appealed to the workers of the world for assistance, pointing out that a defeat for them in the Ruhr would be a defeat for the miners in every country.

Senator Walsh Will Defend Wheeler On Oil Graft Charge

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Defense of Senator Wheeler at his trial on the frameup charge in Montana will be conducted by Senator Walsh of Montana, probably assisted by Senator Borah, chairman of the Senate committee, which found him innocent. Borah is assailed by the National Republican, Coolidge organ.

More Churches to Unite?

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 26.—That the Presbyterian and the Congregational churches of the nation will soon join was indicated today when the committee on organic union reported in favor of such a consolidation to the Presbyterian General Assembly in business session here.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

DAILY WORKER STRIKE EDITION HITS BOSSES OF SCAB RESTAURANTS

A special "Food Workers' Strike Edition" of the DAILY WORKER, was distributed by the strikers in front of the struck restaurants yesterday. The Amalgamated Food Workers' Union handled thousands of copies of this special edition of the DAILY WORKER, letting the public know that there is a strike on among the Greek restaurant workers, giving the history of the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union, and describing the conditions under which the men have been forced to work.

The strike edition made the scab bosses wince and put more vigor in to the cooks, waiters, dishwashers and other restaurant workers who are conducting this war against the 12-hour day.

600,000 NOW MEMBERS OF RUSSIAN C. P.

Rapid Growth Is Aid To Soviet Russia

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, May 26.—Reporting for the Central Executive Committee to the Thirteenth Congress of the Russian Communist Party, Comrade Stalin declared that the membership of the organization had risen to over 600,000. This number is inclusive of the 125,000 workmen admitted to the Communist Party in the drive for members inaugurated after the death of Nicolai Lenin.

About 50 per cent of the entire membership consists of industrial workers and 25 per cent of poor peasants. Women workers and peasants, clerks, and employes engaged in the service of the Soviet government make up the rest of the membership.

Of the membership of the Young Communist organization which has risen to more than 570,000, more than forty per cent are industrial workers. The pioneer organizations of the Red Youth, the young children, now have a total membership of between 150,000 and 200,000.

According to the last census, there are now in Soviet Russia 5,541,000 trade union members. This is a gain of almost a million over the preceding year and is especially significant in view of the fact that almost every national section of the Amsterdam International has shown a loss for the same period.

Zinoviev On Foreign Policy.

Comrade Gregori Zinoviev made a complete and thoroughgoing review of the present economic situation of Soviet Russia, particularly in the light of the foreign economic relations and policies of the Soviet Republic.

In discussing the conditions under which Soviet Russia might be ready to assume some of the obligations incurred by the preceding capitalist and czarist governments, Comrade Zinoviev emphatically declared: "One should never lose sight of the fact that while we refuse to pay the old czarist debts, we shall gladly meet and fully observe all obligations involved in our own debts."

Zinoviev indicated that Soviet Russia was planning to narrow and limit the concessions field. For instance, the Soviet Government will grant no more concessions aiming at the exploitation of the Baku and Grosny oil fields.

This is of international importance in the light of the recent declaration made by the Royal Dutch Shell interests in disposing of some of their American oil holdings that they were henceforth going to concentrate on Russian developments.

Today, fifty-five concessions have been granted by the Soviet Government to Dutch, German, Norwegian, British and mixed companies. In these concessions the Soviet Government and the private companies participate jointly.

The policy that the Communists propose for Soviet Russia on this field aims towards limiting the activities of the private capitalists to a minimum and towards rendering the maximum government help to the state and co-operative organizations. Zinoviev made it very clear that the Soviet Government would increase its vigilance over the bourgeois elements that might tend to develop thru the granting of certain concessions to private interests having large amounts of capital.

General Meeting T. U. E. L. Members Wednesday Night

Reports from the great conventions of the needle trades unions, in Boston and Philadelphia, of the Illinois miners and the Labor Party in Peoria, will feature the regular monthly meeting of the Trade Union Educational League, Chicago group, Wednesday evening at 8 p. m., Northwest Hall, corner of North and Western avenues. All members desiring to keep informed up-to-the-minute will be in attendance.

STUBBORN POINCARE CAN'T SEE ELECTION SMASHED HIS POLICY

BAR LE DUC, France, May 26.—In a speech to the General Council of the Meuse, Premier Poincare announced that he is not retiring from political life when he resigns the premiership next week.

Declaring he is convinced the recent national elections did not disavow his foreign policy, "and am convinced that policy cannot be changed," Poincare warned the incoming regime that he and his followers will "watch events with vigilant attention and defend whenever necessary" the ideas they always have professed.

"We will demand that the general lines of our foreign policy be conserved without alteration," the premier said, concluding: "I will remain to the last breath a good republican and a fervent patriot."

GARY BOASTS STEEL TRUST DEFIED DRAFT

Resisted Nationalization Of Industry In Wartime

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 26.—Open defiance of the government in war time put many workers in jail, but Judge Gary and the steel trust did this and got away with it, according to Gary's boastful account to the American Iron and Steel Institute convention, New York.

"You'll have to use force to take us," was the ultimatum of the munition makers in 1917 and 1918 when the government proposed to nationalize the iron and steel industry. Not willing to jail Gary for resisting the draft of industry, the Wilson administration pulled in its horns and the capitalists continued to run the basic industries and the country.

Tells About It.

Gary, in order to get the record straight, says this is the way the steel committee chairman answered the war industries board:

"If you think, under government management, better service will be rendered and you believe you can legally do it, you may undertake to forcibly secure the management of the steel business. You will never do it with the consent or approval of the owners of these properties and you will be held responsible, morally at least."

"Get Behind Coolidge."

Cal Coolidge has graduated from the Rock of Gibraltar, the title given him by Gary last month. Coolidge is no longer honored by being president. Cal is honoring the United States by being president, according to Gary. In calling upon the steel and iron barons to get behind the Coolidge boom, Gary spoke of him as "that great and good man who at the present time honors us by being president of the United States."

RICH, PRETTY DAMSEL CAN'T GO FREE; IRATE N. Y. PUBLIC PROTESTS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, May 26.—Miss Abby Rockefeller, granddaughter of John D. found herself in the center of a lively little muss involving a police judge, Mayor Hylan, taxi drivers and indignant representatives of equal rights for rich and poor.

Miss Rockefeller started something when she speeded her roadster down Tenth avenue and was served with her second ticket for the offense. And Magistrate Norman E. March completed it when he gave the oil king's granddaughter a suspended sentence.

Stirred by scores of letters demanding to know if New York has "one law for the rich and another for the poor," Mayor Hylan has ordered the papers in the case sent to his office.

CZAR FARRINGTON, BACK TO WALL, FIGHTS DESPERATELY TO SAVE TYRANNICAL RULE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., May 26.—The progressive delegates in the Illinois Mine Workers' Convention today resisted another tyrannical onslaught by President Frank Farrington who, evidently bent on following the lead of John L. Lewis, upset the order of business, and announced that the delegates must finish the convention by Tuesday night.

Farrington, with his back to the wall, hitting below the belt in last efforts to regain his lost appointive power, called for the report of the committee on appeals and grievances, instead of the report of the committee on constitutional resolutions, which, according to the order of business laid down by the committee on rules and order, should have been taken up today.

Nesbit Doesn't Know. Another demand was made by the progressive delegates that the resolutions on constitutional changes, which have been printed in pamphlet form for ten days, be distributed to the delegates. Delegate Fremman Thompson, pointed out that some of the favored reporters had been given these resolutions a week ago. There are 63 resolutions in the pamphlet demanding that the power to appoint the district employes of the union be taken away from Farrington and that they be elected instead. Walter Nesbit, who is in charge of the resolutions, said he doesn't know how the reporters got them.

Farrington Dies Hard. Farrington lost the appointive power when that matter came on the floor of the convention under the discussion of Farrington's report.

The progressives see in the announcement of Farrington that the convention must adjourn by Tuesday night an attempt to get the appointive power before the delegates a second time.

Vice-President Fishwick ruled last week that the appointive power had definitely been stripped from Farrington, and the report of the committee on constitutional resolutions must report on the details of the election of state employes.

Appeals Committee Reports. The committee on appeals and grievances reported on 47 resolutions relating to old and disabled men. The convention voted that 36 of these should be paid \$25 apiece.

Eleven resolutions considered by the convention, dealt with the violations of the agreement by the coal operators, the men demanding strike benefits when locked out. The resolutions covered cases of individual members of the union who have appealed from the decision of the district executive board upon their grievance with the coal operators.

S. Berkowich appealed from the decision of the Illinois Joint Group Board No. 3. Berkowich, who is a well-known syndicalist, was blacklisted by the Southern Gem Coal Co., and this blacklist was carried by all the southern coal operators. At the international convention at Indianapolis, an unsuccessful attempt was made by the Lewis machine to unseat Berkowich.

Farrington Aids Blacklist. Berkowich tried to get the case reopened before the convention today, but Farrington would not give Berkowich the floor.

In spite of the fact that the majority of the delegates wanted to give Berkowich the right to state his case, Farrington arbitrarily ruled against them.

The Illinois convention, under the constitution, is the highest body of appeal in the state, but Farrington who, when it suits his purpose, is anxious to abide by the constitution, played the tyrant once more and refused Berkowich his constitutional right.

Farrington Rebuked.

The convention administered a rebuke to Farrington by ruling that the case should be re-opened by the district board, with instructions that Berkowich is to be paid for the time he has lost because of the blacklist.

POISON GAS EXPERTS EAGER FOR WAR; PROMISE WHOLESALe DEATH

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Officers of the chemical warfare section here say that the United States has solved the problem of winning a war by poison, as has been intimated in European military circles. American chemical warfare preparations, conducted on a basis of wholesale experimentation for the past six years, they declare, justify the belief that an adversary can be wiped out within a few days or weeks.

Other and higher-salaried officers announce that the defense of the country requires an immediate appropriation of a billion dollars.

RUSSIA BUYS \$25,000,000 U. S. COTTON

Congress Gets Facts Of Soviet Purchases

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Representative Frear of Wisconsin, discussing the McNary-Haugen bill in the House, called attention to the fact that \$25,000,000 had been paid by the Russian government for American cotton during the present year, to supply the 400 mills of its textile industry.

He quoted Alexander Gornberg, representative in this country of the Russian textile industries, as saying that an equal amount of cotton would be bought in the south during the remainder of the year and shipped to Russia.

Mentioning the death in Moscow, on May 21, of Victor Nogin, president of the Russian cotton syndicate, who was here in January, Frear recalled that Nogin told him at that time that Russia would want to buy \$40,000,000 worth of American cotton this year, and that when he repeated this in the House, many members doubted it. Yet 130,000 bales of cotton have already been shipped in accordance with Nogin's plans.

"If normal trade relations were possible," said Frear, "thereby extending means of business credit thru agencies in this country, and direct dealings with the Russian people, the cotton purchasing would be much larger and the purchases of agricultural machinery from the International Harvester Co. and other products of this country would be greatly increased. This trade is a life-saver at the present time for the cotton growers of the south, and it is a legitimate trade that comes direct from the Soviet government which finances these purchases."

Frear paid a tribute also to the Russian co-operatives—the Selskoesoyuz and the Centrosoyuz, whose combined trade last year, he was informed, was \$50,000,000.

CAN'T DO WITHOUT DAILY WORKER, SAYS FRIEND, RENEWING

One enthusiastic reader of the DAILY WORKER writes in renewing his subscription:

"Dear Friend: I don't want to miss the paper. I can't get along without it. It is the best working class paper ever had in this country. I have been reading radical papers for the last 15 years, so I ought to know. Please keep on sending it. Your comrade, J. Hesselsohn, Duluth, Minn."

CHURCH REBEL, OPPOSES GOD, GOES TO TRIAL

Bishop Brown in Court; Wrote Communist Book

(Special to The Daily Worker)
CLEVELAND, O., May 26.—Bishop William Montgomery Brown will go on trial here tomorrow before a court of nine bishops of the Episcopal Church charged with heresy. This is the first heresy trial in the Episcopal Church since the days of the Reformation. The trial will take place in Trinity Cathedral here. All the 23 charges against Brown are based on utterances in his book, "Communism and Christianity," which he published in 1920 and which has had a circulation reaching well over a hundred thousand.

The trial, a "Modernist-Fundamentalist" case, has attracted the attention of the entire religious world. Hundreds of church leaders are expected to attend.

These are two passages from his book:

"The Divinity is at best a fiction and at worst a superstition."

"There is no rational doubt about the fictitious character of the Divine Jesus."

Trial procedure will ante-date modern law, and will be conducted according to the ancient canons of the Episcopal Church handed down since the Reformation.

"The prosecutor," or church advocate, is Attorney Charles Lemuel Dibble, Kalamazoo. Dibble said today the trial of Bishop Brown is an attempt to prove him guilty not only of heresy, but atheism.

Bishop Brown will defend himself with an attempt to prove none of the members of the House of Bishops accepts all of the Bible literal and are therefore each as guilty of heresy as himself.

A half dozen prominent "Modernists" will "testify" in Bishop Brown's behalf. Brown's counsel said today. Among them are: Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Rev. Norman Guthrie, Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks; Rev. Dr. Karl Reland, all of New York; Dr. Elwood Worcester, Boston, and Rev. Truman Hoinaway, Providence, R. I.

The nine bishops comprising the court are: John Gardner Murray, Maryland, presiding officer; Frederick Focke Reese, Georgia; Edwin Stevens Lines, New Jersey; John Newton McCormick, Michigan; Theodore Du Bose Bratton, Mississippi; Benjamin Brewster, Maine; William Frederick Faber, Montana; Edward Melville Parker, New Hampshire, and Herman Page, Washington.

Carpenters Out But Not Suspended Says Jensen, Head of D. C.

Harry Jensen, president of the Chicago District Council of the Carpenters' Union, denies that any locals affiliated with that body were either expelled or suspended by the District Council. Jensen told the DAILY WORKER yesterday that the locals which are in arrears on payments into the special building fund were not suspended but their delegates to the District Council would not have either a voice or a vote there till their locals paid up and again got in good standing with the District Council.

The locals which were in arrears would not have the right to submit nominations for officers which are to be elected soon, Jensen said. Neither would they have the right to vote in the District Council election.

Jensen did not make plain the difference between suspending locals from the District Council for non-payment of the building assessments and depriving them of their right to take part in the deliberations and elections of the District Council.

Jensen said that the locals involved had a right to appeal their case to the international officers and the general executive board of the carpenter's union in Indianapolis, but that he felt the international officers would sustain him in his stand.

Strikers Who Face Contempt Charges Are Angry At Delays

More than fifty striking garment workers will face Judges Sullivan and Foell this morning to answer to contempt charges. This makes the second week the strikers have been forced to go into court only to find that the judges were unwilling to hear their cases "yet." Delay after delay has been forced on the defendants, many of whom are workers in settled shops. These workers are anxious to be tried so that they can go back to work.

There is no reason to believe they will be tried today. The probabilities are they will be asked to come back later for their trials. The workers' patience has been worn to a frazzle loafing in the corridors of the courts waiting the judges' pleasure. They want the face that will be their trial over and done with.

If there is any hurry about the trials this week it will be because Dudley Taylor and his helpers want to relieve the police and bosses' witnesses of the trouble of waiting and returning to court every day.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE CONVENTION WHERE MINERS MADE HISTORY

By NATALIA GOMEZ and KITTY HARRIS.
After the DAILY WORKER reporter was removed from the convention, the sales of the WORKER increased 50 per cent. Sympathizers wish we had another reporter who could be kicked out; it would increase our sales another 50 per cent.

We offer Farrington a rubber gavel for a prize if any of the delegates can solve the great mystery: how does the DAILY WORKER get its news after the reporter has been put out of the convention?????

The convention stenographer came over to the press table, to Jack Johnstone, reporter for the Farmer-Labor Voice, and said, "So you're reading the DAILY WORKER. Is that your favorite paper? It seems to be the favorite paper of most of the delegates."

Farrington holds the record for speaking in the convention. His time, according to a stop watch, up to date has been 20 hours, 39 minutes and 42 seconds. Most of this time was used in explaining that "I do not know"; "It is against the constitution"; "It is contrary to the three-year contract"; "I have great responsibility"; "Some people are trying to place this responsibility upon me, but I won't allow it"; "I want exceptional powers"; "I have not the power to do it"; "We can get anything we demand within reason at the next legislature"; "I don't expect very much from the next legislature"; "I don't expect anything from the next legislature"; "We must cheapen production in order for the operators to find markets"; "We must be able to compete with the non-union fields"; "There is no relief in sight as long as the non-union fields that Illinois has to compete with agrees to the Jacksonville contract"; "Don't antagonize the employers"; "Be on the square"; "Do an honest day's work"; "Co-operate with the boss"; "We cannot do anything that is not in the agreement"; "I am in favor of taking the appointive power away from Lewis"; "I am opposed to taking the appointive power away from myself"; "I have a machine and a good one, too"; "I do not have a machine," etc., etc., etc.

Vice-president Arry Fishwick says that he is on the square with everybody. The proof is that he admits it. That is to say, "Arry will go just as far in this direction as anybody as long as it won't take away Frank's power—and that would not be fair."

If the loss of the appointive power takes George Mercer's meal ticket away, he can start out as an evangelist. George is known as the statistician, but all the scribes at the press table had him doped out as a Presbyterian minister.

Delegate William Hartness of Bartonsville, chairman of the committee on officers' reports, asked this question a few years ago, "Can Farrington endure?" He answered it in presenting Farrington's report to the convention by saying that neither Farrington nor Democracy would endure if the appointive power were destroyed.

"Where is the line of demarcation?" Hartness repeatedly asked. He found it between the S. L. P. and Farrington's sinking ship.

Secretary Walter Nesbit, the official announcer and mail distributor, is getting some of the delegates sore. They say he only gives mail to his friends instead of distributing it equally among the delegates no matter what their political views may be. They also say Walter is an expert on figures; either he or the tellers told a whooper when they announced the vote against the appointive power and the vote on the expulsion of the DAILY WORKER reporter. He evidently goes on the basis of two for Frank and one for the other fellow.

McAdooites Worrying About Votes; Not About Principles

(By The Federated Press)
WASHINGTON, May 26.—McAdoo supporters have revived the discussion of Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, director of the Teapot Dome inquiry, as a dark horse candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

They argue: That McAdoo will have half the delegates in the convention, but presumably will not get the necessary two-thirds; that he is very friendly to Walsh, and that Gov. Al Smith is equally friendly to the Montanan. McAdoo is a dry; Smith is wet and a Catholic; Walsh is dry and a Catholic, and has managed the Chicago headquarters for the Democrats in past campaigns. What more logical than that Walsh, who might break the LaFollette vote in some of the western states, should be the second choice of McAdoo and Smith?

When asked to forecast the platform which the Democratic bosses—Brennan, Taggart and Tammany's new leader—will give the candidate, the McAdoo-Walsh men admit that there is where the difficulty lies. They are not at all sure that the platform will be one which the west will approve.

600 GIRLS' LIVES IN PERIL; INJUNCTION STOPS INSPECTION

Peril of immediate death confronts 600 telephone girls during every moment of the working day, because a gasoline company prevailed upon Circuit Judge Ira Ryner to issue an injunction relieving them of the necessity of complying with ordinary fire regulations in the construction of a storage tank in the United Tailors' and Cleaners' Building at 3525 N. Clark street. Leakage of the gasoline into the Lake View Exchange of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company makes the possibility of explosion imminent.

Efforts to save the lives of these girls by an inspection of the new building and tank by the fire prevention bureau were stopped under the protection of Judge Ryner's injunction, by which city officials are barred from carrying out an ordinary public duty. The tank was constructed without the knowledge of the bureau.

Upon complaint of the telephone company of the seepage of gasoline into cellar catch-basins in their building, the tank was ordered drained.

FARRINGTON IN NEW FRONT AS TIMES DEMAND

Now It's Dual; Now It's Not Dual, He Says

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PEORIA, Ill., May 26.—In trying to discredit Alexander Howat, the day the fighting Kansan spoke before the Illinois Miners' convention, Farrington declared he drew out of the fight for Howat because Howat associated with the agitators for dual unionism. Farrington, as reported by the stenographic record, stated:

"We have a dual movement in the miners' organization now known as the Miners' National Progressive Committee. It is headed by William Z. Foster, who has openly declared he is going to destroy the trade union movement if he can. Alex went down there (to the Progressive Miners' Conference) against our advice and he identified himself with that gang. When he did that I wrote him a letter and told him I did not propose to align myself with Foster and a lot of other I. W. W.'s and Communists who were trying to destroy the United Mine Workers of America."

But in writing the letter printed in full below, Farrington declared he DID NOT think the progressive miners a dual organization. Farrington seems to form his opinions as they suit his political ambitions. Farrington in direct contradiction of his recent public statements, in his letter says that Howat is not identified with dual unionists. Take your choice.

Farrington's Tell-Tale Letter.

Springfield, Ill.
"Mr. Hugh Kennedy, Secretary,
"Local Union No. 52,
"Centralia, Ill.

"Dear Sir and Brother:
"I am returning herewith the circular letter which accompanied your letter of May 3. I do not think the men who are behind the so-called progressive movement have any intentions, whatever, of establishing a dual organization of mine workers, instead their activities, I think, are due entirely to their determination to clean up some of the corruption that is going on in our international union."

"I think they are making a mistake by terming themselves the progressive members of the United Mine Workers of America, but I am quite certain they have no intention of trying to establish a dual organization. Instead of trying to establish a dual organization I think they are trying to mobilize those who are opposed to the corruption in the U. M. W. A. so that an effective protest may be made."

"Alex Howat has repeatedly declared that he will have nothing to do with the establishment of a dual organization of mine workers and I am satisfied that he meant just what he said. I do think, however, that Howat has much reason for complaint and he will no doubt identify himself with this element in our union because he believes that this is the only way he can secure justice, for himself and the Kansas mine workers.

Yours truly,
(Signed) FRANK FARRINGTON,
President.

She-Woman Cleans Up On Pacifist From Milwaukee

NEW YORK, May 26.—Brooklyn police were after a new bobbed hair bandit today.

Louis Saxt, recently from Milwaukee, described her as a determined, two-gun girl who walked into his shop, jerked a pair of wicked blue automatic pistols from her handbag, backed him to the wall, and took \$60 from his pockets.

"She gave me back \$5," Saxt said, "when I pleaded I must have something to send my wife and babies in Russia."

The girl then walked leisurely from his shop, Saxt said, after warning him not to move for five minutes. She took the key and locked the door as she departed.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

Methodists Call World Conference To Cry About War

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 26.—A special anti-war resolution calling for a conference of all religious workers to fight the evils of war, was adopted unanimously by the Methodist General Conference today. The resolution adopted today urged America's entrance into a world court of international justice, favors President Coolidge's calling another disarmament conference and implies faith in the league of nations.

This resolution was drafted after a resolution condemning war had been defeated after bitter arguments on the floor of the convention.

TEXTILE WORKERS NEED JUST ENOUGH TO LIVE AND LABOR, IS ANNOUNCEMENT OF EMPLOYERS

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Wages should be no higher than necessary to maintain the wage earner as an efficient producing machine. Until the workers of the country allow wages to be shaken down to the point where they give up comforts not necessary to keep them in a proper state of productivity, unemployment is likely to continue.

This is the capitalist theory of wages expressed without a quibble in the April issue of the Stone & Webster journal, the official organ of the huge public utility trust of that name.

It is their comment on the report from Lawrence, Mass., that "the textile industry is in such a state that thousands of people who depend upon that industry for a livelihood are now out of employment. Many families and persons are now in dire want and the outlook is not encouraging."

Live On Hay.

Lawrence textile workers, says the rich corporation, like millions of other persons, have consumed a great deal more than was necessary to keep them in the highest stage of production. (These workers have an average wage of \$20.53 a week.) These textile workers can't extricate themselves except by their willingness to forego that amount of consumption which is above the amount necessary to keep them in the highest efficiency as workers. (There once was a big French employer who put this more briefly by suggesting that the people eat hay. He ended his career swinging from a lamp post with a wisp of hay in his mouth.)

Just Labor Machines.

These employers hold that workers should share in the increased productivity of modern machine industry only to make them more efficient machines.

"Productive consumption ceases and unproductive consumption begins," they say "at a point beyond which things are consumed that are not necessary to keep a producer in the best condition to produce. Up to 1923 the 100,000,000 inhabitants of the United States paid for this overconsumption by the Lawrence textile operatives. In recent months the 100,000,000 have refused to pay the bill. They have stopped buying as much in the way of clothes as formerly. Consequently a great unemployment problem was raised at Lawrence. One is not necessarily heartless in saying that the Lawrence textile workers have no one to blame but themselves and the whole body of labor."

Stone & Webster feel that the country is approaching the end of the economic situation created by the war. It is hardly thinkable, they say, that we shall regain a fairly normal state of affairs without considerable hardship here and there. But the public utilities operated by Stone & Webster during 1923 made a profit of \$17,155,956 on a gross business of \$42,468,428.

Bosses' Cold-Blooded Viewpoint.

Labor faced with a new period of unemployment and wage-cutting recognizes that this will be the viewpoint of employers as long as industry is operated for private profits, however much it is disguised by experiments in class collaboration. Management is bound to seek in one way or another to take for the absentee owners the largest possible share of production, leaving the workers the smallest possible share commensurate with their continued functioning as efficient machines.

Desperate Boss Bakers Grasp At Injunction Weapon

NEW YORK, May 26.—Unable to defeat the union in any other way, six remaining bakery shops are using the injunction weapon against Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International union, New York locals. The employers refuse to renew the union agreement. A temporary injunction against the strikers has been secured. The legal fight is now over a permanent injunction.

YOUNG WORKERS START BIG PUSH FOR PAPER SUBS

Prizes To Young Worker "Go-Getters"

The Young Workers' League is inaugurating an energetic campaign for subs to their paper, the Young Worker. They have sent out the following message:

To All Young Workers.

The revolutionary youth movement is becoming more important every day. Thousands of young workers are realizing that they are being miserably exploited and oppressed, used as cannon fodder in capitalist wars, and compelled to do the dirtiest work in order to make a bare living. They are revolting against a system which permits such a state of affairs to exist—they are determined to change it.

The Young Workers' League is endeavoring to guide these young workers along Communist lines, to lead them out of the desert into the future society.

In this work our greatest aid is our newspaper, the Young Worker. It is only thru the Young Worker that we can reach all these thousands of exploited young workers with our message, give them our leadership. The Young Worker is an organ of which we, as well as every other young worker who ever read it, are proud. We must aid the Young Worker to reach these thousands of working class youth, to draw them into the fighting ranks.

Every member and sympathizer of the Young Workers' League should become a subscriber.

Every young worker should become a sub-getter.

Let us line up behind the Young Worker for the revolutionary working class movement.

Books for Subs.

To stimulate interest in the sub drive, the following prizes are offered:

1. Every subscriber, whether new or renewal, will receive his choice of one of the following books:
State and Revolution, by N. Lenin; Program of the Communists, by Bucharin; Life of Lenin, by Zinoviev; Communism and Christianity, by Bishop Brown.
2. Each comrade securing at least five subs from non-members of the Y. W. L. will receive the following set of books:
Program of the Communists, by Bucharin; Left Communists, by Lenin; State and Revolution, by Lenin; Life of Labor Party, by John Pepper; Communism and Christianity, by Bishop Brown.
3. The comrades who received the highest number of subs will receive a free pass to all league and worker's party affairs for one year.

A year's subscription is \$1.00. Subs can be gotten at the office of the Y. W. L. at 208 E. Twelfth street, or at the office of this newspaper.
District Executive Committee,
Y. W. L.

Y. W. L. Dance at Kenosha.
KENOSHA, Wis., May 26.—The Young Workers' League of this city will give a dance at the Danish Brotherhood Hall, Howland avenue, Saturday night, May 31. Old and young are invited, however. One of the best orchestras in town will furnish both the old-time waltz music and the latest jazz hits.

Making History

"One advantage possessed by the strikers is that they have an energetic and fearless daily newspaper devoting extensive space to the conflict—THE DAILY WORKER"
—From "The Nation," May 14th.

Nothing that has happened in labor history in many years has meant so much to the workers everywhere as the establishment of

THE DAILY WORKER

America's Great Labor Daily

If you believe we are doing a big work help by getting the workers everywhere to read

The Daily Worker Every Day

Order a bundle of sample copies to give away in your shop, factory or office and among your friends.

Get a supply of Subscription Blanks

<p>THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.</p> <p>Enclosed please find \$..... for..... months subscription to THE DAILY WORKER.</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Street: Flat:</p> <p>City: State:</p>	<p>SUBSCRIPTION RATES:</p> <p>By Mail—</p> <p>1 year\$6.00</p> <p>6 months\$3.50</p> <p>3 months\$2.00</p> <p>IN CHICAGO</p> <p>By Mail—</p> <p>1 year\$8.00</p> <p>6 months\$4.50</p> <p>3 months\$2.50</p>
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COOLIDGE DEALT BLOW BY CLEARING OF OIL PROBER

More Evidence Comes On Framing of Strikers

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)
WASHINGTON, May 26.—Adoption by the Senate, by a vote of 56 to 5, of the majority report of the Borah committee, holding Sen. Wheeler of Montana, to be innocent of any violation of the letter or the spirit of the law, in the technical frameup indictment brought against him in Montana by the Daugherty-Coolidge-Lockwood political organization, involves these consequences:

1. It deals a terrific blow to the Republican National Committee and to Coolidge, in whose interest the indictment was brought.

2. It smashes the drive of the administration to stop the investigation of its crooks and crookedness by the Senate and House.

3. It establishes a warning to federal judicial machinery, to keep hands off the work of legislative bodies in future.

Senators who ventured to vote with the administration on one or the other of the three rollcalls taken on this issue of the Wheeler plot were Curtis of Kansas, Moses of New Hampshire, Phipps of Colorado, Reed of Pennsylvania, Spencer of Missouri, Stanfield of Oregon, Wadsworth of New York, Warren of Wyoming and Willis of Ohio.

Framer of Strikers At Bay.

In the most tumultuous session of his investigating committee yet held, Wheeler had prefaced his own vindication by bringing to bay in the witness chair the man behind the recent shadowing of the committee and espionage upon Gaston Means, and his callers. This was Hiram Todd of New York, a hard-boiled, loud-voiced, sneering individual who boasted of his effectiveness in jailing railroad strikers at the direction of Daugherty.

He received \$1,000 a month for that job, undertaken "when we found that public sentiment in the west was turning against the strike." Some months ago Daugherty assigned him to prosecute Gaston Means, and meanwhile, as Wheeler showed, Todd has been letting great numbers of bootleggers slip thru the hands of the law after their indictment in New York.

Never Prosecuted Bosses.

When Todd bragged of having convicted the railroad brotherhood men who stopped some trains, at the expectation of a strike, at Needles, Cal., Sen. Brookhart asked if he had ever convicted any railroad managers or business men—the DuPonts, for instance, or any of the other war fraud criminals. "Todd replied that that had been his job.

Wheeler suggested, after a series of clashes in which they ran a risk of blows, that Daugherty never put this go-getter on any case that he "didn't want to have prosecuted."

Then he produced a letter from one Gilchrist, clerk of the federal court in New York, to Judge Killits in Toledo, a notorious reactionary, notifying Killits that Todd wanted him assigned to New York to try Means.

Todd, when pinned down to declaring that Gilchrist had not told the truth, refused to deny that he had named Killits as the judge he wanted. Earlier in the day he had denounced Means as a "crook," thereby disqualifying himself as a fair public prosecutor of Means' case. The disclosure that he had tried to pick his judge merely rounded out the impression he had already made—as a typical Daugherty agent.

HOWAT SOUNDS CALL FOR MILITANT UNIONISM

Extracts from Alex Howat's great speech to the convention of Illinois miners are given below from the official convention records. In contrast to the petty bickering with which Frank Farrington tried to discredit Howat, both Howat's original speech and his reply to the heckling of Farrington go straight to the heart of the rank and file miner. Howat's speech is a defense of the coal-digger against the pay-roll official. It opposes the obstructive attitude that nothing can be done and presents the constructive program of the Progressive Miners' Committee. Said Howat:

"I refused to go down the line on certain things and incurred the enmity of President Lewis. That is the reason I was kicked out of the miners union two years and seven months ago without a trial and without the least justification for it. When we were in jail President Lewis never sent a telegram or letter; he never sent a man down there to see if we had carried out the instructions of the convention. He never sent a telegram asking me if I had ordered the men back to work. No. When we were engaged in a fight against the Industrial Court Law, President Lewis got on our back with Governor Allen and kicked us out of the miners' union.

Farrington Misled.
"I concede the right of any man in this country to support any man he pleases; I take that right for myself, but I feel that President Farrington has been misled in some way and that he did not have a just cause for not going down the line with us.

"I suppose if I had told President Lewis that I would go down the line with him, right or wrong, that I would be with him, thru thick and thin, no matter what the fight was, and if some strong man ran against him for president at some time I would be with him, I suppose I might still be president of the Kansas miners. I did not do that, and I am not going to smother my principles for any man. I am not going to be a member of the miners' union by sacrificing my principles as a man.

Howat Goes the Limit.

"The Kansas miners will testify whether I have always gone the limit during the years I had the honor to represent them in standing for their rights. I would rather go to jail fighting for a principle than to surrender a principle in order to stay out of jail. I would rather go to jail fighting for the rights of the miners than to stay out of jail by giving away their rights. I would rather be put out of my official position and out of the miners' union for standing for the rights of the men than to give away their rights and stay on the job and stay in the organization as a member.

"Of course, I could have got along more easily if I had permitted the coal operators to impose upon the men, but when I was elected president of that district I said I was going to

see that the men received justice at the hands of the operators. I have tried to carry out that policy in the many years I had the honor to represent the Kansas miners.

After Howat finished speaking, President Farrington, in an effort to counteract the tremendous effect produced upon the convention by Howat's speech, said in part:

"Since this convention has been in session one delegate has gone out of his way to say the president of the Illinois Mine Workers was guilty of an act of treachery towards Alexander Howat. Do you believe that, Alex?"

Why Did Farrington Quit.
Mr. Howat: Mr. Chairman, I could not say it in those words. During the sixteen months we were in jail President Farrington and the Illinois miners made a splendid fight in our behalf, and some time later on, after I got out of jail, President Farrington, for reasons of his own, wrote me and advised me that he could not go with me any longer. I realize that the fight he was leading had a tremendous effect, and when I received his letter I was sorry that he did not feel he could go along with us to the end of the fight.

"While you were in the fight, President Farrington, you made a good fight and I was sorry, of course, when you felt you could not go along with me. I felt it would have a bad effect upon some of the officials in other parts of the country who might be disposed to go with me. I felt that you had been misled in some way and did not have a just cause for quitting the fight before it was won."

Admits Lewis' Guilt.

Mr. Farrington: "The Chair wants to say this: I don't believe there is anyone in this convention who has said as many times as I have said it that there was no warrant under the laws of the miners' organization that would sustain President Lewis in doing the things he did to Alexander Howat. I have said that in season and out of season, by word of mouth and by pen, in the presence of President Lewis and in his absence, and I say it here and now again—there was no warrant in the laws of the miners' union that would sustain International President Lewis in doing the things that were done to Alexander Howat and the Kansas mine workers.

Tries to Explain.

"I suppose the convention is interested in knowing why I wrote Alexander Howat and told him I could not go any further with him. I had reasons for telling Alex I could not go any further with him. We have a dual movement in the miners' organization now known as the Miners' National Progressive Committee. I think it has been pronounced as being dual to the United Mine Workers of America by the International Executive Board of our union. It is headed by W. Z. Foster, who has openly declared that he is going to destroy the present trade

union movement if he can. I haven't any fight with Foster but I am not going to associate myself with him.

"This so-called progressive committee had a meeting in Pittsburgh during the month of June last year. W. Z. Foster was one of the leaders in that movement. Alex went down there and participated in it. He will not deny that, I think. They made plans in that meeting to capture the miners' organization and run it in their way. And Foster, a man who is not a miner or a member of the organization at all, was one of the chief actors in that meeting.

Alex Refuses Machine's Command.

"Alex went down there against our advice and he identified himself with that gang. When he did that I wrote him a letter and told him that, so far as I was concerned, I was done, that I did not propose to align myself or identify myself with W. Z. Foster and a lot of other I. W. W. and Communists who were trying to destroy the United Mine Workers of America. Isn't that what I told you, Alex?"

Mr. Howat: "Yes."

Hindmarsh Boils Over.

Delegate Hindmarsh: "Will the chair submit to a question?"

President Farrington: "When I get thru, yes. We have their agents in this convention; they have been with us ever since we have been in session proselyting among the delegates. They have no business here. Some of them are voting on questions that come before this convention, even though they have no right to do it. Their paper is distributed here every morning, their representatives sits at the press table, and each day he is misrepresenting the proceedings of this convention—everybody is a thief and a crook and a reactionary. Everything your president does has an ulterior motive behind it, according to their version of things. And I say to you that if they were in any place but a miners' convention and they would say the things about the presiding officer of that convention they have said about the presiding officer of this convention, they would be thrown out of the convention.

"I have publicly declared on numerous occasions, from the house-tops, if you please, that, in my opinion, Alexander Howat had been done an outrageous injustice. But if W. Z. Foster and that gang are going to straighten out Alex's troubles, I am going to let them do the job and I don't propose to have anything more to do with it.

Always Opposed Dual Unionism.

In a masterful reply, Alexander Howat tells the meaning of the Pittsburgh convention of the Progressive Miners' Committee and refutes Farrington's statements that the progressive miners stand for dual unionism. Mr. Howat: "Lest a wrong impression be left, I want to say I am not striking at the vitals of the United Mine Workers. "I have advised the miners in all

parts of the country that, no matter what grievances they had or how dissatisfied they might be with their officials or the way their organization was run, to stay in the United Mine Workers of America, and if they had any differences, to fight them out on the inside and not on the outside. I have advised the miners in my own district to do that. That is my advice now. If I was trying to disrupt the organization I would not expect President Farrington or any other man who had the welfare of the miners at heart to be with me, but I believe President Farrington and the miners of this country know I am not trying to disrupt the miners' union. I have always tried to do my part to make the miners' union stronger, and that will be my policy in the future, no matter what may become of my case. Whether or not I will be put out of the union again, I will always advise the miners to stay on the inside and fight out their differences.

Farrington A Quitter.

"President Farrington wrote the letter referred to nearly a year ago. It is true he told me he could not go along with me any longer. I felt that he did not have a just cause for quitting me in the fight. I had not done anything to justify his action and that President Farrington had been misinformed by somebody.

About Pittsburgh Conference.

"Some of the best men, in my opinion, we have in the miners' union were in that meeting. I was not a member of the United Mine Workers at that time and felt I had no right to take a part in their proceedings because the meeting was composed of members of the union. I knew that some of the men there had been thru the fight years ago to establish the miners' union in this country.

Progressives The Best Fighters.

"Regardless of what the International may say about that meeting, the men there had no more thought of establishing a dual movement in the miners' union than you men in this convention have today. I knew most of the men who were there, I had known many of them for years as some of the best fighters in the organization. I was not a delegate, I had no part in the meeting, and I have no hesitancy in saying here that if I had been a member of the miners' union, if I had been president of District 14 at that time, I expect I would have been a delegate to that convention, but not with any thought of disrupting the United Mine Workers of America, not with any thought of doing something that was detrimental in any way to the interests of the miners' union or to the interests of the coal miners of the country. I would have been there with the thought of making our organization better and stronger, better able to do more for the rank and file of the coal miners than the International Union is doing at the present time.

"One of the things the miners there had in mind was to draw up a platform demanding certain things the miners of the country wanted. If that platform had been referred to a referendum vote of the members of our union, I believe they would have voted 95 per cent to adopt it. There was no thought on my part or on the part of the men who attended that convention to do anything that would be detrimental to the best interests of the union. One of the things they had in mind was to try to get the coal miners of this country organized among themselves to go into the International convention and fight for some of the things they believed would be for the best interest of the miners.

Rank and File Agree.

"One of the things they wanted the miners to stand together for was the six-hour work-day, another was nationalization of the mines and another was reinstatement of the officials of District 14. I believe a majority of the delegates here read the platform adopted at that meeting, and I have not heard one word of condemnation here or on the part of any miner in the country of the platform adopted in the Pittsburgh meeting nearly a year ago.

Why Farrington Quit.

"I felt that President Farrington had been misled by some of my enemies who had told him things he did not mention in the letter.

"If President Farrington had gone along in the fight it might be over now. It is true, as he says, that I have never heard that he said anything against me, and I hope if he can not see his way clear to go along with me in the fight until it is over after hearing my explanation, that he and none of the other officials will put anything in my way to make the fight harder. It has been a long, hard fight, but I have always had faith in the United Mine Workers of America, and I feel when they know the truth they will give me a square deal.

"Any time I can be of service to the miners here or any place else, whether I am a member of their union or not, you will always find my voice raised for the miners and the working class.

Not a Job Hunter.

"I appreciate as much as it is possible for any human being to appreciate anything, the way you have stood with me in this fight. I believe the rank and file of the miners are overwhelmingly in favor of seeing us reinstated in the miners' union.

"I am glad at least the rank and file stayed with me even though nearly all the officials of the miners' union have been against me all the way thru the fight, with very few exceptions.

"If the time ever comes that I have to vote to crucify some poor devil to uphold the International President in order to stay on the pay-roll, I hope some one will blow my head off."

JAP ENVOY MAY LEAVE AS BAN BILL PROTEST

Or Stay If Coolidge Vetoes Exclusion Act

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Masanao Hanihara, Japanese ambassador to Washington, will resign his post here if President Coolidge signs the immigration bill providing for Japanese exclusions, it was learned authoritatively today. Action by the president on the bill is expected momentarily.

Should Hanihara quit, the two countries would be without ambassadors in their respective capitals at a time of somewhat strained relations. Cyrus E. Woods, American ambassador to Tokio already has resigned.

Hanihara, it is said, feels that his usefulness here would be over if the immigration bill is signed. He feels, however, that the situation would be different if the president vetoed the measure.

Oust All Traitors From Parliament, Australians Demand

By W. FRANCIS AHERN
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 26.—Recall of renegade labor representatives in parliament and the five day, 40 hour week for men and women workers with streetcar fares paid by the employer are the principal planks in the New South Wales Labor council program.

Other measures include socialization of industry beginning with transfer of state funds from private to government banks as soon as this Australian state goes Labor, united labor front, equal minimum wage for men and women with full support when ill, old or unemployed, no strikebreaking, full state maintenance for children up to 15, endowment of motherhood, abolition of white lead in painting, state cement works, stringent administration of the monopolies act, state housing, tax upon large holdings of land, a big public works policy inclusive of railways and hydro-electric.

Milwaukee Readers, Attention! MONSTER MASS PROTEST DEMONSTRATION

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 8 P. M.

West Side Turner Hall 304 Fourth Street

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

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

representing trade unions, political parties and fraternal organizations. Door open 7:30—Admission free

Auspices: Milwaukee Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers.

SHOW UNCLE SAM STRIKEBREAKER

(Continued From Page 1.)
further reports at intervals since then. No suit has yet been filed.
U. S. Strike Breaking Proved.
Representative Lineberger of Los Angeles, banker and former civil engineer, who entered the committee room after Rice had told of the strike-breaking contribution by the shipping board, vouched for the reliability of F. C. McDonald, general president of the California State Building Trades Council, whom Rice cited as his informant with regard to the shipowners' contributing to the building trades war in San Francisco. Lineberger said McDonald is "no fire-brand," and Rice added that he is a

close friend of Secretary of the Navy Wilbur.

Rice then testified that McDonald furnished him with a list of the contributors to this \$1,200,000 fund in support of the illegal attempt to break up the building trades and all other unions in California.

Lineberger asked whether California business had "officially" taken part in this anti-union war. He asked concerning the part played "officially" by the Bankers' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and the Better America Federation. Rice did not know about the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, but said that the officers and members of the other groups had helped in the drive to destroy union labor. Lineberger then asked that McDonald's list of contributors to that fund be produced for the record.

O'Connor Tells of Scab Pledge.

Chairman O'Connor of the shipping board testified that, at the time of the 1919 strike on the Pacific coast, he went out there as head of the Longshoremen's International Union, although the strike was an unauthorized one. The shipping boards had joined in paying into the shipowners' strike fund an assessment based on the dead-weight tonnage of their ships. About \$500,000 was raised for the maintenance of "hiring halls" where the anti-union pledge was exacted of all applicants for jobs on ships. Rice testified that ex-service men were forced to take the same pledge as other job-seekers.

Expose O'Connor's Treason.

Answering questions by Representative Cooper, Rice testified that O'Connor after he became chairman of the board, wrote a letter to District Director Simms, ordering him to disregard clause 3 in the contract made with operators of ships, thereby permitting the hiring of men thru these union-seeking agencies. O'Connor made no direct reply, but said that he had tried to see that the "hiring halls" did not exclusively furnish men for government ships; he could not say whether the anti-union rule still prevailed on government ships or not.

Rice stated that the fact of payment of the \$163,000 to the scab-enlisting fund was certified by E. W. Relyea, district director for the board, in a report which Rice forwarded to the department of justice,

SEX SLAVERY ON PLANTATIONS UP TO BRITISH LABOR

Compulsory Prostitution On Islands Continue

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.
MELBOURNE, Australia, May 26.—

Will the British Labor government tolerate the manner in which native labor is exploited by the French authorities in the New Hebrides islands (South Pacific ocean) and women are handed over by the French for common use of the male workers?

Independent investigations show that the position of women on French plantations in the islands is intolerable. The women are illegally taken, and illegally kept beyond their time. They are used by the planters to decoy men. They are married or divorced at the will of the planter, and are given over to the promiscuous use of men. In other words, enforced prostitution seems to be the order of the day.

The British government, which with the French government exercises joint control of the islands, has acknowledged that these conditions exist, but protests its inability to stop a step to the practices.

From what The Federated Press is able to gather from traders and missionaries joint control of the islands has failed to protect the natives or to settle a single land dispute.

Now that a labor government is in control in Great Britain, it is urged that steps be taken to secure complete control of the islands by the elimination of the French, whose ideas of colonization in the New Hebrides are not in line with civilized standards.

Profitable Disarmament
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—In conformity with the Washington peace pact, the battleship Australia, formerly flagship of the Australian navy, was sunk in the presence of the other vessels of the navy. On the evening following the sinking of the Australia, the prime minister announced building two new cruisers—the combined tonnage of which would more than equal that of the vessel sunk.

FORD PLANNING FIVE DAY WEEK AT HIGHER SPEED AND LESS PAY; WOULD SAVE \$30,000,000 YEARLY

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

To swell the profits of the Ford family by another \$30,000,000 a year, workers in the Ford automobile plants may be asked to produce as much for 5 days pay as they now produce for six, according to the Detroit bureau of The Wall Street Journal. Henry Ford will recall his continual advocacy of the five day week on the ground that the extra day of rest would enable workmen to turn out as much in five days as he now turns out in six.

But in the industrial system, in which profit is all important, the entire gain from such increased productivity belongs to capital. Ford pays more only when it means greater profits.

\$82,263,483 Not Enough.

Ford's profits of \$82,263,483 for the year ended February 29, 1924, are not considered satisfactory particularly as they represent almost no profit on the 2,200,000 cars turned out during that period. Actual profits from car sales were only \$4,113,483 or less than \$2 a car. As remarked by The Wall Street Journal, Ford Motor Company is now selling automobiles practically at cost. In the previous year the sale of new cars netted \$58,000,000 of the \$119,000,000 profits realized.

This year's profits came almost entirely from sale of parts, from excessive freight charges collected on automobile shipments, from by-products and from interest on the cash resources of the concern.

Working 7,000,000 Ford Owners.

It is estimated that each of the 7,000,000 Ford owners buys about \$40 worth of parts a year of which the Ford company's share is \$28. The company's profit takes about \$4.20 of this or \$29,400,000 a year. The difference between the freight paid to the customer and the freight paid by the company to the railroads is estimated at \$15 a car, adding \$32,750,000 to the last year's profit column which is shown with that of the previous year in the following table:

Ford Profits	1923	1922
From parts	\$29,400,000	\$25,500,000
From interest	6,000,000	8,000,000
From freight	32,750,000	22,500,000
From by-prod.	10,000,000	7,432,000
From new cars	4,113,483	55,866,862
Total	\$82,263,483	\$119,298,562

If Ford should get the same prod-

600,000 Miners Locked-out In Germany
7,000 Workers In German Prisons

Shall the wives and children of these class-war victims be permitted to starve? Or shall we come to their rescue in the spirit of

SELF HELP AND INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' SOLIDARITY

Today It Is Germany. Tomorrow It May Be America.

Sign that German Relief Brigade List **THEY ARE CALLING!**

Committee for International Workers' Aid, 19 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find \$..... for aid to Germany's class war victims and their families.

Name:

Street:

City: State: D.

Committee for International Workers' Aid

You are invited to eat at the

Mohawk Restaurant & Lunch Room

836 W. MADISON STREET (near Green St.)

where you will get quality and service.

Prices reasonable Sanitation our motto

FRED. SCHWAMB, Prop.

The Young Workers League Orchestra is much in need of several players. A cellist, a drummer, and a flute player are the most urgently needed, the players of other instruments will be accepted. Comrades in either the Workers Party or the Y. W. L. who desire to join up with the orchestra should fill out the coupon below and send it to Alfred V. Frankenstein, 4501 Ellis Ave., Chicago.

Name

Address

Instrument

Telephone

Most convenient nights

UKRAINIANS IN BOSTON PROTEST POLISH TYRANNY

Workers Appeal For Friends At Home

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 BOSTON, Mass., May 26.—The Ukrainian branch of the Workers' Party held in Credit Union hall a mass meeting protesting against the Polish occupation of western Ukraine. M. Kuzozvich was the chief speaker. T. Wanovcy was chairman.

Ask DAILY WORKER Aid.
 Over 300 Ukrainian workers participated in the meeting and passed the following resolution with a request for publication in the DAILY WORKER:

RESOLUTION.
 We, the Ukrainian workers and residents of Boston assembled in a mass meeting May 18, having discussed at that meeting the conditions of social political life of our brothers and countrymen in the territories, occupied by Polish imperialists, were convinced that

The Polish occupation authorities are subjecting some ten millions of the Ukrainian population to a cruel oppression in all branches of economic, political, national and cultural life, the results of this being that

Polish Refuse Ukraine Workers.
 The Polish rulers have deprived the Ukrainian peasants and workers of their means of a decent living by settling Polish colonists on Ukrainian lands and by refusing to employ the Ukrainian workers in industries, private or national, and in civil service, and that

In political life the rights of Ukrainian population are totally overruled by lawless tactics of Polish bourgeois political parties, the Ukrainian voters being terrorized in time of local or national balloting or elections, and that

No Schools.
 In cultural life Ukrainians are suffering from lack of Ukrainian schools and other educational institutions, those having been ruined and prohibited by Polish authorities, and also from lack of Ukrainian labor publications that have been recently suppressed by Polish censorship, and that

The Ukrainian population is being persecuted by Polish state and Polish Catholic church even on account of its racial attributes and its religious beliefs, and the prisons in Poland are filled today with thousands of Ukrainians, their only guilt being that they, in some manner, dared to give outward expression to their outraged feelings, or ventured to protest against the inhumane regime of their oppressors.

Arouse America.
 Therefore, and because of such outrage and tyranny, we raise our voice of protest before the organized workers of the world and demand freedom and justice for those, our brothers in Western Ukraine, who are facing extermination from the leaders of Polish nobility.

We appeal chiefly to the working people of America and those countries, where the governments have to heed the just demands of the workers and can assist, by virtue of their influence in international matters of rightfulness, in securing human rights for the peasants and workers of Western Ukraine.

Appeal to Russia.
 We appeal also to the workers and peasants of Soviet Republics, and especially to the government of Soviet Ukraine, urging them to make adequate efforts in helping our unfortunate countrymen in Western Ukraine to shake off the yoke of Polish oppression and gain their liberty and right to self-determination.

Today, as in past centuries, the Ukrainian people are striving for liberty and independence, and having those lofty aspirations, justly deserve in their present struggle with Polish conquerors the assistance from the working people of all and every country.

(Signed.)
 T. LANOVEY, Chairman.
 W. CHABAN,
 M. MELNYK,
 Secretaries.

Business Men Agree That Industrial Slump Is With Us

NEW YORK, May 26.—The situation in business is here, according to the majority of 30,000 business men in all industries and states who answered the annual questionnaire of the National Association of Manufacturers. May business is poor, 22 per cent report, while 34 per cent say it is only fair. A slight majority expect an improvement in the autumn. Figures of the survey were given to the annual meeting of the association in New York.

Industrial peace is reported by 56 per cent and 5 per cent believe they have eliminated all possibilities of strikes.

An oversupply of skilled and unskilled labor is reported. Compared with last spring 59 per cent report wage increases and 18 per cent record wage decreases.

Normal supply of stocks on hand is reported by 54 per cent, while 18 per cent say they are understocked, and the remainder are oversupplied.

The Workers Party in Action

Party or Coalition

By C. E. RUTHENBERG,
 Executive Secretary, Workers' Party.

THE question whether the June 17th convention shall merely form a coalition of various groups for the 1924 election campaign or whether it shall form a Farmer-Labor Party with a definite organizational program, is one of the important issues which will have to be threshed out at the convention.

The Workers Party believes that the June 17th convention should definitely organize a Farmer-Labor Party, not only for the 1924 election campaign but for a continuous struggle in the interests of the farmers and workers against the capitalist parties and the capitalist system.

It believes that the overwhelming majority of delegates to the June 17th convention will make a similar demand.

An election coalition means that the convention will nominate candidates for president and vice-president and then elect a national campaign committee to carry on the campaign this year without endeavoring to create on a nation-wide basis a party organization which will continue to exist after the election is over, ready to serve the workers and farmers in their future struggles.

To accept such a proposal means that there will be the great possibility that all the work, energy and enthusiasm that has been put into the June 17th convention will be lost.

The Farmer-Labor Party cannot be expected to rise to victory in its first campaign. Very few, if any, political parties have ever come into existence which in their first fight have gone thru to victory. It is the long, persistent political struggle that finally wins results, and such a struggle can only be carried on by a definite party organization which does not only fight during election campaigns but carries on a year round struggle in the interests of the class which it represents.

Those who hold the coalition viewpoint sometimes add that after the elections, another convention should be held at which the Farmer-Labor Party could be definitely organized. This would mean to sacrifice the best opportunity for organization and try to create an organization in the most difficult time. It is in the spirit of a fight that organizations are created. A party can organize itself only in

the conduct of a struggle and the election campaign period will be the best period to create a nation-wide Farmer-Labor organization.

Fitzpatrick's Defunct Organization.

What happens to organizations which are merely election coalitions has just been demonstrated in the demise of the old Farmer-Labor Party of Fitzpatrick, Buck and Brown. This organization, while it called itself a political party, was merely an election coalition. It did nothing between campaigns. It had no continuous political program and did not call upon workers and farmers from day to day and week to week to enter into certain actions in their own interests. Such an organization could not permanently hold the allegiance of workers and farmers. It is only an organization which is continually stirring new interest, continually demonstrating that it is ever on the watch, guiding the interests of the class it represents, that will stand as a permanent body.

Any other kind of organization will be built upon sand and will soon disappear as the old Farmer-Labor Party is now disappearing from the scene.

What June 17th Should Do.

The June 17th convention should formulate a definite organizational plan for a permanent, solidly organized and closely-knit Farmer-Labor Party.

The Farmer-Labor Party, as it has developed in the United States, and as it exists in its English prototype, is not built up upon individual membership. Its organizational units are organizations of industrial workers and farmers representing them in the economic struggle, such as the trade unions, farmers' co-operatives, labor fraternal organizations. These organizations, together with farmer and labor political groups, federate in the Farmer-Labor Party, maintaining their autonomy of action outside of the Farmer-Labor Party.

The June 17th convention should adopt a definite plan for federation on a local, state and national scale of all organizations of industrial workers and farmers; it should create a National Executive Committee which will function all the year around. Election campaigns are not the only means of political action. Mass meetings, mass demonstrations should play

a part in the Farmer-Labor program between the election campaigns. The Farmer-Labor Party should carry on educational work to familiarize even wider masses of workers and farmers with its aims and objects. It must have speakers and lecturers and papers for this work. The National Executive Committee must closely follow every development of the political life of this country and must issue slogans for the struggles against the capitalists in every situation affecting the lives of the workers and farmers.

A party organized on this basis of continuously functioning as a fighting organization of workers and farmers will not die and disappear as have the political organizations thrown up by the workers' struggles in the past. It will hold its place in the hearts of the masses of farmers and workers. It will show by its actions that it is entitled to their support.

It is now, on the present wave of enthusiasm, that such a party can be organized. If this opportunity is missed at the June 17th convention and only an election coalition organized, it will be gone for some years to come.

Every workers' and farmers' organization that desires a permanent Labor Party, every trade union, co-operative or fraternal organization which is ready to become part of such a permanent federation of the forces of farmers and workers should instruct its delegates to the St. Paul convention to stand firmly for the organization of a Farmer-Labor Party.

The election campaign this year will see great masses of farmers and workers mobilized for the struggle against the old Republican and Democratic parties. For the first time in the history of the labor movement of this country there will be a great mobilization of the political strength of the farmers and workers to fight for their class interests. Let us not only make this election campaign a great fight against the capitalist parties, but the preparation for greater struggles in the future—for the great struggle which will bring the Workers' and Farmers' Government.

The Farmer-Labor Party is the instrument thru which the Workers' and Farmers' Government will be achieved. Let us create that party on a national scale at the St. Paul convention.

SELL YOURSELF LIBERTY EDITOR TELLS STUDENTS

Tribune Opium-Maker Tells Truth

"Sell yourself if you want to be good reporters," Harvey Deuel, managing editor of the Tribune's latest big business propaganda sheet, the "Liberty" magazine, told the hopeful students at the Medill School of Journalism.

"Sell yourself to the persons from whom you want information," Deuel told the class, frankly admitting the base mercenary life of the capitalist reporters. "And then sell your news to the public," the outspoken editor declared.

Deuel further pointed out that reporters must be good salesmen rather than writers of good literature. He showed clearly that the newspaper "game" is pure and simple business.

Wealth Gives the Flavor.
 According to the "Liberty" editor, age, wealth, education, and sex are the four factors determining a person's reading tastes. One of the students remarked that wealth ought to be first named.

Buying Straw Derby? Look for Union Label
 (By The Federated Press)
 NEW YORK, May 26.—Before you buy a straw hat see that it has a union label inside the sweat band. This appeal has been sent out to unions all over the country by Secretary Martin Lawlor, United Hatters of North America.

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

To the DAILY WORKER:
 Among the various forces which impel men to action—political, religious or organizational of any form—if some measuring rule could be found that would determine with accuracy an answer to the question: Is it good or is it bad? Would not its use eliminate much unnecessary conflict?

Undoubtedly, but where shall we look for such a rule? Is it possible to find a meter that will determine whether any particular organization in the following classes is right or wrong:
 Any existing political party.
 Any existing religion.
 Any existing Labor or other organization.

I answer yes, such a measure exists for not only organizations but men; and men not only of the present but of all past generations—Socrates, Caesar, the Gracchi, Christ, Justinian, Washington, Lincoln, Mussolini, McDonald, Coolidge or the Grand Kleagle of the K. K. K.

To find such a rule, of course, we must look for some contention that has persisted thruout the ages.
 There is but one—the Class Struggle.

All history is a record of class struggles. On the one side the struggle on the part of the producers of wealth to retain it; on the other side the struggle of the exploiters to appropriate it.

This struggle, is of the highest importance, for wealth implies the possession of all the good things of life—food, clothing and shelter, education, recreation and of all the refinements of art.

The measure to apply, then, is this: On which side of the class struggle does a movement or a man react? If it (or he) is calculated to secure for the producers the wealth they create, such a movement (or man) is good. If to expropriate the producers of that wealth such a movement or man is bad.

For example, apply this rule to the Republican party—not that the Democratic party is any better. Under its administration the treasures of the nation (the people) have been looted and transferred to a few of the people. The land, the timber, the coal, the oil, that nature must have designed for the equal use of all, have been transferred to a mere handful. We should, then under the rules, have to decide that the Republican party is bad.

Take, also the Socialist party. In Germany under that regime its people have become impoverished and are starving. So, in spite of the fine philosophy of Socialism, we should also have to declare that the Socialist party (of Germany) was also bad.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

BRANCH MEETINGS.
 Tuesday, May 27.
 North West English Branch at 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Workers' Lyceum. Jay Lovestone will speak on the "Significance of the recent elections in Germany and France."
 Russian Pullman Branch, at 11453 So. Park Ave., Pullman.
 Wednesday, May 28.
 Czechoslovak No. 2, at 201 Naprestek School, 2550 So. Homan Ave., Cor. 26th St.
 Czechoslovak No. 1, at Spravidnost Hall, 1825 So. Loomis St.

T. U. E. L.—Y. W. L. May 30 Picnic.
 The Trade Union Educational League and the Young Workers League, Local Chicago, are holding a joint picnic on Decoration Day, Friday, May 30th, at Altanheim Grove, German Old People's Home, Forest Park. There will be excellent speakers, Sports, Games, Dancing, Refreshments, etc. Easy to reach: Take Forest Park "L" to the gates of the grove—or Madison Street Car and transfer to suburban line. Admission is 35 cents.

Farmer-Labor Assessment.
 A compulsory assessment of 50 cents has been levied upon all Party members by the Central Executive Committee. This assessment must be paid within a month. The assessment is a small one which can easily be paid. The National Office must have more funds if they are to carry on the campaign successfully for the June 17th Convention. The Party needs the money now—at least paying its assessment immediately. Branches should not wait for the members to pay their assessment. Branches can take the money out of the treasury and can then get it from the members afterwards. Branch secretaries shall send in their quota at the earliest date to the City Secretary. Stamps have been forwarded to all branches.

Reds Win Works Councils.
 PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, May 26.—Elections for works councils, delegates in 25 big plants of the metal industry gave the Communists, affiliated with the Red International of Labor Unions 87 seats; the Socialists affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) 65; the national Socialists (Fascist) 30; the Christian-Socialists 3.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

Bolshevik government is good.
 The general application of this rule must be left to the reader. But by means of the formula given I affirm that all movements and men can be measured and properly catalogued.
 MILTON HARLAN, 1233 Pine St. San Francisco.

A Breathing Spell.
 To the DAILY WORKER: I never see anything in the DAILY WORKER from members of the company unions. I am a member of one of these things on the Southern Pacific and in "good standing." (Can't be otherwise, as they take it out of your check the first pay day.) Hence I am able to tell of conditions as they really exist, not as the company pictures them to the public.

The companies which organize and operate their own unions of shopmen have taken away from the employees about everything worth while that was left by the Railroad Labor Board. At least this is true in the S. P. shops. The board left us the six-day week, pay for deadwork and time and a half on Sunday. Now the company has made an agreement with its "union" for straight-time pay over eight hours and on Sunday.

The company has increased the pay of its company union "general chairman" and "system secretary," placing the former on the pay roll at \$500 a month and the latter at \$450, and expenses. Both are "loyal scabs."

The company union is a tragedy with the men in the shops and won't last any longer than the employees can reorganize their forces and become members of the regular federated shop craft unions. Then it will be necessary to fight for amalgamation if the unions are not to be broken again as they were in the 1922 shopmen's strike. I have never met a company union member who was not ashamed to acknowledge his slavery, and I am one of them.

Let Farrington Explain.
 To the DAILY WORKER—Mr. Farrington in speaking to the convention of the Illinois miners of the apology between himself and Mr. Lewis might explain whether it was at the secret meeting arranged by Thomas Moses and his son, Harry in Springfield or Danville, Ill., on January 2nd, 1922, that they made apologies to each other. Incidentally Tom Moses is superintendent of the Steel Trust Mines and Mr. Farrington might also explain some other secret communications and visits to the trust official.

Signed, A SUBSCRIBER.
 P. S.—I beg to apologize for not being able to sign my name for the reason that it would hardly be safe in this location.

WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.

Pass It On
 To the DAILY WORKER: My message to the workers is never to permit a DAILY WORKER to go to the ash can with one reading. Neither should it be handed to a revolutionist. Everyone knows someone of the other kind to whom the paper can be forwarded.
 Jesse T. Kennedy.

LABOR PARTIES IN AUSTRALIA WIN VICTORIES

Only Two States Have Anti-Labor Cabinets

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.
 Federated Press Staff Correspondent.
 SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Both state and municipal elections in Australia reveal a political landslide for the Labor parties. The setback at the ballot box during and after the world war, in which the reactionaries capitalized labor's opposition to conscription, has subsided.

Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania are now governed by Labor party cabinets. The entire capitol city of Brisbane and its suburbs in Queensland are under Labor municipal rule, as are many other towns. A Labor government for the commonwealth of Australia is not improbable in 1925.

Only two states are now anti-Labor. Victoria is not expected to change, but the elections in New South Wales, tho still distant, will probably favor the Labor party.

The swing over to Labor is due in large part to the broken promises of the reactionaries in power. They promised "a new world for the workers" after the war. The new world came but it consisted of lower wages, longer hours, higher living costs, unchecked profiteering by bankers and employers, unrestricted floods of immigration and a militarist foreign policy.

Queensland has been a Labor state almost 10 years. Its workers are more loyally radical than elsewhere in Australia. The cost of living is lower and state protection of labor is greater. Tasmania went Labor the end of 1923. Western Australia came into the fold March 22 with 26 Labor seats as against 24 for all other parties. Previously Labor had 16 seats. South Australia turned out the reactionaries April 5, giving Labor 27 seats to 19 for all others. The previous South Australian total of Labor seats was 16.

The South Australian crash was similar to the others. The reactionaries in addition to their customary anti-labor practices had sent railway equipment and repair orders to foreign makers while the home shops were laying off men, had advocated importation of colored labor and had monkeyed dangerously with public finance.

Australia may now again become the undisputed leader of the world in improved conditions for labor.



THE SIGNIFICANCE OF BOYS' WEEK

By PETER HERD

From May 18th to May the 24th, there was celebrated, thruout the United States, Boys' Week. During this week meetings were arranged in every city in the United States which had for their aims and purposes the moulding of the minds of the sons and daughters of this country along the lines which please, and insure the safety of those who own the wealth of this country.

Parades were arranged in every city, and these parades served the same end: the further enslavement of the minds of the future workers of this country.

Thruout the whole of the United States the daily newspapers, with but few exceptions, proclaimed the purpose of Boys' Week to be the one week of the year during which the interests of the boys of this country are carefully considered and special stress laid upon the welfare and training of the "future citizens" of this "Land of Milk and Honey."

The vast majority of the population of the United States are workers; and by far the great majority of the boys and girls of this country are the sons and daughters of workers—boys and girls who, in the very near future, will be compelled to go to work to earn their livings.

The iron fist of Imperialism rules this country. Any attempt on the part of the workers to better their conditions is suppressed most ruthlessly. A small number of wealthy owners—heavy industrialists and financiers—rule the United States today; and this small group of men, albeit enriched by the sweat and blood of the workers, holds practically an undisputed sway over this land—the richest country on the face of the globe. And the workers of America are the most ruthlessly exploited class of workers in any country.

Within the boundaries of the United States today several millions of men and working women are jobless, and a very dark period of industrial depression, with its consequent unemployment and hardships for the workers, stare many millions more in the face. Millions of farmers have gone bankrupt and been forced to leave the land during the last year—the coming depression promises little better for the present year.

Despite these conditions, the future workers of this country are steadily being doped with the opium of this rotten system. In the schools of this country, the boys and girls of the workers are being chloroformed with the lies upon which the structure of the present order rests. Wars, which kill millions of the world's workers, are glorified; the Stars and

Alarmed Nations Caught Spying On Russian Soviets

(Special to The Daily Worker)

Moscow, April 8. (By mail)—It is reported that there is a revival of spying activities within the Union of Soviet Republics of the general staffs of certain neighboring States. The most active in this respect are the agents of the Polish staff, who engage in espionage partly to carry out the plans of the French military mission at Warsaw.

Two trials of Polish spying organizations are pending in the Leningrad military tribunal. The first case deals with an organization of the former Czarist officers Mioduszewsky, Zelnitsky and others, who engaged in espionage activities under the directions of a Mr. Chekhovitz, formerly member of the Polish Repatriation Commission, who the former supplied with information concerning the organization of the Red Army (where those officers were serving). As for Chekhovitz, he was also engaged in political and economic espionage.

The second case to be heard is that of an agent of the Second Department of the Polish General Staff Lucke, whose business was to enlist spies at Leningrad and supply secret military material to the Polish Staff and Major Demasz, Chief of the French military mission at Warsaw.

Stinnes Ghost Still Rules Germany; Dead Hand Fleeces World

BERLIN, Germany.—Hugo Stinnes, the German Gary, is dead, but the Hugo Stinnes corporations go on just as before.

The Stinnes undertakings may be grouped under four headings: First, the Hugo Stinnes, Limited, Co., consisting of 59 German and 49 foreign concerns engaged in the steel business. Second, there is the Siemens-Rhein-Elbe-Schuckert-Union, the 72 German and 80 sub-companies of which are principally interested in machinery. Then there is the Stinnes Privat Konzern, consisting of 12 machinery works, 10 shipping and trading companies, 10 oil concerns, nine coal mines, nine companies having to do either with wood or newspapers, and seven miscellaneous undertakings. By countries these are grouped as follows:

Austria, 13; Hungary, 5; Roumania, 3; Sweden, 3; Switzerland, 3; Denmark, 2; Italy, 2; Netherlands, 2; Java, 2; Norway, 2; Russia, 2; Argentina, 1; Dutch Indies, 1; United States, 1.

of the world—and will remain so until they are aroused and determine to establish the rule of the workers and farmers of the world, and in doing so overthrow the present autocratic government of international capitalism.

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 soothing treatment 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 Pharmaceutical Co., Saint Louis, U. S. A.

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The World of Labor • Industry & Agriculture

MOTHERS DENIED DOLES DONATE BABES TO CITY

German Government Shuts Off Aid

BERLIN, May 26.—The wives of unemployed workers in Nu Scharen, a small industrial town, took their babies to the town hall and left them there when it became known that the unemployment doles would be stopped. The biggest part of the population of this small town are unemployed, and the misery there is much greater than in large cities.

City Refuses Responsibility.

The wives of the employed declared that they had to leave their children to the care of the municipal administration because they themselves could not nourish them. The desperate mothers knew no other way out; they rebelled against their own mother-love. Only after hours of protracted negotiations was it possible to get the women to take their children back.

Law Deprives Neediest.

The new law passed regarding government support for unemployed, is that the unemployment dole is to be paid only to workers who have been unemployed for a period of not more than twelve months. But as many workers have been unemployed for a longer period than 12 months, this provision is causing very great hardship for thousands.

Even the wounded war veterans are not provided for. Of 1,537,000 wounded war veterans who were entitled to compensation after the war, 753,000 have already been taken off the books as settled cases altho they have not received the full settlement money to which they were entitled.

International Workers' Aid.

Child mortality in Germany is constantly on the increase, and little provision is made for the protection of child health. Hospital and capital is closing down, and this in face of the wide-spread epidemic of tuberculosis among children. Sickness insurance is practically impossible for the worker because the charges are too high. The same is true of all other kinds of government insurance.

The committee for International Workers' Aid is the only organization in America helping the working class population of Germany in its present plight. American workers express their international working class solidarity by coming to the rescue of their destitute brothers and sisters in Germany before too late. The working class of Germany, abandoned by the government of Socialism and capitalism, oppressed by the employing class, enslaved by foreign imperialist powers, this mangled working class is turning to the workers of the world for aid in the fight which it is carrying on against tremendous odds.

LA FOLLETTE ADRIFT

By JAY LOVESTONE.

UNLESS all the press reports now being circulated by La Follette's associates are just that much smoke screen to hide the real plans of the Wisconsin Senator, one can safely assume, in analyzing the present political situation, that "Fighting Bob" has at last made up his mind to continue his fight against the big business interests with practically the same ineffective weapons he has been using in the last twenty years.

At no time were conditions more appropriate for organizing a powerful movement of political opposition to the controlling financial and industrial interests of the country. Only recently La Follette's closest co-worker declared that "all hell can't stop the organization of a third party now." Yet, at the moment of action, at the period of decision, La Follette tells the world, thru devious channels, it is true, that the best that one should expect from him under these circumstances making aggressive action against the enemies of the masses so urgent, is his running as an independent candidate.

It is evident, that La Follette is still adrift. He is floundering. La Follette has been in politics too long to take seriously what some of his agents would have the world believe, that entering the presidential lists in this fashion, will net more votes or be conducive to the welfare of the big movement against reaction. The Wisconsin Senator knows only too well the power and value of organization to base his policies on such untenable notions. There can be only one reason for La Follette's refusal to lead in

the most effective manner a movement which will tend to smash the organized political machinery of the most powerful reactionary interests. La Follette in his long career in politics has never dared to make a definite and sharp break, has never taken a fundamentally radical step against the capitalist class. La Follette, at his best, has been, and still is, only a spokesman for the middle class. Today, as yesterday, La Follette symbolizes and personifies all the shortcomings, all the hesitating wavering, characteristics so inherent in the middle class.

No matter what La Follette's final decision will be it is clearer than ever that the working and farming masses are confronted by a two-fold task. The city workers, in a closely-knit alliance, with the poor farmers must get together to line up for a gigantic battle against the big reactionary capitalist interests, the greatest masses possible. There is only one way of doing this and that is for these exploited and dispossessed masses to join in the organization of a Farmer-Labor Party genuinely independent from and unalterably opposed to the two big capitalist parties, a party organized on a national class basis. La Follette's wavering at this critical moment only proves the Communist contention that the movement of revolt against the capitalist overlords stands the best chance of success only if it is actively led by the working and farming classes as classes. As a matter of fact, the LaFollettes, the Norrises, the Wheelers, and the other numerous lesser lights and satellites of "progressivism" will move forward and at-

tack, even feebly, the powerful business interests only to the extent that they are forced to do so by the organized pressure of the masses.

Even a fifth class grammar school observer of politics knows that the time to crystallize the sentiment of opposition, the moment best suited for organizing an effective opposition to so skilled and well-disciplined an enemy as the one confronting the working masses of the country, is before the election. The election campaign itself affords an unexcelled means of uniting the masses and setting up a permanent political organization of the workers and farmers against the exploiters. To refuse to set up a machinery for the campaign is the best way of throwing away all the opportunities that the election struggle affords. It is unpardonable political stupidity and veritable political suicide to hold off organization until the enthusiasm has waned, until the energy of the struggle is dissipated, until the election of a reactionary capitalist champion as president is made sure by the employment of useless weapons against his class and his party.

LaFollette's hesitation, LaFollette's refusal to move forward, LaFollette's tendency to avoid giving open battle to the big capitalist class interests that he has threatened to declare war upon, only make more urgent than ever the need for the working and farming classes to unite their forces for definite, decisive action against the employing class, thru the organization of a mighty national Farmer-Labor Party, a class Farmer-Labor Party, at the St. Paul convention.

Gompers' Gang Seen Stalling Movement With Red-Baiting

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Public Affairs, a magazine edited here by Ira Nelson Morris, which supports the progressive group in Congress, says: "The American Federation of Labor, which seems to have become a subsidiary of the American Defense Society, and to be devoting more attention to anti-red propaganda than it is to the upbuilding of the labor movement in this country, has become violently exercised over the alleged communist control of the Farmer-Labor Party."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 26.—An anti-labor policy did not pay in the case of Dugan & Hudson, Rochester shoe manufacturers. The company recently fell into heavy debt fighting a long union strike. At the same time it lost trade to its rivals. Now that it is unable to meet its financial obligations, creditors have forced it into bankruptcy.

Strike-Fighting Sends Shoe Boss Into Bankruptcy

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NEW YORK VOTES MORE DELEGATES TO JUNE 17 MEET

Federated Farmer-Labor Party Active

NEW YORK, May 26.—A drive has just been started by the Federated Farmer-Labor Party of New York City to have as many delegates as possible elected to the June 17th convention from local unions, fraternal and other organizations. Speakers are being sent to various organizations to address the gatherings on the necessity of attending this convention to form a national Farmer-Labor Party to represent the exploited farmers and industrial workers, on the political field.

Expect Thirty Delegates.

Bakers' local 1, and Bakers' local 164, of the Amalgamated Food Workers of America, and the Hungarian Benefit Society have already elected their delegates to the St. Paul convention. The prospects from New York are very bright and there is no doubt but that New York state will have about thirty delegates to the St. Paul convention on the 17th of June.

The United Farmer-Labor Party of New York which held its state convention at Schenectady on May 18th, has also elected a delegate to the St. Paul convention.

Speakers Furnished.

All local unions desiring to have speakers address their meetings on behalf of the formation of a class mass party at the coming St. Paul convention should communicate immediately with HARRY M. WINITSKY, organizer of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party of New York, at 81 East 10th street, or W. J. Kelly, secretary of the F. F. L. P. informing him when and where the meeting is to be held and in which language the speaker is to address the meeting. He must know at least one week in advance of the date of the meeting if a speaker is wanted.

N. Y. Subway Co. Union Bucks Wages Cut; Demands More

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 26.—The company union worm has turned on its New York subway bosses, but what good that will do it remains to be seen. Representatives of the so-called Brotherhood of Interborough Transit Employees have refused to accept the company's polite request that the 15,000 workers reduce their own pay 5 per cent, effective July 1. Instead the employe representatives voted to demand a 20 per cent increase, improved working conditions and a partial 8-hour day.

That was several days ago and the company union has not yet mustered enough courage to present its demands to the corporation.

The proposed cut would wipe out last year's increase and put them back where they were two years ago. For an 84-hour week subway station agents get \$34.44. Motormen get about 72 cents an hour, (a few up to 86 cents), and guards 47 cents an hour, (some higher). Time is so divided that it amounts to a 12-hour day.

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

Every new subscriber increases the influence of THE DAILY WORKER.

HOOF AND MOUTH BAN A CIRCUS FOR BARNES' OUTFIT

Graft Greases Way For Elephants And Lions

By Defense News Service.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 26.—How did it happen that the quarantine designed to prevent the spread of the hoof-and-mouth disease was lifted for the express benefit of the A. I. Barnes circus? This question is being noised about widely in the vicinity of Los Angeles. It became known this week that the Barnes show was permitted to leave California on April 19. No publicity was given to its departure. There are persistent rumors here that a lot of money was paid to somebody to "fix things" for the move.

When the existence of the hoof-and-mouth epidemic became public news, the circus was playing Long Beach, 20 miles from here. Immediately it was ordered back to its winter quarters at Culver City, ten miles nearer to Los Angeles city hall. And shortly afterward reports began to spread that the Barnes management had "arranged" everything with the authorities, and that it would be possible to get the show out of the state as soon as "things quieted down."

Inquiry discloses that the officials in charge of the quarantine knew all about the move of the 28 cars of circus stock and equipment, and that permission for it was given "very quietly." It appears that they didn't want to alarm any sensitive persons unduly.

The Quarantine for Circus.

Getting away without trouble, the Barnes outfit showed in Kansas, and then jumped to Illinois. Then it played four Indiana cities—Connersville, Bluffton, Kokomo and Muncie; five Ohio towns—Lorain, Barberton, Massillon, Wooster and Lima; and its next date was at Fort Wayne, Ind. Allotment of this special privilege to Barnes, which is declared to endanger the health of thousands of human beings and animals, has aroused everyday citizens who have had difficulty in obtaining a permit to move a canary from one street to another, and whose pet cats and dogs have been shot by the authorities.

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A pair of symmetrical legs are worth \$40,000 to any American girl, says Frances Orlando, 17 who was run down by a truck and her knees and ankles so marred that she fears their beauty is lost forever. She sued the truck owner at once.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of THE DAILY WORKER.

FAMOUS GRAVE DIGGER TELLS OF FINDING KING TUT

Monarch Was Versatile As To Religion

By ALFRED FRANKENSTEIN

Howard Carter, discoverer and explorer of the tomb of the pharaoh Tut-Ankh-Amen, (The Living Image of Amon) lectured on his discoveries at Orchestra Hall last Wednesday and Thursday. Carter said that the finding of a cup with the seal of King Tut on it led him to believe that the monarch's body was buried in the Valley of the Kings, the royal cemetery of ancient Egypt. After six years of fruitless investigation the tomb was discovered. The burial chamber of Rameses the sixth had been dug out of the rock above Tut's tomb, and all the rubbish of that construction, amounting to over 200 tons of rock, had been thrown over the entrance of the sepulchre of the earlier ruler. This accounts for the fact that Tut was not discovered before.

On November 4, 1922, the stairway to the tomb was discovered. Excavation of it revealed a door, sealed on the one part with the seal of Tut-Ankh-Amen and on the other with the seal of the royal necropolis. This, with other circumstances, among them the confusion of the relics found later, led Carter to believe that thieves had entered the tomb some ten or fifteen years after the burial of the king, and had been caught by the royal police force.

Like An Open House

Further excavation led to the antechamber in which the king's personal effects were stored. Carter said the first glimpse of it looked like the property room of an opera house, and the pictures he exhibited of it showed this description to be perfect. Couches and beds, war chariots, chests, vases still containing perfumes and ointments, benches and chairs were stored in the room in the uttermost confusion.

Most of the first lecture was taken up with pictures and detailed description of these articles. Almost everything connected with the royal personage was either made of gold or covered with it. A couch in the form of a lion, made of wood covered with sheet gold, and couch in the form of the cow goddess Hathor were the bulkiest objects in the antechamber. The chests contained the king's clothing and jewelry. The frequent recurring inscriptions showed the monarch in triumph over the enemies of Egypt, always portrayed as an Asiatic with a long beard and a Negro. A chair showed the name Tut-Ankh-Aton (Living Image of Aton), proving that Tut had first professed the monotheistic Aton religion, but had reverted to the polytheism and sun worship of Amon.

A Lively Walking Cane

The idea that Egyptian art was always stereotyped and almost diagrammatic was refuted by a picture of the head of a walking-cane, on which was carved in exquisitely colored and realistic figures the heads of an Asiatic and a Negro, the ancient foes of Egypt.

The second lecture dealt with the discoveries of last year. A sealed door, guarded by two statues of the king, revealed what apparently was a wall of gold. It proved to be a huge shrine, in which were three other smaller shrines. Inside the fourth was a sandstone sarcophagus, inside that a golden casket, in the form of the mummy within. That was as far as Carter got. When the shrines were removed piece meal and reassembled, trouble with local authorities occurred, and further work was impossible.

Workers' Education Association To Hold London Conference

(By The Federated Press)

LONDON, May 26.—The second international conference of the Workers' Education Association will be held at Ruskin college, Oxford, August 15-17, under the auspices of the (Amsterdam) International Federation of Trades Unions. It will be attended largely by delegates from all over the British empire who are coming to London for the Commonwealth Labor conference, which opens August 18. Ruskin college is the oldest residential workers' college in England.

Food "Cheaper;" Workers Alone Fail To See It

A drop of 2 per cent in the cost of your food budget in April as compared with March is indicated by the monthly retail food index of the U. S. department of labor. Dairy products and dried fruits were chiefly responsible for the decrease while meat went up. Compared with the previous year the cost of providing your family with food on April 15 should have been 1 per cent lower.

The cost of food is now about 41 per cent higher than in 1913. In many cities the increase during the 11-year period has been greater, among them: Chicago, 50 per cent; Richmond, 48 per cent; Baltimore, 45 per cent, and Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Scranton, 53 per cent. Kansas City, Minneapolis and Newark increased 39 per cent. Fall River and Seattle, 37 per cent and Portland, Ore., 30 per cent over 1923 food prices.

Wholesale prices are going down. The decrease between March and April amounting to slightly over 1 per cent, principally in foodstuffs and metals. Clothing and fuel prices also declined slightly, while building materials and housefurnishings remained unchanged. The wholesale average for all commodities is now 45 per cent above 1913.

NEW SCHOOL OF SOCIAL STUDIES OPENS IN CITY

Literature, Economics, Philosophy Classes

A new educational institution sprang up in our city recently. The founders christened it "The Chicago School of Social Philosophy."

The school aims to stimulate an active interest in vital problems as reflected in modern literature, economic and philosophic tendencies. It makes its appeal to both students and instructors, who are interested in, and willing to freely discuss, the principles governing modern society. The school aims also to develop an intellectual center which in its various activities such as lectures, debates, etc., will bring together those who are seeking for expression.

Regular Courses.

The school is now successfully completing the first term of its activities which consist of:

1. "Conflicts in Modern Philosophy," under Dr. Carl Haessler, Friday evenings at the City Club.
2. "Social Forces in English Literature" under Prof. Robert M. Lovett, Wednesday evenings at the City Club.
3. "Trends in Modern Economics" under Dr. Leland Olds, Tuesday evenings at 1100 N. Kedzie ave.

Special Lecture Coming.

A special lecture will be given by Prof. Ferdinand Schevill on "Our Civilization." The lecture will review the earlier phases of modern civilization and analyze the main forces and agencies which have determined the modern world. The place of science, technology and the industrial evolution will be taken up and an attempt made to evaluate the significance of the period of which we are part.

The lecture will take place on Thursday evening, May 29, at the Athenaeum Hall, 59 E. Van Buren street, at 8:00 p. m., and will be preceded by a musical program.

Dr. Haessler and Dr. Olds are managing editor and industrial editor, respectively, of the Federated Press and Dr. Lovett is well-known for his connections with the university of Chicago and the New Republic, weekly magazine.

S. F. Garment Bosses Unite.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—The wearing apparel employers have formed an association here under the auspices of the chamber of commerce. This one big union of employers will take in all branches of the wearing apparel industry, comprising about 65 manufacturers. It is a counter-move to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and other organized garment workers.

LUMBER WORKERS FACE WAGE CUTS; INDUSTRY SLACK

Many Unemployed In Pacific Northwest

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Wash., May 26.—About 10,000 more workers in the lumber industry in Western Washington will have their wages cut now. Common labor will be cut to \$3.40 a day. Skilled labor will be cut 10 percent. Rumors are current, but can not be verified, that many mills will soon close to reopen soon at still lower rates. There are thousands of unemployed, thousands coming daily from California.

Scabber Union Than Pullman's

One organization here the "4L's"—Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen—is an even scabber company union than the Pullman company union concerning which the DAILY WORKER has had much to say.

Anacortes, Port Angeles, Bellingham, and Everett will be affected by this cut, also many smaller towns. Tacoma, Aberdeen, and other parts of Southwest Washington have already been cut, as has the Oregon region around Portland. Some of the mills in the Gray's Harbor did not cut wages, as they were already down to \$3.20.

Scab Told To Shut Up

Even the scab union, the Four L's, is too much for the Dollar mill in Portland owned by Capt. Robert Dollar. When it cut below the \$3.40 minimum of the L.L.L.L., the scab union protested, and was told to shut up. The policy of Capt. Dollar was expressed some years ago when he said that we needed plenty of ambulances to take union men to the hospitals after they had been properly beaten up.

Fight Spirit Revives

He is said to be the "Cappy Ricks" of Peter B. Kyne's stories, Kyne being a brass checker who never misses a chance to show his hatred of the workers. Dollar recently secured a number of ships from the shipping board at less than half a million each, this being about one fifth of what they cost the taxpayers.

In the Willapa Bay region, lying between Gray's Harbor (Aberdeen) and the Columbia the wage cut has brought about a strike. The L.L.L.L. is dead here now and there are signs that the 1917 spirit of the industrial Workers of the World is reviving.

Company Union Uses Direct Action To Get Workers To Pay Dues

SALT LAKE, Utah.—Union organizers who find membership dropping off may take a hint from the following letter:

Mr. Lamb—Car-washer—Dear Sir. It has come to our notice you have been automatically expelled from Shop Employees Association for non-payment of dues. Make arrangements to pay same at once or get off of the job. This is final.—NORTON, LEMON, STANCLIFFE, Committee.

The letter is the final step taken by the Los Angeles & Salt Lake railway in keeping the men lined up in its company union. The men signing the notice are the committee at one of the company's shops of the Shop Employees Association. The object of the company is to show the U. S. rail board a large membership in the handfast union so that bonafide railroad unions cannot speak for the men.

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OUR DAILY PATTERNS



A STYLE ATTRACTIVE FOR SLENDER OR STOUT FIGURES 4717. Plain sitting in tan and brown tones is here portrayed. The collar and the vest are of tan wool crepe. This style is good also for alpaca, pongee and linen. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size will require 3 1/2 yards of 54 inch material. For collar and vest of contrasting material 1/4 yard 54 inches wide is required. The width at the foot is 1 1/2 yards. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps. Address: The Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

A PRETTY FROCK FOR THE GROWING GIRL 4712. Mohair, jersey or linen would be appropriate for this design. As shown in a small view of the "cape" collar may be omitted. The sleeve may be short or in wrist length. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 3 1/4 yards of 40 inch material. Without the collar 1/4 yard less is required. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps. Address: The Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS.



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Burns, Manufacturer of Plots

Admission by John W. H. Crim, former chief assistant to Daugherty, before the Wheeler-Brookhart committee, that the "red plots" blazoned forth at intervals during the last several years by William J. Burns were all fakes, merely puts the official confirmation upon common knowledge.

How comes it that, at this late hour, the fraud and persecution by Burns against the labor and revolutionary movements is officially disclosed. Is it because the investigators wish to protect the workers? That would be nice, if it were true.

All of which is grist of the mill of revolutionary workers. We can have no objection to the quarrelling groups of exploiters showing up one another in their true colors. It is reminiscent of John L. Lewis and Frank Farrington, and their little correspondence of a couple years ago.

Strikebreakers All!

Time and again the Communists have told the workers and poor farmers that the United States government is today a strikebreaking agency from the top down and the bottom up.

Only the other day, after almost five years of secrecy, it was disclosed that the United States Shipping Board has been playing the role of a tireless strikebreaker. At the congressional hearings on the operations of the Shipping Board, Special Department of Justice Agent Thomas F. Rice, admitted that this government bureau was actively engaged in helping the Steamship Owners' Association of the Pacific Coast and the Pacific American Steamship Association in crushing a strike in 1919.

The present policy of the shipping board is to maintain the open shop. The board continues this closed shop policy against all union men and still stands for the upkeep of these private employment bureaus which blacklist union members.

Practically speaking, there is no exception to the rule that in the hands of the employing class every agency of the present government, every department, every official from the president down, is a strikebreaking weapon used to beat back the working and farming masses and to support the exploiting class.

This incident should serve to disillusion many workers who were still blindly groping for aid and comfort at the hands of the government, the general staff of their enemy—the capitalist class.

Reactionaries in Perplexity

What to do with the McNary-Haughen bill for agricultural relief is a major worry of reactionary politicians in Washington. They have the votes to defeat it (and they want to defeat it), just as they have the votes to nominate Coolidge at the republican convention (and they want to nominate him).

reactionaries are in perplexity, wondering what to do with the power now in their hands, whether to boldly carry out their black desires, or to attempt to trim sails a bit to the winds of discontent.

The dilemma of free-booting politicians is the opportunity of the class-conscious elements of the farming and laboring masses. A clarion call for a class party of the toiling masses, a real Farmer-Labor Party, that will cut thru all the hesitation, middle-headedness, cowardice and reaction that characterizes all the old-line politicians, that will break once and for all with every capitalist influence, that will put forward a clear-cut working class program—such a call will go far to smash the rotten and crumbling structure of the old parties, insofar as they still control the workers and farmers, and lay the foundation for real relief to the suffering agriculturalists as well as to the laboring masses in the industries.

Why the Scare?

The last few weeks have seen the development of an organized campaign in the press, in congress, and on the public platform by an apparently well-financed group for the purpose of making the United States Navy second to none in strength.

This is the explanation, as to why Howat retains his following, and why, on the other hand, the name of John L. Lewis is reviled because he has betrayed the rank and file by driving out of the organization their leader, and then putting over an "employers' agreement" which provides for arbitration in place of the right to strike.

To bear out this contention it is well, at this moment, to recall the battles won by Howat and the Kansas miners nine years ago. At that time coal companies—who were becoming well organized—used to select a mine where militants were voicing the grievances of the miners; shut down the mine completely, starve out the men and blame the trouble on the "agitators."

Facts speak louder than liars when the truth is sought. The United States government is utilizing the four-years' naval holiday voted at the Washington conference for the purpose of extensive and intensive research into new methods of naval warfare instead of investing billions in archaic weapons whose inefficiency were revealed by the experiences of the world war.

But new events of gigantic significance are developing. The Dawes plan to turn Germany into an American capitalist workshop, the increasing competition of Great Britain, particularly in the Latin-American markets, the none too pleasant relations between the Japanese and Yankee imperialist cliques all serves as an effective pretense for demanding an American navy of the first rank immediately.

The scare being so zealously spread by our navalists arises out of a desire to safeguard the new and increasing loot recently pilfered by our imperialist clique. Today patriotic scares and the greed for piling up huge profits are one and the same.

"LaFollette's Fool Friends"

Circulars are going out from a "LaFollette for President Committee" headquarters, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago. This committee must have, at least, encouragement from LaFollette, containing as it does the name of Donald Richberg, attorney for the railroad shop-craft unions.

The committee has not a single worker, town or country, on it. Two manufacturers, two lawyers, a merchant, an author, a publisher and a banker—these are the men in charge of LaFollette's pre-convention campaign. Is this the kind of committee to represent the exploited masses of workers and farmers in revolt against the domination of capital? A more completely middle-class committee could hardly be imagined.

It was a middle-class newspaper that, not long ago, deplored the activity of "LaFollette's fool friends." But if LaFollette really means to break with the old capitalist parties—which seems likely every day—it is certainly a bunch of "fool friends" that could imagine launching a campaign committee for him that contains not a single labor man in the whole list.

Why Alex Howat Is Popular

By JOSEPH MANLEY.

RECENTLY while in Pittsburgh, I learned at first hand the basic reason for the tremendous popularity of Alex Howat amongst the rank and file of the miners' union, particularly in the Kansas district—his home.

While walking on the streets of Pittsburgh with him I noticed that he was greeted on all sides by miners and their wives and children who invariably hollered, cheerily, "Hello, Alec!" And this familiarity was not confined to Pittsburgh, because later in Kansas City I observed the same treatment towards him.

Always Fought for Radicals.

The basic reason for this popularity of the leader of the Kansas miners, is due to the fact that he has at all times fought to protect with the full weight of the miners' union, the militants amongst the miners (who are invariably radicals) who had the courage to act as spokesmen for their fellow workers in the various disputes arising out of the attempts of the coal companies to infringe on the working conditions won by the union.

Today in District 14, of Kansas, there are 10,000 miners, barely 3,000 of whom are at work—in spite of the fact that Lewis signed an agreement a few weeks ago which was supposed to put them all back to work.

Taming the Missouri Pacific.

To bear out this contention it is well, at this moment, to recall the battles won by Howat and the Kansas miners nine years ago. At that time coal companies—who were becoming well organized—used to select a mine where militants were voicing the grievances of the miners; shut down the mine completely, starve out the men and blame the trouble on the "agitators."

Howat decided to take counter action against the biggest company in his district, the Missouri Pacific, which had just shut down a large mine throwing three hundred miners and their families out of work. Howat and the District Executive Board went to Kansas City and served notice on

Mr. Jenkins, the head of the company. Said Howat to Jenkins:

"That mine was down six months last year; now it is down again, and our people get hungry in summer as well as in winter, and must have work. . . . We insist that all the mines owned by your company work at least part time so as to give an equal share of the work to all.

"Jenkins replied: "I want you to understand, Howat, that we own these mines, and we don't propose to let you dictate to us when we shall open them up or shut them down. . . . We cannot look out for the miners; they must look out for themselves, and stick together thru-out Kansas."

Strike Was Howat's Answer.

Howat and the Executive Board returned to Pittsburgh and called 3,500 miners employed by the Missouri Pacific, out on a strike that lasted two months and ended by the company agreeing to open up all their mines, including the one in dispute. Since that time and until Howat was deposed by Lewis, no company has dared to shut down a mine with the purpose of terrorizing the workers or the radicals amongst them.

An Unblushing Traitor. District 14 went on strike April 1st. Three weeks ago John L. Lewis came to Kansas City to make an agreement with the operators. After having been closeted with the representatives of the operators for some time, Lewis appeared before the miners' wage conference. It is reported that he informed them that he hadn't given anything away, and that, "you still have a better contract than they have in other parts of the country. . . . I must congratulate myself on what I have accomplished. I got along better than I expected. . . . Arbitration ensures peace in the industry. . . . Three hundred and fifty thousand men are working under arbitration, and you are no better than they." Lewis' inanity, coupled with the support of his "tool," the district president who has superseded Alex Howat, influenced the wage conference into accepting the three-year

"employers agreement." With the acceptance later by the district organization controlled by the machine, were sacrificed all the better working conditions that had been gained by years of struggle.

Lewis at His Worst.

This is one of the worst pieces of treachery that Lewis has yet been guilty of. And it is typical of the complete degeneration that is coming upon our trade union "leaders." Lewis seeks to exterminate the radicals from the organization, both locally and nationally, so that he can consummate "employers' agreements" that strip the organization of its militancy and the better working conditions it has striven for, and makes of it a co-operating instrument in the service of the coal operators for greater efficiency of "their" workers competing with the non-union fields. That is the real goal of Lewis and his kind to make of "their" organizations more efficient mediums for the exploitation of the workers than the present "company unions" which have sprung up in some of America's giant industries.

Canker of Employers' Agreements.

The canker of "employers' agreements," has for many years poisoned the labor unions—notably in the building trades. But today this malignant growth is spreading to the rest of the small proportion of the organized industries. And the poison of such agreements is now being used against the workers. The radicals and militants who built the unions are now often discriminated against thru expulsion and loss of their jobs thru some closed shop clause in an agreement, that the workers never could realize would be so used against them.

Like the Landis Award.

The Landis Award in the building trades, the B. and O. agreement on the railroads, the Brockton agreement in the shoe industry, are but a few of the whole series of "employers' agreement" that have led up to that just betrayal of real trade unionism, just consummated by John L. Lewis.

In his persecution of the militants and desire to co-operate with the employers to the detriment of the rank and file, Lewis first removed Howat, and now with the completion of this scandalous agreement and in order to make it thoroughly effective Lewis

brings with him to Kansas City, his henchman, John P. White (former president of the miners' union and "dollar a year" man during the war) whose "organizing campaign" in Kentucky and Tennessee, under the direction of Lewis, has been a miserable failure. And White, thru the influence of his friend, Lewis, has been appointed "Arbitrator" in the Kansas district for the three-year period of the "agreement" at a fat salary.

This is the same White who said in former years, when speaking of arbitration: "It puts too much power in the hands of one man." And now he has the power that goes with starving men into submission, to weed out the rebels in the Kansas fields, and to force upon the remaining miners conditions equal only in the non-union fields which he so recently failed to organize—while drawing a salary from the miners' union of \$5,000 per year and an expense account in proportion.

Howat Scrapped Industrial Court.

Is it any wonder that Alex Howat is the most popular man in the miners' union on the basis of his record in the Kansas field? Howat fought to protect the working conditions of the miners, and with the aid of the militant union men—the kind whom Lewis afterwards expelled—built an organization that the entire power of the state failed to crush. This attempt, made thru the Allen Industrial Court Law, was not successful because Howat, Dorchy and the others on the District Board had the guts to defy the law and go to jail and suffer persecution. And that law is now a dead letter—not alone in Kansas, but nationally. The originator of this law, former Governor Allen, is on the political scrap-heap.

Union Will Live Despite Lewis.

When the power of the state failed to crush the miners' union or Howat—now comes Lewis and his aide-de-camp, White, with an effort to tie up the Kansas organization with a three year "employers' agreement." In spite of Lewis' false promises and glib arguments about "stabilizing the industry," seven thousand Kansas miners are still out of work. And if there is still a union in existence in Kansas at the end of three years, it will be in spite of the efforts of Lewis and because of the confidence of the rank and file in the honest fighting character of Alex Howat.

"RED ROSA" - By Jessica Smith

LARGE, sun flooded rooms. On the looms the shuttles dart back and forth weaving bright colored cloth. In the air, the women's voices, singing, weave a bright clear thread thru the rhythmic whirl and clack of the machines.

"Sovyou!" is the first word that comes to her lips, a Russian word that means "It is our own!" "Didn't you notice the women at the machines in there," she continued, "how alert they are to watch every thread that breaks, to keep everything in perfect order? That never used to be the case. The work was slovenly and careless. Production was higher perhaps because we worked 10 to 12 hours a day, and now we work only 8, and there were more workers and machines going. But each individual is doing better work now. Why? Because the factory and its products are our own. Every month our director reports to us (our director is one of our own, a worker like the rest of us) and every worker knows all the details of what goes on in the factory—how much money we have spent for raw materials, for repairs, for wages, how much money has been taken in. If our wages are low, we know why they are low, because we know the financial condition of the factory. And we have seen our wages increase from month to month as the efficiency of our own work increased, and we know how much higher they will be in another year if we do our work still better. Good work is in our own interests. Did you hear the women singing? It never used to be like that. They used to beat us sometimes. . . . but now we are free!"

My skeptical friend was unconvinced. "O well, she's just a sentimentalist like you are, talking in vague terms of freedom—she talks like that because she has to, probably. And she herself admits that some of the machines aren't running, and that the wages are low. What I want to see are concrete proofs that the lives of the workers are better than they were before, and that at the same time the workers are able to turn out products equal in quantity and quality to what they should produce under a capitalist regime."

The old woman weaver who has worked in the factory 26 years can answer that question better than I. She is the forewoman of a department



The Poor Fish Says: I am afraid God does not always punish the wicked. The Bolsheviks are wicked enough to come within the meaning of any dictionary's definition of wickedness, yet we find the governments of Europe begging the Socialists for recognition, while the task of saving the capitalists from the Workers' Republic entirely devolves on poor Sam Gompers. And he is so old.

now, and has just been explaining the intricacies of the machines in her section to us. I put the question to her as we move beyond the whirl of machinery.

The young assistant director was a bottomless well of enthusiasm, pointing out improvements they were making in the factory, especially in the line of making things easier for the workers. They were building wooden shields for overhead machinery, to protect the workers in case of accident; they were installing a new ventilation system to make the air better. In every department the workers explained to us some special process or peculiarity of the machine they were working on with the pride of artists. The man in charge of a gas machine for glossing the satin set it running especially for us to see. The factory poet expatiated in glowing terms on the glories of his machine, and showed off the factory "wall" newspaper with great pride. Even my skeptical friend began to be impressed by the universal spirit of joy and comradeship we found among the workers of Red Rosa. The percentage of communists in this factory was quite high, even tho the workers were mostly women, who, as they are more illiterate, are usually more backward in joining than the men. There were 250 regular members of the party, 150 members of the Communist Youth organization, and 200 new applicants for membership since the death of Lenin.

"But we're all Communists together, whether we belong to the party or not," one old worker assured us. "In the office of the factory committee Comrades Tarasova and Philipiva, two fine types of women workers, were toiling indefatigably to see that the interests of the workers should never be neglected. At the present time they were carrying on an enthusiastic campaign to "liquidate illiteracy." The women were almost entirely illiterate before the revolution. Now they are all attending evening classes, and by 1925 there will not be one illiterate person left in the factory.

"But the living conditions?" My skeptical friend was still bound to find something to criticize. In answer the young director led us to the big white house on the factory grounds

duction at that time will probably be even better than before, because individual production has already increased due to better methods of work which we have introduced. We have doubled our production during the past year while the actual number of workers has increased only 50 per cent. The comrade must remember that for a few years after the factory was nationalized, it hardly worked at all—during '18, '19, and '20. But all during that period the workers kept the machinery in good condition. Raw material is our greatest problem. During the years of war and hunger our native silk growing industry was almost completely destroyed, but now it is reviving in Turkestan, Bokhara and the Caucasus, and we are beginning to import raw materials from Italy, Japan and China again. . . ."

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where "the Fat One," as they called the former manager, used to live. One part of it was a day nursery for the babies of the working mothers, where the babies were bathed and fed and sanitarily cared for every day, while their mothers were at work. Another part was a kindergarten for the older children, where they received excellent care in clean, pleasant surroundings, with trained people in charge; in other buildings were the quarters of the workers—the unmarried ones living in spacious, clean, sunny dormitories, the ones with families in "quarters" of their own. Then there was the dispensary where all kinds of medical help was given, the hospital where the more serious cases were cared for, the club rooms, libraries, lecture hall, theater. And every one of these Bezplatne (free of charge) supported in part by the state, and in part by the factory. When these things were added to the wages they exceeded the pre-war level.

"But didn't these things exist before the revolution?" my skeptical friend ventured hesitatingly.

The young assistant director laughed. "The manager of the factory lived in the house where the children are now being cared for. His son lived in the house where the hospital is now. The big building used for our club house was his private museum where he kept his hunting trophies. Our workers' gymnasium was his conservatory. . . ."

My skeptical friend was silent.

"Newt" Baker Gets In Trouble On New York Central Graft Probe

(Special to The Daily Worker) CLEVELAND. — Politicians and business men in Cleveland are buzzing with rumors and hints of "more to come" since Newton D. Baker, Wilson's secretary of war and now head of the open shop interests in Cleveland, has had his name mentioned in the congressional debate on a resolution calling for investigation of the New York Central-Nickel Plate terminal deal. The two roads were refused permission for a phony-looking \$60,000,000 proposition by the interstate commerce commission. Then Baker got on the job and the permission was granted, without any modification in the scheme, one month later.

Rep. George Huddleston, Democrat, who is pushing the investigation demand, said in the house. "I have not forgotten that soon after Newton D. Baker got out of the cabinet as secretary and when many Democratic appointees were still in office here in Washington, he became counsel for these interests and did what he could to get the necessary certificate from the interstate commerce commission."