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

THE DAILY WORKER

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Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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4,000,000 VOTES POLLED BY GERMAN COMMUNISTS

Glaziers Join Pullman Strike; Thousand Laid Off, Carshops Verge On Complete Paralysis

The glazers joined the Pullman car builders' strike and attended yesterday's strike meeting. Over one thousand men, in addition to the 700 strikers, have been laid off by the Pullman Company because, due to the strike, there is no work for them.

Company stool pigeons, and some of the men in the paymaster's department of the company, have let it leak out that the Pullman Company will have to close down their entire plant and cancel orders for outside contracts, if the strike is not settled at once. The Pullman Company is already laying off men every day.

Thru the organization of the striking car builders into the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, the workers in the Pullman shops, after winning the present strike, are going to force the eight-hour day and complete union conditions on the Pullman Company. John Holmgren, the strike leader, told over a thousand people at the K. of P. hall mass meeting Monday night.

Picketing Extended.

Picketing was extended today to take in the Blue Island and the Sixty-third street stations of the Rock Island Railroad, and all the railroad stations on the Illinois Central in the vicinity of the Pullman plant.

More men from out-of-town came into the employment gate yesterday. They were informed by the pickets that there is a strike on, and came over to the strike meeting. Arthur Patrick in a speech to the strikers, told how he was hired by an agency in Pittsburgh and shipped to Pullman at his own expense.

"I was hired in Pittsburgh to work as a riveter for $1.25 per hour," said Patrick. "I was guaranted my transportation money but was told there was no labor trouble."

O'Leary Says, "I Quit."

"When I learned there was a strike, I quit. O'Leary, the employment manager, said to his assistant, 'Check this fellow out, and send out word that he is on the blacklist.' They put me on the blacklist, and kept me waiting for my money. When I went to get paid, my check was made out at the rate of 56 cents an hour instead of $1.25."

Patrick swore out an affidavit to the above, and turned it over to the strikers' attorney, David Bentall, empowering him to collect the money due.

Several men from Indianapolis also spoke to the strikers. Lee Helder turned over to the strikers' attorney an Indianapolis Star containing a good sized advertisement for men which declared there was no labor trouble.

The "ad" in the Star reads: "Riveters, buckers, heaters, for passenger car work. Open shop. No labor trouble. Free job. No charge. Shipment leaving Sunday night. Meet representative of the Pullman Car Company, Chicago, at Standard Employment Agency, 143 S. Illinois St., Indianapolis."

Attorney David J. Bentall declared this advertisement a direct violation of the law and declared those responsible for its insertion are liable to punishment.

Pullman Cut Only Start.

Another representative of the Pullman Company, Scot Helsell, is hiring men in Shirley, Indiana, under false pretenses. Everett Day, of Shirley, signed and turned over to the strike lawyer an affidavit, and also gave Bentall the power of attorney to collect money due for transportation and time lost.

Holmgren declared at Monday night's mass meeting that the Pullman Company is controlled by directors who also control the large railroad and steel shops in the entire

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HOLLAND WILL RECOGNIZE RUSS GOVERNMENT

Grand Duke Nicholas Wakes From Jag

THE HAGUE, May 6.—The Dutch government will grant de jure recognition to the Soviet government within a very short time, it was hinted in official quarters today. The negotiations between the two governments are proceeding satisfactorily in spite of efforts on the part of anti-Soviet agencies to bring about a rupture.

A similar move is on in England and the Daily Herald of London stingingly rebuked A. O'Neill, National Liberal, for stating in a public speech that the Anglo-Russian conference had reached a deadlock. The opposite of this is true, the Herald declared, and the negotiations are proceeding on the road to a successful conclusion faster than even the most optimistic expected.

The Soviet government is stable, has the confidence of the masses as was demonstrated on May Day when hundreds of thousands of workers paraded without a single regiment of troops being on guard except the police force necessary to preserve order to prevent accidents. This evidence of Soviet stability gave the lie to the fantastic reports circulated by stool pigeons of the Czarist refugees disguised as reporters for the Associated Press and the Chicago Tribune who sent fantastic stories of riots against the government and arrests of workers by the thousand.

The growing tendency of the capitalist government of Europe to recognize Soviet Russia shows how little confidence those who have correct information have in the yarns circulated by the Russian Czarist emigres who are prowling around the dives of the European capitals living on the alms supplied to them by American wealthy men and women who vary their life of indulgence in riotous living and perversion, by getting a "thrill" out of the human wreckage that escaped the fate of the Czar.

The Associated Press representative succeeded in digging the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch out of some sewer and extracted an interview out of him. The Duke must be on a continual drinking orgy since the Czar's government was overthrown as he has left the heavy fighting against the Soviets to other and lesser bandits. He led the armies of the Czar for a period during the world war, but the only reputation he gained was thru his long legs and his ability to use them in running from the enemy.

It seems he is as good at hiding from the public as he was in escaping from the German army, but like a dog who comes out of his den on a warm day to pick the fleas off himself the Grand Duke emerged from his silence when he thought the discussion in the Communist Party of Russia presaged a split in the government. Should the Grand Duke act on that assumption to the extent of using his long legs to reach Moscow, your correspondent would not give a trainload of German marks for the probability that his head would burden his collar bone very long.

The lengthy gentleman, with more discretion than valor, confines himself to his cellar in Paris and to telling the world that Russia must be saved from Communist rule. He recklessly offered to die for Russia on the slightest provocation, and we can guarantee him that his wish can be very easily fulfilled by communists with the Red Army.

Like a senile dotard, this relic of a rotten, licentious and incompetent monarchy drools his inanities while the workers and peasants of the land which he and his class cursed with their presence are making the capitalist government of Europe come to them almost on bended knees and beg for concessions.

DOOM OF MORGAN-DAWES PLAN SEEN BY BERLIN AND PARIS AS RESULT OF RECENT ELECTION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, May 6.—France, if today's press correctly interprets her attitude, sees in the result of the German elections a fading out of hope for early fulfillment of the Dawes-Young plan.

The Paris morning papers declare the outcome, with the gains registered by the German Communist party, renders hopes of fulfillment illusory, altho none expects open resistance.

"Nothing will succeed against Germany except force," Pertinax, writing in the Echo de Paris, declares. He points out the difficulty of understanding where a sufficient majority will be found to carry on a government.

Le Matin forecasts that the general attitude of any new German government will be resistance to treaty obligations.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, May 6.—The German people gave the Dawes-Young plan a bare majority in the national elections.

Whatever the ensuing government and parliament may do, official results of Sunday's polling showed today that at least 15 million of the 29 million voters are against the experts' proposals.

The total vote of the socialists, democrats, centrists and volkspartei candidates—all of whom were pledged to support the plan—was hardly half of the ballots cast.

Approximately 15,000,000 votes, those for nationalists, folkists and Communists, oppose the Dawes-Young report openly or can be counted to support a government that assails the Dawes plan.

CAL AND MELLON WHET VETO AXE FOR BONUS BILL

Profiteers Got Theirs, To Hell With Vets

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 6.—With strong indications from White House authorities that the veto will be exercised, President Coolidge today was understood to be prepared to act promptly on the insurance soldier bonus bill.

The measure, which arrived at the White House late yesterday, has been referred to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and General Lord, director of the budget, for study and to report whether the public treasury can stand the financial burden involved in the bill.

As an indication that the president's present attitude favor a veto, it was learned that the White House has advised General Hines, director of the veterans' bureau, against taking preliminary steps to put the proposed soldier insurance law into effect, in reply to an inquiry from Hines whether such action would be advisable in view of possible signature of the bill.

The bill is expected back at the White House with the reports of Secretary Mellon and General Lord within two or three days. Mellon is expected to advise the president that, despite estimates of members of congress who were in charge of the measure, that it will cost a total of only $2,000,000,000, the proposed law would mean a total cost to the nation of nearer $4,000,000,000.

St. Paul Banks In Panic Over Failure Of Capital Trust

St. Paul, Minn., May 6.—Endangered by the failure of the Capital Trust and Savings bank Saturday, depositors in the Capital National Bank, a sister institution, were guaranted protection today by a merger of the latter with the Merchants National Bank of St. Paul.

John L. Mitchell, former member of the Federal Reserve Board, and head of the two capital institutions, said the Capital National was in an exceptionally strong cash position, but directors felt a merger with the Merchants National at this time was the best means of fully protecting depositors.

The merger in no way involves the Capital Trust and Savings bank which failed, having $5,000,000 deposits.

"SEDITION" TRIALS ROUSE STEEL TOWN

Court House Jammed For Farrell Cases

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MERCER, Pa., May 6.—The Farrell sedition cases, the first now on trial, are adding six more chapters to the infamous labor-hating history of Pennsylvania. The court house at Mercer is jammed with people from miles around. Here we see the steel workers from nearby steel mills and farmers rubbing elbows; the grand dame of the village peeping over her eyeglasses at her sister from the steel towns; the village gossip straining her head to get every word spoken by the prosecutor and then nodding her head in approval.

When a white hot lie comes flowing from the stupid, cringing witnesses, who show that they have received expert coaching, a buzz of excitement runs up and down the court room compelling the court bailiff to dramatically rap on a slab of marble for order. The judge strains at his collar while the grand dame of the village looks disgustedly at the grimy faced workers from the steel mills just over the hills to the east.

Stools Catch All Conversations.

Out in the corridors impatient court lackeys pace back and forth drinking in every statement heard. One word to a juror, one word of protest and the prosecution has it immediately.

Everywhere we see the black mantle of persecution displaying itself and it seems that the master class has prepared this setting months in advance. Looking out from the court house we see the village monument to those that gave their lives during the Civil War and peeping inside the court room we see on the jury a black woman sitting in judgment on a white slave in revolt against his master.

Prosecutor Rickard looks up at the jury while his assistant, Myers, in correct movie fashion, lays back a few of his silver gray locks inclined to stray down on his forehead. Defense attorney Ferguson with his ever present smile questions the witness and in a very kindly way excuses him.

Rebels See New Day Coming.

Here we see the new day being proclaimed by men who have given the best years of their lives, rolling up golden profits for their steel masters. There is no denial from these men—they are rebels against the system enslaving them and the first one of the six defendants on trial, now and then looks across the room towards his wife, a pretty little woman, who smiles back encouragement at him. When his fellow slaves took the stand and repeated lie after lie, the defendant bowed his head—it was for these that he suffered. Yet the vision of the new day quickly raised up his head and stern lines shaped themselves on his face. He was again

(Continued on Page 2.)

STRIKE SPREADS TO MORE GREEK RESTAURANTS

Revolt Against 12-14 Hour Day Gains

Workers in four more Greek restaurants came out yesterday in the 6-day strike movement led by the Amalgamated Food Workers. Effective picketing is going on before all the eight struck restaurants.

A big mass meeting will pack the doors in the union hall at 214 N. State St. tonight. Hundreds of workers from the unorganized Greek restaurants will be there.

Enthusiasm has increased so much that Organizer Stewart declared that he expected the South Side restaurants to follow the lead of those now affected on the North Side.

Among the restaurants shut down by yesterday's walkout are the Washington, on Argyle near Sheridan Road, the Auto, on Lincoln near Lawrence, and the Presto at 4774 Lincoln. The 12-14 hour day and the seven-day week has been prevailing thruout the Greek restaurants of Chicago.

DEMOCRAT'S TAX PLANS WIN OVER MELLON'S RATES

Senators Prefer 40 Per Cent Maximum

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Senate Democrats proceeded to put the rest of their rates into the tax bill today as the session-long battle neared an end. Their emphatic defeat of the Mellon income rates made them feel strong enough to put their sliding scale tax on corporations and their inheritance levy into the measure.

The Mellon surtaxes were replaced by the Democratic 40 per cent maximum by a vote of 43 to 40 late yesterday, the three-vote margin revealed exclusively in the United Press poll of the Senate. The normal rates of 2, 4 and 6 per cent were adopted over the Mellon rates by a vote of 44 to 37.

Indications are that the Democrats can now safely hold their margin for the only remaining points to be disposed of—corporation and inheritance rates.

All sides now are confident that the bill will finally be gotten out of the way before Saturday and sent to conference. Night sessions begin tonight, and will continue until adjournment is taken the first of next month.

Big Bankers Urge Their Governments To Push Dawes Plan

LONDON, May 6.—An Inter-allied conference, which the United States will be invited to attend will be held here in June for discussion of means of making the reparations experts' plan effective, according to authoritative declarations here today.

The conference probably will be held in the first part of the month, it was said. Prior to the full conference Premier Mac Donald and Premier Poincare of France will meet, probably in London, to discuss the situation. It is expected that this meeting will be held about May 18.

UNITED REACTIONARY FRONT AS M'CORMICK GETS BEHIND DENEEN

Senator Medill McCormick has decided not to contest the nomination of Charles S. Deneen, former governor, to the Republican senatorial nomination. In a formal statement McCormick declared that inasmuch as Deneen has been certified the winner by the canvassing board, he saw no reason for seeking a recount. McCormick pledged his support to Deneen's election.

DRESS UNION BOOSTS FIGHT FOR VICTORY

Wire Convention As 11 More Are Arrested

TO THE OFFICERS AND DELEGATES OF THE 17th JUBILEE CONVENTION:

The striking Dressmakers of Chicago wish to thank the officers and delegates of the convention for their encouraging message that was received with great enthusiasm. We are determined to strike until our employers will come to terms. We have full faith in the officers of our International and we are confident that the convention will find ways and means both morally and financially to carry our banner to victory. ARE WE DOWNHEARTED? NO! HERE'S FOR VICTORY! The striking Dressmakers of Chicago.

* * *

This was the spirited answer of the striking garment workers sent from here yesterday to the convention in Boston, replying to the message received. The telegram sent from the 325 delegates of the convention to the striking workers here reads:

Convention Greetings

"Dressmakers' Union, Chairman of the Joint Board: The 17th Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers assembled in Convention hall unanimously send a message of greeting and cheer to you. We are engaged in a mighty struggle for the right to live and work under humane conditions. The convention is aware of the wonderful fight you are putting up and we are with you heart and soul in this struggle and that we are confident that your indomitable spirit and courage will break down the opposition of your enemies and that you will score a wonderful victory."

The telegram from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Convention now in session in Boston was enthusiastically received when read here at the strike meeting.

11 More Strikers Arrested

Judge "Dennie" Sullivan was all but overwhelmed by the crowd of garment workers in court yesterday morning. Eleven new cases of girls and men arrested late Monday evening and the six cases transferred from Judge Hebel's court were added to the already full docket of Judge Sullivan. The Total number of strikers appearing was fifty-two. All of these cases were put off until next Tuesday, May 13.

About thirty cases come up again before Judge Foel this morning. They were put off from yesterday. Thirteen of these cases have already been heard and are waiting sentence. The remainder of the cases have yet to be tried.

The picket line was strong Monday night, but the bulls suddenly took a notion to make some more

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MIGHTY GAIN BY REDS IN TEUT POLL

Ruhr Overwhelmingly For Revolution

BERLIN, May 6—All Germany is amazed at the successes of the Communist Party in the general election. Final count of votes shows that nearly 4,000,000 voted under the revolutionary banner of the international party.

Communist seats in the Reichstag will number 61 instead of the 60 estimated on basis of earlier returns. It is even possible that several more seats have been gained in districts where the vote is disputed.

The government's raid on the Bolshevik embassy on the eve of the elections, had an opposite effect to that which the raiders planned. Communists came out in mass to the polls to see that no rough treatment was accorded radical voters.

Nowhere did the workers will to Communism demonstrate itself better than in the occupied Ruhr districts, which went red except in isolated places where the Catholic party got out its entire vote.

Ruhr Cities Go Red.

Stuttgart went over altogether to the Communists. Dusseldorff gave the Communists 250,000 votes or more than all the other six parties combined. The Stinnes party went down under the weight of its propaganda for the 10-hour day.

The strength of the Communists was greatest in the industrial districts of Germany and where the workers had been oppressed most.

Defeat of the private ownership of railroads, feature of the Dawes plan, is now regarded as a certainty if the German constitution is lived up to. The Marx-Stressmann government coalition has a bare 219 Reichstag votes as compared to about 219 in the various opposition and anti-Dawes plan groups. To put thru the necessary legislation for the partial transfer of the state owned railroads will require a two-thirds vote.

The entire Dawes plan may be smashed for the Socialists, Catholic People's party and other fragments of the coalition can not be counted on to vote solidly together.

Tremendous agitation against the Dawes-Morgan plan to make Germany a vassal nation for international capital is going on thruout Germany and politicians who support it are digging their political graves. The arguments of industrialists and Socialists that it will enable Germany to "get to work," are falling flat on the ears of citizens in two widely divided groups,—the radical workers on the one hand and the nationalistic forces on the other.

Party Strength in Reichstag.

- Communists, 61.
- Nationalists, 99.
- Socialists, 99.
- Centrists, 62.
- Folkspartei, 45.
- Folkists, 32.
- Democrats, 24.
- Bavarian Folks, 15.
- Bavarian Peasants, 10.
- National Liberals, 9.
- Hanoveraner, 5.
- Deutsche Soziale, 4.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Drivers of Chicago's milk wagons have been granted pay increases of $4 per week, assuring the city of milk deliveries for another year. The drivers threatened to strike unless their demands were met.

CAL'S KINDNESS TO BOOTLEGGER PERFECTLY "REGULAR," SWEARS CHICAGOAN; TAKES JAB AT LANDIS

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Assistant Attorney General Middlekauff of Chicago today told the Daugherty investigating committee that there were no irregularities in connection with the pardon of Phil Grossman, Chicago saloonkeeper, by President Coolidge.

Middlekauff declared that Judge Landis had "made statements untruthful, misleading and unwarranted" in charging the irregularities.

The committee chamber was thrown into an uproar over Middlekauff's statement.

WORKERS PARTY CHEERS GERMAN COMMUNISTS ON ELECTION VICTORY

The Workers Party, American Section of the Communist International, has sent its comradely greetings to the German Communist Party, congratulating it on the splendid showing in Sunday's elections. The cable declares that the results in Germany will give new courage to the revolutionary struggle everywhere. The cable is as follows:

GREETINGS ACROSS THE SEAS

Chicago, Ill., May 6, 1924.

Communist Party of Germany,
Berlin, Germany.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party extends congratulations on splendid demonstration of solidarity and revolutionary will by workers of Germany under the leadership of the Communist Party. This great achievement gives us all new courage for revolutionary struggle for soviets and proletarian dictatorship. Long live Workers' Germany. Long live the Communist International.

C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary,
WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA.

HOWAT SPURNS $6,000 OFFER OF COAL OPERATOR

Militant Kansas Leader Stays With His Class

By W. MARSHALL.

PITTSBURGH, Kans., May 6.—That the coal operators do not consider that Alexander Howat is dead and that he has lost his influence among the coal miners, as John Lewis and his machine would have the people believe, is evidenced by the coal operators' latest move in District 14.

The Sheridan Coal Company, which is one of the largest independent coal companies, operating a number of mines in District 14, a few days ago made an offer, thru the president of the Sheridan Coal Company, Mr. Wynn McGeath, to Howat of a position as superintendent of all the Sheridan mines in District 14, at a salary of $6,000 per year and a minimum contract for five years. On three occasions in the last two weeks the high officials of the Sheridan Coal Company have personally visited Howat and urged him to accept the position.

Howat Rejects $6,000 Offer.

Howat had been kicked out of the union by John Lewis and his sycophants, at the behest of the coal operators and ex-Governor Henry Allen, father of the industrial court law. Howat has been expelled from the United Mine Workers of America without any trial, while in jail, fighting for the miners' rights and against the industrial court slave law, and which by his courageous stand and fight he has thoroly discredited and beaten. Howat has been knifed by the traitors in his own organization, after spending sixteen months in jail fighting for the miners' rights, and is not even allowed to be a member of the United Mine Workers of America at this time. Yet this class conscious worker and rebel did not waver in the least in staying true to his class and to the confidence which the workers all over the world have in him, but turned down the Sheridan mines' offer without hesitation, stating in his rejection of the coal company's offer that the miners of District 14 for twenty-two years had stood by him in his fights for industrial justice and for the workers' rights and liberties, and had stood by him in his own efforts to vindicate himself against the vicious official machine in the United Mine Workers of America, and that it was his duty, and that he would at all times be found standing, fighting only on the miners' side.

The miners in District 14 are again confirmed in their confidence in their loyal and beloved leader, Alexander Howat.

Lewisites Do Differently.

How different reads the record of the Lewis stool pigeons, lieutenants and supporters, who as soon as they are forced out of office, use the knowledge gained in the paid service of the mine workers against the workers at every turn, and for the coal operators, the miners' traditional and natural enemy, as commissioners, superintendents, and representatives, in any form or manner in which they may gain employment with the coal operators.

The few Lewis toads and followers that exist in this district, who are against Howat, and who are so peculiarly friendly with the coal operators, are unable to understand how any man would not sell out at so fair a price, as it has always been their custom to take any job offered by the coal operators at any price offered them.

Scandinavians Tell Coolidge To Veto Immigration Bill

Denouncing the Johnson immigration bill and calling on President Coolidge to veto this infamous piece of legislation, 67 delegates from 30 Danish and Norwegian organizations of Chicago, met in Falkets Hall and decided to send representatives to the Chicago Council for the Protection of Foreign-born.

Similar declarations have been adopted by three Swedish mass meetings in various parts of Chicago.

TEACHERS TO FIGHT REACTION AT CONVENTION

NEW YORK, May 6.—Local 5, of the American Federation of Teachers, passed several resolutions for introduction by its delegates to the next convention of the federation.

Among the resolutions passed are ones dealing with the questions of political prisoners, the foreign born, and freedom of expression in schools and colleges.

The resolutions follow:

A. Membership and Organization.

Motion that the constitution be so amended as to permit college teachers to become members-at-large of the American Federation of Teachers or members of locals, and to permit the formation of locals of college teachers.

Motion that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Teachers be authorized to institute a nation-wide organization campaign among the college teachers.

Motion that the national secretary be authorized to organize at least one nation-wide organization campaign during the coming year: (1) To give the teachers' union movement the widest possible publicity among teachers; (2) To stimulate the formation of new locals; (3) To stimulate the growth of existing locals.

Motion that special efforts be made during the coming year to organize the rural school teachers and secure their affiliation with the American Federation of Teachers. The American Federation of Teachers pledges itself to strive energetically for better salaries and tenure for ru[ral] school teachers.

B. Freedom of Speech, Democracy.

The American Federation of Teachers pledges its suport to the efforts of teachers and students in the colleges A ?-
of the country for the right to discuss freely questions of social importance.

We hold that all those who labor, with hand or brain, are entitled to full civil and social rights, without discrimination on account of nationality or color.

In this connection we place ourselves on record in opposition to any legislation discriminating against the foreign born.

In this connection we place ourselves on record in opposition to any efforts to discriminate thru legislation or social custom against the Negro.

We demand the repeal of all "gag" legislation, including the criminal syndicalist laws and other similar repressive measures.

We place ourselves on record as opposed to the Ku Klux Klan and other similar organizations of a reactionary character.

We demand the freedom of all political prisoners.

We stand for the same democratic methods and tolerance for minority opinion in the labor movement.

DOUBLE CROSSING RAILWAY LABOR BOARD FACES DEATH IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Having succeeded in limiting debate to three hours after the hottest fight of this session in the House, advocates of the Barkley bill to abolish the Railroad Labor Board will try today to force the measure thru to a final vote.

A coalition of Democrats and 40 Republicans last night hammered down a Republican filibuster which kept the House in session until midnight. After a 12-hour struggle in which 18 roll calls were forced, the coalition succeeded in:

1. Taking the bill from the committee.
2. Forcing its immediate consideration by the House.
3. Limiting debate to three hours.

But the resolute Republican filibuster led by Majority Leader Longworth succeeded in holding the coalition to this small gain and hoped today to force a two weeks' postponement of further consideration, which probably would mean the bill's death this session.

DIARY OF PULLMAN RIVETER, HIRED BY LYING DETROIT AGENT, TELLS OF 100 PER CENT STRIKE

By E. K. HOGAN
(For The Federated Press)

A growing sense of solidarity among the workers is seen in the fact that after more than two weeks of dishonest labor recruiting the Pullman Company is unable to operate its strike-bound steel erecting plant near Chicago, according to Doig, a riveter who hired out to the company in Detroit when the Pullman representative stated that there was no labor trouble at the plant.

Other Detroit workers hired with Doig say the word of Pullman will be quoted at a low figure on the Detroit labor exchange after they get back. They have found that this corporation which broke an agreement with its own company union in order to reduce wages can also send out lying agents to trap workers into becoming strikebreakers.

Finds 100 Percent Strike.

Doig took a job at the Pullman plant just long enough to find that the efforts of the company thruout Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan and other states have only attracted from 50 to 60 amateurs to take the places of the 600 skilled workers who maintain a 100 percent strike that is gradually stopping the whole works. His account of the treachery of the company sets up in diary form as follows:

April 27, p. m.—Saw Baxter, employment agent Pullman Co. at Frontenac hotel, Detroit. He guaranteed $1 per hour. Must pay own transportation which will be refunded after 30 days' work. Baxter gave word of honor there was no strike.

Pickets Tell of Strike.

April 29, a. m.—Arrived Chicago Started for Pullman employment office. Met by workers who told me there was a strike of 600 riveters, reamers, buckers and other steel men because Pullman had cut wages in violation of agreement. Went to strike meeting.

April 29, p. m.—Decided to take [a] to get look at plant. While waiting in outer office of employment manager O'Leary heard him pleading with men from Davenport, Iowa, offering full protection and to find them living quarters. They refused, some account of principle, other because scabbing is unhealthy.

O'Leary sent me to steel shop. Met two others quitting. They said: "Scab, there is a strike here." One was from Louisville and the other from Benton Harbor, Mich. Shop boss explains there is a little jam here but I will get protection. I act surprised and say something about Baxter's word of honor in Detroit, O'Leary standing by says he cant help what Baxter said. So I start a fuss and demand my back pay. They coax and promise protection. I answer they haven't got anybody working anyway.

Boys and Amateurs.

So I get treated to a personally conducted tour of inspection, and believe me, they had only 50 or 60 men in the shop, mostly boys and amateurs that spent most of their time trying to keep the hot scale from inside their shirt collars. After more fuss about transportation back to Detroit I left. O'Leary remarked, I'd get my fare back, like hell.

April 30, a. m.—Still trying to get that railroad fare to Detroit. Put matter in lawyer's hands but there don't seem to be any law to protect workers who are hired under false pretenses.

GLAZIERS JOINING STRIKERS AT THE PULLMAN SHOPS

(Continued From Page 1)

South side of Chicago.

"I am convinced," said Holmgren, "that these big capitalists selected the Pullman Company to introduce the drastic wage cut, hoping to put it over on all the main industries in Chicago. The Pullman Company was selected because of its long record as an unscrupulous labor smashing, anti-smashing company. If this strike hadn't occurred the wage reduction would have been made general."

Lauds Daily Worker.

Holmgren mentioned the help given the strike by the DAILY WORKER. He declared it was the only paper in Chicago carrying the strike news. The DAILY WORKER was on sale at the meeting. Charles Wills spoke on behalf of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Wills promised aid for the Pullman strikers, and urged organization into the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.

Thomas Marsh, of Denver, a former employe of the Pullman Company who was blacklisted because of his activities in strike and union organization work, denounced the Pullman Company system of insurance. "They pretend to give you something for nothing," said Marsh, "but in reality they hold the pension and insurance system as a club to keep the man from striking. When the Pullman Company puts over a wage cut or lengthens the work day and the men start to strike, the Pullman officials declare, 'If you lose your strike we will take away your pension privileges and stop your insurance.'"

Speaker Urgues Picket Duty.

Max Salzman, organizer of the Young Workers' League, spoke at yesterday's strike meeting. He said that it was the duty of every striker to join the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, and to do regular picket duty. He promised the strikers the support of the 17 foreign language papers published by the Workers Party.

S. M. Surndall of La Grahge, Illinois, was a visitor to the strike meeting. He declared he has been a union man for over 50 years. He also boasted of being a subscriber to the DAILY WORKER, from the first day of its existence.

FARRELL "SEDITION" TRIALS ROUSE STEEL TOWN

(Continued From Page 1)

the rebel having his day in his master's court.

* * *

Tony Kovacich First Defendant.

Tony Kovacich, was the first of the Farrell defendants to be placed on trial for alleged violation of the Sedition Law of Pennsylvania.

Attorney John Myers, former federal prosecutor and district attorney Leroy Richard appeared for the prosecution while I. E. Ferguson of Chicago, headed the attorneys retained by the defense.

Judge J. A. McLaughry, who presided at the Blankenstein trial in Pittsburgh is presiding here. Attorney Myers was the prosecutor that brought about the conviction of Blankenstein.

Upon request of the defense counsel, the jurors were subjected to individual examination, something unusual in this court. Eight jurors were examined before the first one was chosen. It took one hour to secure the first juror. The prosecution objected to the method of examination used by the defense, holding that capital and labor had nothing to do with this trial. After examining 32 jurors the selection was finally completed.

Jackass Sally of Prosecutor.

Assistant Prosecutor Myers, an ex-army officer, dramatically exclaimed that the government maintains the Workers Party is a seditious organization, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania would prove that when the time came, but that the Socialist Party was no more seditious than the Republican or Democratic Party. This little sally on part of Myers caused some broad grins from the many steel workers and farmers crowded into the court room.

Six men and six women make up the jury. Mrs. Fanny Jasper of Greenville, is no doubt, the first colored woman ever to serve on a jury where the defendant is charged with sedition. The jury is very much interested in everything that takes place and seems to be impressed with the responsibility resting on their shoulders.

Praising Soviets, the Crime.

Today, Saturday, the prosecution put on the stand several Serbian workers, members of a Serbian nationalistic lodge in Farrell, who testified that the defendant worker spoke highly about the Soviet government of Russia and that he urged them to work for the same form of government in the United States. Further examination of the witnesses by attorney Ferguson brought out that they had attended meetings of the workers in Farrell and acted as stool pigeons for the non-uniformed police force of Farrell, commanded by the now celebrated Chief Leyshock who went on the stand today and was surprised to be let off so easy by the defense who did not pay him the honor of grilling him. Squire Franek of Farrell, who bound the defendants over to the grand jury, also testified that five or six years ago the defendant worker now on trial, sold him a pamphlet.

Attorney Ferguson petitioned the court to quash the indictments against the defendant. Judge McLaughry overruled the petition and ordered the trial to proceed.

Fears Workers' Government.

Minutes books and the membership roster taken by the police when they raided the homes of the defendants, was offered as evidence by the prosecution, claiming that these would show that the defendant now on trial was an organizer and speaker for the Workers Party of America—that he had urged the workers to revolt and set up a government of workers and farmers. This sounded pretty good to the many farmers present in the audience and no doubt, they will attend the trials every day from now on, hoping to hear more about this form of government of farmers and industrial workers.

The mass meetings charged to the Farrell branch of the Workers Party were never held for the simple reason that Leyshock always broke them up. Steel worker Tony Kovacich was a prominent worker in his language fraternal lodge and acted as chairman at some of their meetings. Free speech and peaceful assemblage for any working class organization has never been allowed by the bourgeois or police, yet the prosecution nicely finds witnesses who have attended anywhere from five to ten mass meetings of the Workers Party during the past year or two.

D. of J. "Red Terror."

When the court opens on Monday while the prosecution will thrill the countryside by having D. of J. dick Lennon of Pittsburgh, explain the "Red Terror" in detail. Rev. Medic, founder and sole owner of the Croation-American Protective Society, is in attendance and takes his seat inside the railing indicating to workers crowded on the otherside of the railing that the church and state still have much in common.

Attorney Ferguson is being assisted by attorneys Nelson, Marks and Barker, all of Mercer County.

Negro Tenants Meet Monday To Make Plan For Rent-Hog Fight

The Negro Tenants' League will hold an important meeting Monday evening at the Community Center, 3201 Wabash Ave. Several hundred negroes have already joined this organization and are studying how to make their united strength most effective against the gouging landlords, both negro and white.

The league has had only two meetings so far, but it is now cataloging the membership and issuing cards. It invites the assistance of all negro tenants and others who are concerned with the housing situation on the South Side.

According to Lovat Fort-Whiteman, the Negro Tenants' League intends to push its work ahead and make itself felt in the trying situation forced on the negro renters by greedy landlords. Monday evening's meeting should go far toward establishing a definite course of action for the league.

MILITANT MINERS OF ILLINOIS READY FOR CONVENTION

Will Fight Farrington's Appointive Power

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., May 6.—With only one more week remaining before the lid is lifted, things, that promise a bitter battle in the Peoria convention, May 13, are being done by both the machine and their opponents in the Illinois Miners' Union.

Those who claim to know the "inside" affairs of the Farrington machine, say that the convention committees have been called to Springfield to be groomed for their part in the convention fights. Expectation of such maneuvers on the part of the machine has prompted the Belleville Sub-District miners to issue a call for a meeting of the Delegates to assemble in Belleville next Sunday, May 11th. The call, signed by seven delegates from this section, asks the delegates to come and discuss the vital issues affecting the Miners' Union.

A good-sized delegation is anticipated, and such things as the Appointing Power, Unemployment, Labor Party, The Kansas-Howat case and other important things will be gone over.

Appointees Fought Strike.

There is perhaps no other section of the Miners' Union, where the men are so bitterly opposed to the Appointive Power, as here in Belleville, and this is due to the abuses to which such power is subjected. This section, made famous by its "Wildcat strike" of 1919, which resulted in the revocation of many charters at that time, not to mention Farrington's expenditure of $27,000 to crush the strike, has been foremost always in the fight to wrest this power from the machine.

These "Wildcatters," a name which is gracefully accepted by the one's who took part in that strike, still remember the part played by the appointees who were paid out of that $27,000, and they will never rest until all the "machines" in the Miners' Union are stripped of such power. The $27,000 issue will be remembered by the delegates to the International convention of 1921, because it was made an issue there by John L. Lewis. At that time he was an avowed enemy of Frank Farrington and used that issue as a stepping stone to the crucifixion of the latter, but, owing to the welding together of the forces opposed to both Farrington and Lewis, a "peace pact" was signed and they are sailing gracefully along now in the same canoe.

State Convention May 13.

From Belleville the delegates will proceed to Peoria, Ill., where they will meet with other delegates of like thought, and when the convention opens next Tuesday morning, May 13th, the machine that has reigned, all too long to suit the delegates from the Belleville district, will meet the opposition of determined men.

PACKING HOUSE WORKERS JOINING ARGENTINE STRIKE

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, May 6.—Twenty-five thousand workers employed in the cold storage plants of the big packing companies are joining the general strike against the new pension law tomorrow.

Armour's, Swift's, Wilson's and other Chicago packing interests will be affected. British packing employes are already out.

Thirty thousand workers marched to President de Alvear's mansion and demanded postponement of the enforcement of the law. The workers are opposed to the collection of 5 per cent weekly from their wages, insisting that the employers and the government should bear the cost of the pension.

Federation Backs Strike.

The Federation of Labor has informed the government the strike will go on until the objectionable features are taken out of the bill.

Buenos Aires is paralyzed by the strike. The port is closed, and organized labor is providing for some food deliveries to its members, but food deliveries as a whole are stopped.

Bosses Double Cross Labor.

Employers are double crossing the workers. They supported the strike at first for the two reasons that they object to paying their own 5 per cent share and want to kill the law entirely, and for the second reason that they object to collecting the workers' 5 per cent. These collections, they fear, will lead to continual interruption of production.

Alarmed now by the tremendous workers' solidarity and the paralysis of profits which has come because the strike has gotten out of their hands, the employers are now trying to end it. President Joaquin Anchorena of the Commercial Association is lining up business men for an attempted resumption of trade.

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

CATHOLIC WOMEN MAY USE CANES ON CANINES; NOT WELCOME IN CHURCH

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 6.—Canes are quite popular with women here. The pastor of the Church of the Visitation, Catholic, posted a notice canes must be parked in the hall. "They are all right for hitting and beating off dogs, but inappropriate in church," the notice read.

MUSSOLINI FEARS VIOLENCE HE LOOSED IN ITALY

Workers Will Never Forgive Murderer

By GIUSIPPI GIGLIO.

LONDON, May 6.—Signor Benito Mussolini has publicly announced his intention to "abandon faction for the nation" and in consequence to cease the use of Fascist methods. This is the reply to a vigorous press campaign for the abandonment of violence and the restoration of law and order, as a result of the Fascist victory at the elections.

The argument used was that the election showed that Fascism had the support of the people, and need no longer use such methods.

I believe Mussolini was sincere in making his statement. There is no doubt that if he could govern the country without being forced to resort to criminal violence, he would not hesitate one moment to change to peace and law. I am quite convinced that he would be more pleased than anyone else to get rid of his wild supporters.

The question, however, is whether he can do that—that is, whether actual political and economic conditions in Italy do allow him to do so at this moment.

Moreover, it remains to be seen to what extent the Italian working class would be inclined to give Mussolini its support, supposing Mussolini did, in fact, move to the Left.

I do not see the least possibility of such change in his policy taking place at present, or in the near future. Mussolini has erected an unsurmountable barrier—the barrier of the workers slain by the Fascisti—between him and the Italian workers.

Workers' Suspicions.

There were in 1921 three and a half million organized workers in Italy, of whom two and a half million belonged to the General Confederation of Labor (entirely under the influence of the Socialist Party), the other million belonging to Catholic, Republican, and Syndicalist unions.

Now only 900,000 workers belong, even according to their own statements, to the Fascist unions. What has become of the other 2,600,000 workers?

They are not in the Socialist unions, because these have been smashed, and also because the worker cannot be expected to risk his life and expose his family to persecution, for remaining faithful to a union which could not protect him in any way against the employer. But these 2,600,000 workers have remained outside all unions, and refused to join the Fascist unions.

This proves clearly that the Italian working class still remains, as a whole, hostile to the Fascist Government.

Nor could Mussolini possibly turn to a policy of sincere democracy, since he is a prisoner of the capitalist class, and since there is no possibility of his being able to hold power against the will of his present supporters.

If he tried to he would be immediately confronted with a strong dissident movement in the Fascist Party, armed, financed and ultimately hurled against him by the magnates of Italian finance and industry, without his being able to counterweigh the loss of the capitalist support with any support from the working class.

(London Daily Herald.)

Big Mass Meeting To Protest Anti-Alien Laws Planned For Friday

The local branch of the Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born will hold a mass meeting in the Douglas Park auditorium on Friday evening, May 9, at 8 p. m. Invitations have been extended to the Chicago Federation of Labor, the Socialist Party and the Workers Party to send speakers. Several local unions of the American Federation of Labor and independent unions are affiliated with the local council.

Australian Miners Defeat Bosses In Three Day Strike

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 6.—At Broken Hill, a big mining center in New South Wales, where the workers are 100 per cent unionized, municipal employes struck work for higher wages, shorter hours, and improved conditions. There was a general strike and after three days, the municipal authorities granted an increase in wages of 50 cents per week, five-day week, and a conference to deal with minor matters

I. L. G. W. U. SEES CHANGE IN INDUSTRY

Boston Convention Is Told Of New Problems

BOSTON, Mass., May 6.—After building up in 25 years one of the strongest unions in the country and winning a large share of control in the industry, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is faced with a basic change in the industry.

This necessitates new tactics by the union unless it is to lose its power. This challenge is thrown out to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union's biennial convention here by the executive board's report, which says:

Jobber Now In Control

"These two new developments are the transition in control in the industry from the manufacturer to the jobber, and the return on a wholesale scale to the smaller shop, the shop ostensibly owned by the sub-manufacturer or the contractor but virtually owned by the jobber. The jobbers are to all intents and purposes the manufacturers, but they carry no responsibility as far as work standards are concerned and practically have no obligations to the workers.

"The question of ascertaining definitely whether the jobber is sending his work to union or non-union shops is left largely to chance.

Small Shop is Sweat Shop

"Under such a system the jobber is bound to make huge profits, the workers, and in many instances the contractors, are the inevitable losers and suffers."

The report points out that the small shop means the sweat shop. In New York the union in negotiating a new agreement, is trying to reduce the number of shops from 3000 to 1000 or 500, and to make the jobber responsible for union conditions for the workers.

Membership Is 100,000

Membership in the union during the last two years has remained stable at about 100,000, says the report. But there are fewer members in the cloak and dress trade because the manufacturers of novelties—tucking, hemstitching, embroidery—has become a separate industry. This must be organized. Also the waist industry has about gone out of existence, and fur and knit coats are taking the place of some of the former cloak industry.

"There are still tens of thousands of women's garment workers in America unorganized. Entire branches of the industry have only been touched," the report confesses.

Markets Face Shrinkage

"In Philadelphia the market is shrinking, also in Baltimore and Cincinnati. Toledo is unorganized and St. Louis, except the small cloak trade. San Francisco is open-shop and Los Angeles largely so. The I. L. G. W. U. have no collective agreements in Toronto and Montreal.

Relatively the last two years have been peaceful," says the report. But Chicago is now in the midst of a dress strike, and negotiations for a New York contract have gone on for a month without results.

DRESS UNION BOOSTS FIGHT FOR VICTORY

(Continued from page 1)

arrests and went up and down the streets picking out their people. Several strikers were taken when they were ready to get the car to go home and were not on the picket line at all.

May Drop Hymen Cases

Many of the cases to come before "Dennie" Sullivan next week are under the Hymen Bros. injunction and quite a number of the workers involved are from the Hymen shops. It was anticipated that these cases would be dropped, but such action has not yet been taken by the company.

Sullivan would surely have nightmares if he took his job seriously. He looked much annoyed at the crowded court-room yesterday but was as unobliging as ever. The hopeful young faces before him have no effect in softening his gristly heart.

Ask Veto of Immigration Bill.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Presidential veto of the immigration bill, allowing only 2 per cent quotas on the basis of the 1890 census, is demanded in a letter to Coolidge by the executive committee, Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York. The bill "is a violation of the principle of brotherhood, and is both disingenuous and mischevous," says Bishop Paul Jones who signs the letter.

BILLS AGAINST FOREIGN-BORN ARE CONDEMNED

Detroit Workers Send Protest Resolutions

DETROIT, Mich., May 6.—Two resolutions against the Johnson bill and other legislative measures designed to discriminate against the foreign-born were passed recently by Americans of Polish extraction. These resolutions have been sent to the President of the United States and to Congress and to the press.

The resolutions are:

Resolution on Immigration Legislation

Whereas, the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States have adopted the so-called Johnson Immigration Bill, which limits Immigration to the United States to 2 per cent of the total number of residents of a given nationality at the time of the 1890 census, and

Whereas, this limits the immigration from Poland to scarcely a few hundred, and

Whereas, thousands of our brothers in Poland, as well as other countries of Europe, Africa, and Asia wish to emmigrate to this country and settle in it, as did the first settlers centuries ago, and to this they have an undeniable right,

Therefore, be it resolved, that we American citizens of Polish extraction, and factory workers, in mass meeting assembled on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1924, in the "Dom Polski" Hall, on Forest Avenue, E., at Detroit, Mich., petition the President of the United States to veto the so-called Johnson Immigration Bill, so as to enable those, whose brothers in this country have helped to build it up and to make it the power that it is, to come to this country, and

Be it further resolved, that we call upon all the workers of America to fight the limitation of immigration, and be it finally resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States and to the press.

Second Resolution.

Whereas, the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States have adopted the so-called Johnson Immigration Bill, which limits the immigration to this country and establishes, in fact, the registration of new immigrants, and

Whereas, several other bills directed against foreign-born workers have been introduced in Congress, said bills providing for the registration, fingerprinting, compulsory residence in certain industrial districts, and finally for contract and selective immigration, and

Whereas, the efforts to have these emergency immigration laws passed, laws which for severity are unknown in any other civilized country in the world, are being persistently made by organized capital and the chauvinists, who aim to establish industrial slavery, to destroy the organization of the working class, to install antagonism into its ranks, and to divide the workers into two categories, and thereby to lower their standard of living by cutting their wages and making worse the working conditions, and

Whereas, if capital succeeds, by means of these emergency immigration laws, to prevent the organization of the foreign-born workers in the basic industries, namely, the steel and coal industries, in which the foreign-born workers constitute the majority, then organized labor in general will be unable to carry on a successful struggle, even if it be only for a human existence.

Therefore, be it Resolved, that in view of the aforementioned facts, we, American citizens of Polish extraction and factory workers, in mass meeting assembled on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1924, in the "Dom Polski" Hall, on Forest Ave E., at Detroit, Michigan, call upon all the workers to unite in the conferences for the defense of the foreign-born workers, for the purpose of carrying on a successful struggle against the emergency legislation—which in reality places the foreign-born workers on par with criminals—and to unite this struggle with the whole American labor movement, and

Be it further resolved, that we address ourselves to the representatives and senators of the State of Michigan in the United States Congress with a demand that they vote and fight against the passing of any of the emergency laws against foreign-born workers, and

Be it finally resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the representatives and senators of the State of Michigan in the United States Congress and to the press.

(Signed) Presidium, Vincent Niemyjeski, Jno. B. Novak, Frank Kadlik, Secretary Richard K. Chervinski.

Dollar Professor of Quaker State Flays Gov'ment Ownership

PHILADELPHIA, May 6. — Attacking government ownership and operation of railroads, Dean Emory R. Johnson, Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania, urged voluntary consolidation of all roads under private ownership before the annual convention here of the American Philosophical Society.

CONNECTICUT WORKERS, NOT LIKE PULLMAN LABOR, TAKES WAGE CUT

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., May 6.—Four thousand workers at the Thompsonville plant of the Bigelow Hartford Carpet Co. are taking wage cuts averaging from 10 per cent to 20 per cent since May 5.

2,800 PER CENT IS SOME DIVIDEND FOR POOR COAL COMPANY

Day by day in every way Island Creek Coal Company's profits grow larger and larger. Tens of thousands of miners are idle and without the means of supporting their families but the stockholders will not miss their dividend checks. Profits for the first quarter of 1924 amounted to $0.78 a share on the common stock of $1 par value. That is a profit of 776 per cent in three months. For the same quarter of 1923 the company's profit was equivalent to 38 per cent on the common stock and profits for the entire year meant a return of 2,039 per cent to common stockholders. If the increase of 776 of the first quarter is maintained thruout 1924, stockholders will get in a single year a return of more than 2,800 per cent on their investment.

FREE UNIONISTS CHARGED WITH KILLING STOOL

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—Unexpected intervention by Judge Edrington saved the lives of four New Orleans unionists who were put on trial charged with the murder of a labor spy January 2, during the electrical workers' strike last winter.

The charges, which were a frameup between the prosecutor and the public service company to crush the union, rested on nothing but a forced confession of one of the defendants.

Two Weeks of Torture.

When the judge learned that the confession had been wrung from the man by over two weeks of steady torture it was thrown out of court. The prosecution collapsed, and an instructed verdict of not guilty was rendered by the jury. Union men believe the spy was murdered by company agents to throw the odium on the unions.

The strike, which was won by the union, was fought by the public utilities corporation in approved big business fashion. Sluggers and labor spies were hired to work against the union. Strikebreakers were brought in under armed guard. The newspapers were full of defamatory articles against the union members.

Try To Frame.

The finding of the body of Bentley, the undercover man who had been operating for the corporation in the electrical workers union, was the signal for a mass attack on the reputation of the strikers. Two member of the union and two others were selected to be framed through the murder charges. Describing the process by which the confessions were third-degreed out of one of the men, the judge said; "This man was hounded by detectives. His mind was in such a state and was affected to such an extent that his whole mental condition made it impossible to consider the confession a free confession under the law. The man was beset by detectives night and day for a series of nights and days. The party was hardly in responsible physical or mental conditions.

Sheriff Confesses Torture.

Sheriff Vial, who was called to the stand, naturally denied there had been any undue "persuasion," but gave the torture process away when cross-examined.

Had the frameup succeeded, the four men would probably have been put to death, thus adding legal murder to the unofficial murder of five union carpenters by an American lynch mob in Bogalusa, La., five years ago.

Malthusian Hobby Douched With Cold Water At Convention

(By The Federated Press)

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 6.—Birth control is a subject too dangerous to discuss, it was brought out by prolonged discussions at the National League of Women Voters' convention in session in Buffalo. After voting down a resolution proposing birth control as a league study for the coming year, the convention as the result of hot debate refused to permit a committee to consider the matter. Support for the proposed constitutional amendment giving congress the right to legislate on marriage and divorce was voted down, the uniform state laws were favored.

Students' Strike On.

DECATUR, Ill., May 6.—Students of James Milliken University met yesterday in mass meeting to consider whether to continue strike or call it off. The board of managers refused to reconsider their decision not to offer contracts to Prof. W. C. Casey and Dr. Watson Selvage. The board explained that it could not alter the administration system. Dr. A. R. Taylor, president emeritus of the university, has accepted an invitation to act as president of the school for the remainder of the year.

"A TALE OF TWO REPUBLICS" WILL THRILL CHICAGO

Great Film Contrasts Russia And Germany

"A Tale of Two Republics" will bring a graphic story of ruin in Germany, and progress in Russia to the eyes of the fortunate workers who see it at Orchestra hall the one night it is to be shown in Chicago. The film will be projected Wednesday, May 14th, at 7 and at 9 p. m., under the auspices of the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany. Proceeds go to German relief work, and the picture will emphasize how great is the need for help in Germany.

The contrast between the two republics, Germany and Russia, is strikingly brought out in this new film. In Germany the betrayal of the workers by their false Social-Democrat leaders is shown. The overthrow of the people's governments of Saxony and of Thuringia makes some of the most dramatic moments of the film.

The misery of the starving mobs is no phrase when seen on the screen. It is not mere words when the mounted troops charge on the rioters with tanks. One even forgets that actually the scene is on a screen in the comparatively placid city of Chicago and not in turbulent Berlin.

It is refreshing to follow the photographer into Soviet Russia after seeing distraught Germany. There the sixty-five nationalities are shown carrying on their communistic life and quietly rebuilding their country into the most powerful force in the modern world. The picture takes us into their schools, industries, cities, and even into their homes.

Stirring scenes from the life of the late leader Lenin are portrayed, giving one more phase of immorality to one who will long live in his writings and in the influence he had on the peoples of the world.

"The Tale of Two Republics" does not paint two pictures, one all black and one all white. It shows that even in sorry Germany the spirit of rebellion is strong and will sooner or later bring the workers to the place of power.

Tickets for the single Chicago performance may be obtained at 166 W. Washington st. or later at Orchestra Hall, 220 S. Michigan blvd.

Mellon Overridden By Senate Ruling On Earned Incomes

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Overriding recommendations of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, the Senate today decided that no incomes of over $10,000 can be considered earned incomes.

Secretary Mellon wanted an item in the tax bill providing that all earned incomes be given a 25 per cent reduction in tax. The house voted to define earned incomes as only those under $20,000. The Senate Finance Committee reduced the definition to $10,000.

If the Senate's provision stays in the bill, all wage earners who do not get more than $10,000 a year will get a cut of 25 per cent from their tax. Persons with incomes exceeding $10,000 a year will have to pay the full tax on income above this sum.

Pleasure Autos Taxed By Senate; Exempt Flivvers

WASHINGTON, May 6.— A new automobile tax schedule was adopted by the senate today.

Without a record vote the senate wrote into the tax bill a substitute for the house automobile section which will provide:

A five per cent levy on all pleasure automobile chassis, bodies and motorcycles.

A two and a half per cent tax on all pleasure auto accessories.

Exemption for auto truck chassis valued at less than $1,000 and truck accessories valued at less than $200. This exempts Ford cars.

A three per cent tax on trucks and truck accessories valued above the exemption.

Railroads Fight Nebraska Taxes To Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, May 6. — The suits of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroads, challenging the taxes assessed against them in Nebraska, were returned to Federal District Court for Nebraska for trial by the Supreme Court Monday.

In this decision the lower court, which previously had ruled it was not empowered to hear the railroad suits, was reversed and directed to hear them.

RAID ON SOVIET EMBASSY MAY BRING RUPTURE

German Police Violate International Law

BERLIN, May 6.—The German government is weak at the knees today with fear that the action of the Berlin police in violating international law by entering the Russian embassy and arresting several employes of the Soviet trade commission may result in an open break with Russia. Coinciding with the elections, the illegal raid is expected to have the effect of arousing the radical German workers still more against the Fascisti government.

The police entered the embassy ostensibly in search of an escaped prisoner, but really to search the place for evidence of an alleged anti-German conspiracy which the capitalist press has been sensationally featuring here for weeks.

The correspondent of the Chicago Tribune has been sending inspired dispatches to his paper recently and appears to be on the inside of all the anti-Soviet plotting taking place here.

While Foreign Minister Stresemann officially admitted the police committed a mistake in invading the house they are holding onto a quantity of papers which they brand, in William J. Burns style, as incendiary literature. The Berlin police have arrested more than 700 employes of the Russian commercial mission.

Great excitement prevails thruout the country today as the elections are taking place. The fate of the Dawes plan depends on the result. The Socialist and heavy industrials are for the bankers' plan to place the German workers in peonage while the Communists are putting up a bitter fight against it. The latter are expected to return no less than 60 deputies to the Reichstag. There are no less than twenty-three different political parties in the field.

Czarist Refugee Asks Dixieland To Weep For Nicholas

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—Escapes from Bolshevism and eye witnesses tales of the death of the czar are now making the rounds of the sub-tropical jungles in the southern states, after having been worn threadbare in the rest of the country.

After three years in Brazil, Alexander Braghin, "once a member of the czar's personal staff," has come to New Orleans for lectures on the end of the Romanov family, the Einstein theory of relativity, the Hindu theory of philosophy, to say nothing of the fourth dimension and Kerensky-Bolshevist, including Brakhin's escape to South America.

Brakhin confides that he almost rescued Czar Nicholas but came to the Siberian village only just in time to rescue the czarina's priceless emerald from a bonfire where the clothing and other relics of the family were being consumed. He did not bring the emerald to New Orleans via Rio but to verify his tale but says it can be found in Paris.

Henry Ford, Ku Klux Millionaire, Gives Large "Y" Donation

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Y. W. C. A. will select its officers for the coming two years at the general convention today.

On the official ballot, Mrs. C. R. Wilson of Detroit has been nominated as the next President—which means practically the same as election.

Henry Ford has donated $75,000—$25,000 a year for three years—to the Y. W. C. A. to be used in developing the Association's work in the rural communities, it was announced. Another gift of $50,000 to the Association also has been announced. The gift was by a former committee member, who desired her identity to be kept concealed.

War Veteran Scales Skyscrapers To Help Scrape Up A Living

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 6.—"Shipwreck" Kelly, a world war veteran, has found a way to help his fellow war veterans. The government appropriation for the veterans having been used up in the "graft splits," Kelly is now risking his life here climbing skyscrapers. While the gazers-on were thrilled today by the human spider, veterans passed around with hats collecting nickels and dimes for the veterans' home at Sawtelle, California. Several hundred dollars were thus collected. According to the Los Angeles Examiner, "the crowd got its money's worth in thrills."

Mars, bring on the next war for democracy!

Patternmakers See Light.

TOLEDO, O., May 6.—Patternmakers' Local of this town endorsed the Farmer-Labor Party at their last meeting. Two speakers supported the subject, telling of the oil-soaked condition of the two old parties, which have so long fooled the workers of factories, shops, and farms. The support of the union was unanimous.

AGGRESSIVE RAILWAY STRIKES RAGING IN SAXONY BUT OTHER WORKERS ACCEPT COMPROMISE

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

BERLIN, May 4.—Germany has just escaped being tied up with a general railway strike. As these lines are written, there are strikes on in Hamburg, Mannheim, Elberfield, Magdeburg, and various sections of Saxony, the more radical railroaders having refused to accept the compromise agreement finally ratified by the various railway unions (excepting the Free Railwaymen's union, a Communist body).

On March 27 the railway workers of Stuttgart went out on strike, as the state railway administration refused them the raising of their hourly wages from 6 1-2—8 1-2 to 11 1-4 cents. This strike first called nation-wide attention to the fact that there was a deep spirit of unrest among the railway workers.

So deep was this unrest that not only the German Railwaymen's Union, affiliated with the Amsterdam Federation of Labor, but also the Catholic and the Democratic unions marched solidly in a united front and plainly told the government that unless their demands for better wages, etc., were granted, they would all go out together.

The federal minister of communications engaged in long negotiations with the railwaymen, as a result of which the unions scaled down their demands to an increase of 20 per cent. This figure was agreed to because the railway officialdom had just been given a 20 per cent raise. Finally the increase suggested by the unions as a last compromise, 6 pfennigs, or 1½ cents, was so laughably small that the government claim that the might under-estimate the budget was simply laughed at.

At this threatening moment the big industrialists, thru the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, owned by the late Hugo Stinnes, sounded a note of alarm and requested the government to consider what a general tieup of the railway system would mean. The government took the hint and agreed to the 6 pfennig raise for even the lowest paid workers.

Petty Increase Offered.

Thus the strike was averted at the last moment. But it cannot be said that the railwaymen are satisfied. They regard the compromise as one that can be tolerated only for a short time. The rank and file is also dissatisfied with the provision by which, while the eight-hour day is recognized "in principle," it may for the present be lengthened to nine hours without paying double for overtime, and to ten hours by paying double for the tenth hour of overtime.

In Saxony the state organization of the German Railwaymen's Union voted to turn down the compromise accepted by the national body.

Foreign Women Must Prove They Are 'Dumb' Or Else Remain Silent

CINCINNATI, May 6.—War debaters of the Cincinnati league of women voters by the local American legion has bulled the women into cancelling the invitation for the appearance here of the Canadian women delegates to the Washington women's peace conference. The women, who were enthusiastically received at a reception in the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York, are barred by the Cincinnati legion unless they will promise to speak only for Americanism.

A majority of the active spirits in the legion here saw their active service on the Ohio river front during the world war.

California Has Contracted Hoof And Mouth Disease

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., May 6.—Plans for lifting some of the quarantine restrictions levied in California on account of the hoof and mouth disease were under way today.

State and federal officials expressed the belief that the epidemic was rapidly becoming controlled and largely confined to Merced and Los Angeles counties.

Reports that human beings can contract the disease have been circulated many places and are vigorously denied by all authorities here. They point out that one suspected case in California is the only one on record in the west.

Capitalist Ruler Was Sloppy Crook; Is Now But A Cypher

ATLANTA, Ga., May 6.—Warren T. McCray, former governor of Indiana, who was here yesterday to begin a ten-year term in the federal penitentiary, has given up his name for a number.

Today the man who 48 hours ago held the highest office in the power of Indiana citizens, is now merely Federal prisoner number 17746.

Prison officials, when questioned about McCray, said he would be given a few days to get acclimated, then put into the regular routine of the prisoners.

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

MINERS' LEADER TO USE DAILY HERALD FOR ALL UNION PRONOUNCEMENTS

LONDON, May 6.—A. J. Cook, newly elected secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain to succeed Frank Hodges, now minister in MacDonald's cabinet, announced that he would use the DAILY HERALD, the only labor daily in England for all official statements and pronouncements of the miners' union.

Cook is a radical and carried on a fight inside the miners' union for a number of years against the reactionary policies of Hodges, who is now bossing His Majesty's navy. Labor leaders of the Hodges type never showed more than a platonic interest in the DAILY HERALD until the Labor Party was confronted with the possibility of being called to form a government. They now realize its value and are supporting it. Cook believes in giving it practical support and letting the workers understand that it is their paper by making it the official daily of the miners. His predecessor in office preferred to give his statements publicity thru capitalist papers.

While the DAILY HERALD is not a Communist paper, it is the only daily organ the British workers have and deserves their support. In fact, some of the labor takers had all their plans ready last year to kill it, it was largely due to the big campaign carried on by the Communist Party of Great Britain in its behalf that it was saved.

Peons Saved Obregon's Neck; He Now Obeys Dollars, Imprisons Peons

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 6. — Replying to the claim made in the Washington Post, owned by E. B. McLean, that wholesale seizures of land were being made by Mexican radicals, the Mexican News Bureau announces that President Obregon has dealt effectively with the attempt made by a few agrarians in Laguna to divide up among the workers the lands leased by foreigners in the cotton region of that state. The seizures were assisted by the participants to be within the terms of the agrarian land law Obregon telegraphed instructions to the military governor of Sinaloa to inform the property to its legal holders, and this was done. Several offenders are held in jail.

Boycott on U. S. Goods.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—Boycotts on American films shown in movies and on American clothing and canned goods are in effect in the harbor town of Mo, on the west coast of Norway. Agitation for similar boycotts is going on among the syndicalist unions in other towns. The reason for the boycott is the imprisonment of workers belonging to the I. W. W.

WORKERS KILL OBNOXIOUS LAW IN ARGENTINE

Injunctions Would Not Stand Down There

ARGENTINE, May 6.—The Argentine government succeeded in passing its old age pension law, but is incapable of enforcing it in face of the opposition of the entire workingclass of the country, who object to having the employers check off 5 per cent of their weekly wages each pay day in order to provide the government with the necessary funds to fulfill the terms of the law.

Already it is announced that President Alvear, a reactionary, has decided to postpone operation of the law for one year. Other sources of information close to the government say that the president intends to enforce the law with certain amendments. It is clear, however, that in view of the completeness of the nation-wide strike that the government is powerless to enforce this obnoxious law.

The "wheels of industry" are stopped with a vengeance. Every worker, whether unionized or not, is idle. There is no violence because there is no attempt made to resume business.

The capitalists are not satisfied with the law because it levies a five per cent tax on their profits and they have no desire to further antagonize the workers by acting as collectors for the government.

A food shortage is threatened. Marine transport is at a standstill and the government threatens to use marine conscripts.

Japanese Workers And Farmers Form Strong Movements

TOKIO, Japan, May 6.—Goose-steps of Japanese organized labor and the suppression of Communist activities since earthquake has made two reactionary movements in the rank and file of the labor movement. One is Communistic, upholding the agricultural labor conference held in Osaka and the Suihesha conference in Kyoto. The other is a trade union movement of government factory labor.

The inauguration of Governmental Work Trade Union Teikoku Kaikokai, which has 18,000 members in Kure Naval Work was held in Futakawa Park in Kure City, lately with many guests from other government works. The following inauguration speech was given by Kuno, secretary of Kaikokai:

"It is an immeasurable pleasure to have this inauguration which has been waited for earnestly during ten long years. We, thus organized, as a nucleus of various labor unions on the basis of solidarity, get a clear understanding of the rank and file of the labor movement under the chaotic conditions now towards prevail, and uphold the significance of fact that the progress, welfare, and promotion of personality of factory labor in government work as a whole, is dependent on us."

Progressives to Confer.

BERLIN, MAY 6.—The German gov. Johnston, chairman, and Arthur E. Holder, secretary, of the conference for progressive political action, are to meet New York progressives in conference at the Civic club, New York City, this week, to discuss ways and means for the presidential election.

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THEATRE BOSSES SPLIT FIGHTING ACTORS' EQUITY

Union Battle Won't End June First

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 6.—The anticipated split in the Producing Managers Assn. has occurred and the bosses' hope for victory in the proposed June 1, lockout against the actors union has gone glimmering. The Shubert-Selwyn group, controlling 74 percent of current theatrical productions, have replied to the P. M. A. anti-union stand by forming the Managers' Protective Assn., pledged to sign the new contract with the Actors' Equity Association, American Federation of Labor.

The union haters, who control 18 theaters in New York against 45 controlled by the pro-union group, say they will stage the lockout on the issue of an Equity shop. They have not yet expelled the pro-union managers' group from the P. M. A. There is apt to be a fight between the two groups over $100,000 in the P. M. A. treasury, raised by weekly assessments on the managers to fight possible strikes.

"The members of the new organization who have favored the latest Equity proposal recently submitted to the P. M. A., voted to accept the agreement as now drafted and will put their signatures to the contract as soon as the association is incorporated," says a statement by the new organization. "The new peace pact protects the Fidelity League (a small company union), which has been covered in all the negotiations with Equity."

Equity has turned down the P. M. A. proposal for arbitration by the Society of American Dramatists of the Equity shop demand. John Emerson, president of the union, speaking before the Federation of Womens' clubs, stressed the following points in the new agreement: Equity will in no way interfere with salaries, except a $30 weekly minimum for chorus girls. It will not interfere with the type of play or casting, and will not go on sympathetic strikes.

THE 115 WHEELING MINERS WERE MURDERED; BOSSES COULD HAVE PREVENTED DEADLY EXPLOSION

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The cheap valuation placed by the employing class upon the lives of the human machines they employ is again emphasized by the disaster at the non-union Benwood mine of the Wheeling Steel Corporation in which 115 West Virginia miners lost their lives. Perfectly feasible methods of avoiding such explosions are known and have been recommended by the U. S. bureau of mines but have been adopted by less than a dozen mine owners of the country. They prefer to wait until forced by law to make these safety provisions.

Three Times British Death Rate.

As a direct result the accident death rate among coal miners in this country runs more than three times as high as among miners in Great Britain, where precautionary measures have been enforced by a strict law. During 1923 the number of miners killed in the United States by coal mine accidents totaled 2,452 exceeding by 30 the average of the last 14 years. This means 4.61 miners killed for every 1,000,000 day workers employed. In British coal mines the rate varies from 1 to 1.30 per 1000.

Rock Dusting Safety Method.

Prevention of such explosions as that in the Wheeling company mine by means of rock-dusting has been known for at least 12 years and has been compelled by law in all naturally dry mines since June 30, 1920. Since that time there have been no explosions in thoroughly dusted mines. Where gas is ignited from any cause, rock-dusting will prevent explosions from propagating through the fine coal dust which is suspended in the air.

This method has been strongly recommended by the bureau of mines. As its cost is little more expensive than watering, which has proved ineffective, the fact that only three mines in the United States are using it proves that the deaths of hundreds of miners are due to criminal negligence on the part of the owners.

Safety First Explosive.

Another vital recommendation of the bureau which has met with equally tardy acceptance is the use of so-called permissible explosives in place of black powder and dynamite. These permissibles are hard to ignite and consequently nearly proof against accidental explosions. They also burn with a shorter and cooler flame when exploded, thus being less likely to ignite gas or coal dust. Records of the bureau of mines covering 1908 to 1923 show that 71 coal mine explosions have been caused directly by the use of black powder and dynamite, killing 857 men, injuring 173 others and doing enormous damage to property.

Short flame explosives have been made in the United States since 1902 and have been designated permissible explosives since 1908. But down to 1923 only one-fifth of the explosives used in the mines were of this safety class.

Utah Leads The Way.

Coal operators of Utah have worked out a new safety code which makes compulsory the most up-to-date precautions for preventing major mine disasters. But they did it only when forced to by public opinion after the death of 171 miners in the explosion at Castlegate No. 2 mine of the Utah Fuel Company on March 8, 1924.

The report of the investigators showed that the company was to blame for that disaster. The explosion started in a gas pocket, which should have been discovered, and spread through coal dust, which had not been properly sprinkled. The company accepted the report as correct and Vice-president Cameron said that most of the recommendations had already been put into effect. Too late, it might be remarked, to save the 171 miners for their families.

The new code which was drawn up by the Utah industrial commission working with the coal operators of the state provides: (1) Permissible explosives only to be allowed in the coal mines of the state and only 1 1-2 pounds in any hole; (2) Shot firing to be by electricity only with all except shotfirers out of mine; (3) Approved electric headlights to be used; (4) Rock dusting of all main entries, slopes and intake air courses, and whenever by analysis the rock dust material in any part of a mine shows a total incombustible content lower than necessary to render coal dust inert, the section in question to be fenced off or mine closed until sufficient inert material has been added to allow of safe operation; (5) Installation of rockdust barriers at every point opening from one working panel or level to another to prevent explosions originating in one part of the mine from extending to other parts. (6) Mining machines and loaders producing fine coal dust to be watered; (7) Sprinkling at every face with daily reports on sprinkling; (8) Mines to be shut down during removal of gas accumulations; (9) Abandoned workings to be cleaned up.

Not Effective Until July.

This code is to be effective July 1, 1924 except that (6) is to be effective June 1 and extensions may be granted for the installation or rock-dusting to extend not later than September 30, 1924. The code shows what should be the minimum of safety provisions enforced by law in all coal mines of the country.

Miners March May Day.

BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., May 6.—Over 2,000 miners marched two abreast in the mile-long May Day parade from this town to Gibson and back, according to Adam Getto, who participated in the demonstration. Getto says that more than half of the men wore the red badge boosting for a workers and farmers' movement. Officers took away badges from four of the Italian workers. Ludwig Lore, editor of Volkszeitung, was the chief speaker at the meeting held here upon the conclusion of the march.

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

PAINTERS SETTLE ST. LOUIS STRIKE AT $10.40 WAGE

Partial Victory Ends 2 Month Battle

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 6.—Gaining a partial victory as far as the wage scale is concerned, and a complete victory for the maintenance of the union, the strike of the painters here came to an end.

The bosses agreed to sign a new agreement calling for a scale of wages of $1.30 an hour. This agreement was affirmed by a two-thirds majority vote of the 2,300 members of the union at a meeting at Unity Hall. This new agreement also provides that all scabs who were imported during the strike shall either join the union or be discharged.

At $10.40 a Day.

The wage increase gained by the St. Louis painters amounts to $1.40 a day, making the present scale $10.40 a day.

The painters and paperhangers struck on March 15, demanding a scale of wages of $12 a day, with certain improvements of working conditions. The bosses immediately got busy importing scabs and succeeded in getting some 500 men, who were, as usual, given ample protection by hired gunmen and city police. The local newspapers launched a avalanche of propaganda against the striking workers, charging them with vandalism, which, however, soon developed to be acts of disgruntled scabs and private detectives, who in this manner tried to show the need of their service to the bosses. Many newly painted buildings were in this manner splattered with tar and creosote.

Closed Union Shop.

Altho the agreement provides for the maintenance of the closed shop, with full union conditions, it can safely be assumed that if the other trades operating in the building industry would have followed the example of the tinners and steamfitters and rendered real assistance to the painters, this victory would have been much more speedily accomplished.

Mayor Barks But Does Not Bite At Workers May Day

By GEORGE E. POWERS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 6.—"Hold a meeting here? Why this Workers' Party crowd ought to have their heads blowed off!" Thus exploded the Czar of Wilkes-Barre, Mayor Daniel Hart when told of the intention of the Workers' Party local branch, to hold a mass meeting in Wilkes-Barre.

"Test my right to stop them, will they?" snorted the corpulent mayor, his puffy features distorted with rage. "Why, I'm supreme here and nobody can interfere with my actions. You see those fellers out there?" pointing a fat finger out the window at a group of peaceful citizens standing on the sidewalk. "Well, I can arrest them on the spot if I want to, and nothing can prevent me!"

He raved on, "I have appointed a committee of the American Legion to handle all meetings in this city, and what they say goes! Anyone who wants to have a meeting in Wilkes-Barre must get permission from the Legion, and that settles it! No bunch of reds is going to preach Soviet principles in this city. If they try it, they will be lucky to get out alive."

The representative of the Workers' Party then stated that his organization would under no circumstances have anything to do with the Legion, but would go ahead with the meeting as planned. With this the interview ended.

Despite the hectic ukase of the mayor, the meeting was held next day without interference, tho the "dicks" were present to note proceedings.

Children Slave In Field And Factory Law Or No Law

(By Federated Press.)

NEW YORK, May 6.—Half of the child workers between 14 and 15 years of age in the United States are unprotected by law. Half of the factories of the country are working their employes longer than 48 hours a week. These are some of the points brought out by the report of the National Industrial Conference board, New York. The report states in part:

"Thirty-five states and the District of Columbia have fixed an 8-hour day as the maximum for children, while in Virginia 44 hours is their maximum work week. In 19 states the weekly period is shortened so that children may attend part-time school, and in a few such cases the working week for children under 16 is only 40 hours during the school year.

"The workday for women is held down to 8 hours by law in only 8 states. Fourteen permit a 9-hour day and in 18 states 10 hours or more are permitted. Although the customary legal limit of work for men is 10 hours a day, in special occupations it is set at 8 hours."

In agriculture, which has 46.6 per cent of all working children, according to the report, there is no legal protection. Nor are the many children in domestic service safeguarded by law.

Street Car Men Reject Wage Cuts In Three Cities

(By The Federated Press)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 6.—Only 10 men out of 1625 voted to accept the wage cut of the New York State railways for workers in Rochester, Syracuse and Utica. Representatives of the men, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, are negotiating with the company regarding arbitration. The union demands joint arbitration, while the company wants to deal separately with each city.

The proposed reduction is 2 cents an hour or a scale of 49, 51 and 53 cents as a maximum after a year's service. The old contract expired May 1.

LANDLORD REFUSES TO RENT HALL TO ENGLEWOOD BRANCH OF YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE; FIND BETTER ONE

Nothing daunted by their landlord's refusal to rent his hall to young Communists, the members of the Englewood Branch have already found a new and better place for their meetings.

The new hall which has been procured has three good features to recommend it, viz.: It is large enough to accommodate the great numbers that are expected to attend the meetings; it is moderately priced enough not to flatten the branch treasury, and it is accessible enough to absure occasional visitors from those famous stamping grounds for Reds, the North and West sides. The new meeting place is the lower hall in the Carpenters' Union building at 6414 Halsted st. The meeting night has been changed to Wednesday.

In this new location, the branch will continue its efforts to interest and organize the working class youth. It is planned to divert the young workers who had become accustomed to coming to the old hall, to the new place of meeting. It is felt that those among them, who are really interested in the League, will not cease their attendance. An intensive educational program will be inaugurated, and each member will be expected to carry on some branch work. Englewood is out to become the premier branch of the Chicago league, both in membership and activity. It is going to establish a flourishing Red oasis in the bourgeois desert of Englewood. This Wednesday night will see the first meeting in the new hall. Important matters will be taken up, for discussion and action.

Your Union Meeting

FIRST WEDNESDAY, MAY 7TH, 1924.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
38	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St.
179	B. & S. I. W., Steve Derrick, 180 W. Washington St.
131	Bell Line Federation, 62nd and Halsted.
2	Brick and Clay, Village Hall, Lansing.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
250	Carpenters, Blacker's Hall, Lake Forest.
643	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
1693	Carpenters, 508 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2289	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
293	Carpenters (Wood), 1618 N. California.
798	Conductors (R. R.), 127 N. Francisco Ave., J. P. M.
85	Electricians, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
9	Engineers, Sec. Chi., 11405 Michigan Avenue.
47	Firemen and Enginemen, 7429 S. Chicago Ave., 8:30 p. m.
275	Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Fifth Ave., 8:30 p. m.
	Hod Carriers District Council, 814 W. Jackson St.
10	Janitors (Mun.), Kedzie and Belmont.
5	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
366	Machinists, 818 W. 55th St.
648	Machinists, 3802 W. Madison St.
830	Machinists, 1182 Milwaukee Ave.
315	Maintenance of Way, 3324 S. Halsted St.
24	Marble Cutters, 357 N. Clark St.
23	Moulders, 2800 W. Madison St.
54	Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
624	Painters, 180 W. Washington St.
893	Painters, Moose Hall, La Grange.
872	Painters, Odd Fellows Hall, Blue Island.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
14653	Poultry and Game, 200 Water St.
236	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
225	Railroad Trainmen, 812 W. 59th St.
900	Railroad Trainmen, 64th and University.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
723	Teamsters (Soda), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
733	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters, 6359 S. Ashland Ave.
247	Typographical, 5015 N. Clark St.
8	Wall Paper Crafts, Chicago and Ashland Ave.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Striking Painters Hold Strong Front In Open-Shop L. A.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 6.—The original demand of the striking painters here was a small increase in wages. The smaller contractors granted their demand right in the beginning. Most of the strikers are working already under the new wage scale. It is the big fellows, the members of the association, that are stubborn.

Many of the big contractors are willing to settle with the union. They are refraining from doing it presently for fear of revenge from the Chamber of Commerce. They expect their credits to be cut off and delivery of material to be refused.

The strike as it stands now is against the open shop. The Chamber of Commerce allows to pay the higher wage scale, but insists on refusing to deal with the union. It is understood that they are paying the members of the association similar benefits, but benefits cannot do the work or pay the rents for the delayed and crippled contracts.

Dissatisfaction has spread among the strike breakers. The association bosses cannot get real mechanics to break the strike. They are compelled to borrow them from each other. The strike breakers are those compelled to work every day for a different employer and on a different job. This condition worries and annoys them. Dissatisfaction has spread rapidly among them. Instead of striking, they are getting careless on their jobs.

Contrary to this situation is the condition and the spirit of the strikers. Those working under the new wage scale are paying their strike assessments cheerfully. Those on strike are registering regularly and volunteering for strike duty. They have full confidence in the leadership and the outcome of the strike.

Hungry, Jumped In River.

NEW YORK, May 6. — Loretta Murphy, a telephone operator, may have been endowed with the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but the right to work and to eat was denied her. So she tried to commit suicide by jumping into the East river. At the hospital it was found that she was suffering from hunger.

TEST SUIT IN STRIKE CASE.

CLEVELAND.—Union liability to employers for contract losses during strikes will be sought by the American Plan Association, backed by the large open shop employers of the country, in a test case in the Cleveland courts.

The American planners have filed suit for $6800 damages against locals of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, on the ground that a Minneapolis contractor lost the job of painting a local apartment house because of a strike against him for employing nonunion help, which he refused to adjust by paying a fine to the union.

The American Plan Association, declares that if successful in this suit, it will establish the precedent for damages everywhere whenever embargoes or strike profits put by the activities of organized labor.

CALL TO BUILD FARMER-LABOR PARTY IN N. Y

State Convention To Meet in Buffalo

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Federated Farmer-Labor Party of New York City and the Buffalo Farmer-Labor Party have issued a call for the holding of a state convention for the purpose of forming a state Farmer-Labor Party, to be held in Schenectady on Sunday morning, May 18.

The statement exposes the capitalist government as the tool of the master class, who own the means of production and distribution, and calls on the producers to unite against the capitalists in a class political party.

The statement follows:

"The privileged class, in order to maintain its privileges and to aid in its exploitation of the farmers and industrial workers, this privileged class has fastened its grip upon the government. It uses the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the government alike as instruments in its service to secure greater and greater profits and to amass greater and greater wealth. The recent exposures of corruption in connection with the Teapot Dome oil scandal but one outstanding incident showing how the government power is used to loot the natural resources of the nation.

During the past few years millions of farmers have been driven from the farms because unable to secure even the means for a livelihood thru their labor, as a result of their exploitation by the ruling class. The Industrial workers, struggling to maintain their organizations and a decent standard of living, have found that this privileged class has at its command the powers of the government whenever the struggle over the right to organize and to secure better wages and working conditions, have resulted in a strike.

The use of injunctions against the workers on strike is an every-day occurrence. The infamous Daugherty injunction against the railroad shopmen still stands, an injunction which at one stroke robbed the workers of every right supposed guaranteed by the constitution. The Republican and Democratic parties have proven themselves equally the instruments of the privileged class in using the governmental power against the farmers and industrial workers.

These conditions have developed a widespread movement of farmers and industrial workers to organize a political party which will fight their battles and challenge the continued rule of the privileged class in this country. The political organizations of farmers and industrial workers scattered over the country must be united for the coming presidential elections, so that they may represent a united front against the ruling class.

"A call has been issued by the Federated Farmer-Labor Party of New York and the Buffalo Labor Party for the formation of a state Farmer-Labor Party. This state convention is to be held at Schenectady on Sunday morning, May 18, and all organizations are invited to immediately elect their delegates to this convention. Names of the delegates are to be sent to Mr. Frank Herzog, 63 Leroy avenue, Buffalo, N. Y."

Picket's Victory Against Boss Sets Precedent

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 6.—The verdict of $1000 damages recently awarded Hyman Hollander, a garment worker, here, against Frank Yawitz, owner of a tailoring shop, is likely to establish a precedent that will help all union workers unjustly arrested for picketing.

Hollander was arrested at the instigation of Yawitz when the worker was picketing during the garment workers' strike of September 1921. The circuit court has now granted Hollander delayed justice.

If garment workers in the present Chicago strike follow Hollander's suit and attack the bosses who have pointed them out for arrest, the Dress Manufacturers of that city will not indulge in such wholesale arrests of peaceful pickets.

Ice Cream Drivers Settle Strike On Sundaeless Sunday

Ice cream drivers have settled their strike with the manufacturers. The men wanted a $7 a week raise in their weekly wage and an increase of 2 cents per gallon on all package goods delivered and 1 cent per gallon on bulk ice cream. The settlement gives them a $10 weekly wage in summer and $21 in winter, with 7 cents per gallon commission on all goods delivered.

WASHINGTON HAS SUCCESSFUL MAY DAY CELEBRATION

Many Speakers at Big Meeting in Capitol

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—Headquarters hall of the Workers Party was filled with an appreciative audience that listened to many speeches in celebration of labor's international holiday. Addresses were made by Comrades Pearlman, Foley, Irvine, Starr, Avant, Hindes, Jackerson and Powell. A piano solo was played by eight-year-old Comrade Newman, who won great applause at the conclusion of her splendid performance.

Comrade Kate W. Foley acted as chairman, and in her introductory remarks related instances of May Day celebrations in the British Isles, where she has been active in the Communist movement. Comrade Foley has attended sessions of the British Parliament and her reminiscences of the Communist attitude at those sessions, of Comrade J. T. W. Newbold, M. P., was heartily enjoyed.

Comrade Avant roused the audience to a high pitch of excitement with his forceful and eloquent descriptions of labor battles in which he has participated thruout the South and on the Pacific Coast. Comrade Avant is engaged at present in spreading Communistic propaganda amongst the street car employes of Washington, and his appreciation of these men, as compared with the degenerate officials who are conducting the proceedings in the various government departments in the interests of corruption, was earnestly applauded.

Comrade Hindes of Boston, Marxist student, delivered a compact and accurate history of the Communist movement and its relation to May 1.

The Young Workers League was represented by Comrade C. Jackerson, who explained what her organization is doing in preparing its members for the time when the farmers' and workers' government shall replace the present Wall Street regime.

Announcement was made of the completion of arrangements for a series of lectures to be delivered by Comrade Powell every Friday evening to the members of the Young Workers League.

Several application blanks were filled out by members of the audience who desire enlistment in the Workers Party, and many subscriptions to the DAILY WORKER were given to Dr. Pearlman, local agent for the DAILY WORKER.

ON MONDAY MAY 12TH, the German Branch will have its meeting, and Comrade J. Schaefer of the Englewood Branch will speak there on the subject of "Anti-Allen Laws. The Menace of Super Blacklist." Comrade Schaefer is an able speaker and has done important educational work for the party in the past. This meeting will be held at the Workers Dramatic Club 1665 Bissel Street.

OUR POLICY IN THE FARMER-LABOR PARTY

A letter to a group of Finnish comrades. Authorized by the secretary of the Workers Party.

Dear Comrades: Your statement in regard to the policy which the CEC has instructed the Minnesota comrades to follow in relation to the Farmer-Labor Party, in which you state your criticisms of the policy outlined by the CEC has been considered by the CEC and I am instructed to send you the following reply:

In the first two paragraphs of your letter you state the fact that our Party has for some time now given the greater part of its strength to the work of building up the Farmer-Labor Party in the United States and contrast to the policy which the Party has followed the new policy which has ben laid down for the Party within the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota. From your letter it appears that you are under the impression that the Party has been following one policy up to the time of the Minnesota statement and has now suddenly adopted a new policy. For, you say in your letter "Then like a thunderbolt we received instructions that the Communists must put up their own candidates."

We are compelled to assume, from these statements, that you have not clearly understood the Party policy in relation to the FLP and are under some misapprehension as to our purpose in supporting the Farmer-Labor Party. From the viewpoint of the CEC there has been no change of policy at all. We have been supporting organization of a Farmer-Labor Party thru which masses of workers and farmers could be arrayed in opposition to and would enter into a struggle against the capitalist parties and the capitalist government. Our purpose in supporting the building of the FLP and arraying the workers and farmers in a struggle against capitalist parties was and is thru the experiences of their struggle to develop their revolutionary consciousness and develop class action against the capitalist class and the capitalist system. Now that in Minnesota a FLP exists, we are supporting that Party and endeavoring to develop revolutionary consciousness and class action by the workers and farmers.

The instructions of the CEC to the Minnesota DEC were that our Party must nominate its candidates in the FLP primaries and that these candidates must announce themselves as Communists and must propagate their Communist principles during the campaign. The instructions further stated that if our candidates are defeated in the FLP primaries, we shall then support in the election campaign the candidates selected by the FLP in the primaries.

We do not understand how anything more could be asked of us by the FLP and how we, as Communists, could do anything less than this.

From your letter we gain the impression that it is your view that we support the FLP, not as Communists, but as Farmer-Laborites, that is, that we should not, at any stage or at any time within the FLP, advoate more than the program which the FLP stands for. If we follow such a policy, how would we be different from the followers and supporters of the FLP, who are not Communists? What right would be have to call ourselves a Communist Party and distinguish ourseles from the mass of followers of the FLP?

We do not become Communists by merely calling ourselves by the name "Communists." In order to justify our calling our Party a Communist Party we must carry on work in support of Communist principles. The fundamental principles of a Communist Party are the struggle for a proletarian revolution, for Soviets, and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. If we are a Communist Party, then we must carry on such a struggle. That is what the CEC directed the comrades in Minnesota to do. Our instructions were, in effect, that while we remain part of the FLP, while we loyally support the FLP in its struggle against the capitalist parties, within the FLP we carry on a struggle to win the workers and farmers for our program of a proletarian revolution, the Soviets, and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

The CEC well understands that the moment that we raise Communist issue in the FLP United Front, we will find ourselves in conflict with the so-called progressives. Naturally, these progressives want us to be only progressives and not Communists, but certainly you would not argue that we should be mere progressives and not Commuists. The policy which you suggest, however, would lead exactly to that result. Therefore, as Communists, in place of becoming frightened because we find ourselves in conflict with certain progressives, we should welcome this conflict as the best indication and proof that we are following a Communist policy.

You state in your letter that one of our comrades "has been treated like an enemy instead of a friend by those progressives whom we were expecting to get into the Party," as a result of the policy dictated by the CEC. If this is the case, comrades, then you have the best evidence that those progressives whom you expect to get into the Party are far from being ripe for membership in our Party. It is in the conflicts which arise in the United Front that the test is made whether any of the progressives are ready for membership in our Party. Those progressives who stand with us and work with us in spite of the fact that we show our Communist face and follow our Communist policies, are the ones who are ripe for Party membership, not those who desert us and become our enemies the moment we show in the least that we are Communists.

In closing your letter, you ask the question, "The question is what is really the policy of our Party in regard to the Labor Party. Have we meant anything by all our propaganda or not?" We answer that we have meant everything that we have said in regard to the FLP. We answer that it will be a great step forward for the American Labor movement if a mass party on a national scale is formed which will throw the workers and farmers into the struggle against the capitalist parties, but we answer also that we cannot be satisfied, we Communists, with the attainment of the goal of the formation of such a party. That is not the goal which we are striving for. Our aim is, for the formation of such a Party, and then to work within that Party and force it forward, step by step, as the lessons of experience make possible, into more revolutionary action against the capitalist government. That is our task as a Communist Party. We cannot fulfill that task unless we raise, in contrast to the FLP program, the Communist program—unless we point out to the worker and farmers, as the struggle goes on, that there is something more to be done than the FLP program calls for.

In Minnesota, we have taken the first step to perform this Communist duty, we have made the first move to differentiate ourselves as Communists from the Farmer-Laborites. The result, comrades, in place of bringing the calamity which you fear, has already been to greatly strengthen our Party.

For all of those reasons, the CEC has not concurred in your proposal that our candidates in the Eighth Congressional district withdrawn. It instructs the Party membership in that district to carry on a Communist campaign, to nominate our candidates as the candidates of the FLP in the FL primaries. If we are defeated in the primaries, then we shall pledge our support in the election campaign and will vote for, at the November elections, the candidate who is nominated by the FLP.

We trust that this statement of the Party policy will clarify the issue for you and that you will see the correctness of the policy which has ben authorized by the CEC.

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

Milwaukee Workers Hold May Day Fest While S. P. Silent

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 6.—One of the largest May Day celebrations was arranged by the Workers Party in Milwaukee, Wis. Over seven hundred people attended the United Front May Day meeting.

In a masterful speech Browder outlined the success of the revolutionary movement for the past year. One of the greatest achievements of the International movement, he said is the creation of the Communist International and its sections thruout the world. The workingclass is no longer blindly groping about, but is marching forward under the intelligent leadership of the Communist Parties.

Peter Herd, member of the Young Workers League delivered a very enthusiastic appeal calling upon the youth to celebrate the May Day by joining the Young Workers League.

In honor of Comrade Lenin and other martyrs of revolutionary movement, the Russian chorus sang the Funeral March. A very fine musical program was given by two German singing societies. Several organizations have participated in this united front celebration including the entire Arbeiter-Ring organization.

In addition to this large demonstration arranged by the City Central Committe, language branches of the Workers Party had also organized May Day celebrations. Hungarians and Russians at Miller's hall, South Slavic at South Side Turner hall.

THE PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE MISSION

By JAY LOVESTONE.

A new mission on which are represented some of the ablest and most fearless Filipino leaders, like Quezon and Osmena, has arrived in Washington to plead for the freedom of the Philippine Islands from the clutches of the Wall Street Washington government.

We are not particularly anxious to be harsh with these spokesmen for a cause which we indorse wholeheartedly and for which we have been fighting side by side with the Filipino laboring and farming masses. Yet there are a few little items to which we desire to draw the attention of the new Freedom mission. As friends of the brave Filipino people in general, and the poor tenant farmers and exploited workers of the Islands in particular, we feel we are fully justified in advising, and that our remarks will be welcomed by the newly-arrived representatives of the Philippines.

First of all, if the mission has come to Washington to seek freedom for their nation, they are bound to be disappointed. Today Washington is the last place on earth where national or working class freedom of any sort can be found. On the threshold of the steps leading to the rear of the White House is to be placed the blame for the most outrageous crimes that have been committed by the capitalist Military Governor General Leonard Wood in the archipelago.

Secondly, if the new mission expects to learn new lessons in the art of self-government for the masses, it is doomed to the severest disappointment. Washington is a nest of all the employing class agents that have been robbing the workers and farmers of the United States of the most elementary civil rights guaranteed them even by the Constitution. Washington is the capital of Teapot government. The Dohenys, Sinclairs, Falls and McLeans are the real rulers in Washington. More than that, Washington has been the headquarters from which operations were launched to destroy the first republic in the Orient, the Philippine Republic, and the Republic of Santo Domingo. Here the plot was hatched and the plans were laid for the destruction of more republics than in any other capital in the world today. For today Washington is the real headquarters of international capitalist imperialist reaction.

Finally, we feel sure that Washington is not the place where the Filipinos will find their genuine friends congregated. We are with the mission one hundred per cent in its demand on the Coolidge-Wall Street owned government for complete national freedom. But we fervently hope that these ardent champions of national Filipino freedom will not fool themselves into the untenable notion that Washington will ever give any oppressed nationality or class anything without a hard battle for it. We workers and farmers have had a good deal to do with our capitalist dictators, and we know their iron hand even when it is hidden in the silk gloves of sweet promises.

If the Filipino mission, if Quezon and Osmena, want to find their real friends, let them go to the working and farming classes of this country, who are opressed and exploited by the same coterie of financiers and industrial magnates as the Filipinos are. Towards this end we are ready to do everything in our power to unite the working and farming masses of the Philippines in one big fight against their one big and powerful enemy—the American imperialist capitalist ruling class.

Fewer Jobs In Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 6.—Employment continues to decrease in Detroit. The Employers' Association announces a further reduction in a week of 1,618 men in the 79 member shops of the organization. This brings the total force to 235,358, of whom 8,577 in 10 shops are working on reduced schedules averaging 40.1 hours a week. The Association employs about two-thirds of the total employes in the city.

Paid to Get Jobs.

BROCKTON, Mass., May 6.—After an investigation by District Attorney Harold P. Williams, William H. Pierce of this city was arrested and charged with accepting money from five Lithuanians. Pierce is a foreman at the Diamond Shoe Company of Brockton, and these men worked in his department.

In the complaint as filed, Pierce is charged with receiving $160 from these men as payment to him for the jobs he was giving them. When taken to the district court Pierce pleaded not guilty.

SPRING IS HERE—SO SAYS Y. W. L.

Official Date Set—May 10th, 1924.

A spring dance will be given in honor of Spring, that most charming Goddess of the Seasons, on May 10th, the official date set by the Young Workers League of Chicago.

Music for this breezy and balmy evening will be poured forth by Pan's Pipers who have won fame by their enticing recitations of symphonic jazz poems, via the saxaphone, trombone and et ta la.

There will be no occasion for food riots. However should there be any manifestations of this, refreshments as only the delicate hands of youth can prepare, will be served in a way which will murder all ravishing appetites and renew any losses for those who come without them.

Preparations for this ball, which will be held at Roosevelt Hall, 3437 West Roosevelt Road, on Saturday night, May 10th, have shown promises to make this event the best that the youth of Chicago have undertaken. The admission, fifty cents, includes wardrobe.

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The Workers Party in Action

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF WORKERS PARTY TAKES STAND FOR STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF DISCIPLINE

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has rendered the following decision in the case of Edward Hirschler and Sam Dragoonsty charged with failure to carry out party policies in their work:

Dear Comrades:—The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has considered the charges made against you in the letter of the D. E. C. on April 5th and your reply thereto on April 20th and I am instructed to convey to you the following decision of the C. E. C.:

1. It is a basic principle of a Communist Party that every member of the party must be guided in his work by the decision of the authorized party committees. Whether a party member is in agreement with the policies adopted by the party or not, he cannot and must not allow his actions to be influenced by this. When the party adopts a certain line of policy on any question, each and every member is duty bound to strictly adhere to the policy laid down and to work with all his energy to carry out that policy. It is the right, of course, of members of the party to express their viewpoint to the guiding party commitee on any question of party policy. Once the policy is adopted, and as long as the policy is in effect, party members must conscientiously work in support of the policy adopted.

It apears from the statement of the D. E. C. and from the statement in your own letter that you have not, in the past, followed this underlying principle of our party. The documents in the case, we believe, establish this fact. This fact would, if there were no extemating circumstances, warrant immediate disciplinary action by the C. E. C.

It appears however, from your letter, that you did not clearly understand in some of these instances that the policies which you were asked to put into effect were the policies adopted by the party and in arriving at a decision the C. E. C. has taken this fact into consideration.

The decision of the C. E. C. made in the light of the foregoing is as follows:

1. That you must immediately sever any connections which exist between yourself and any other caucus or organization other than the regular party industrial caucus or the T. U. E. L. group.

2. You are placed on probation as a party member. While your full rights to function in the organization as members are not limited in any way, the C. E. C. considers that you must show by your conduct in the future that you are entitled to remain members of the Workers Party. The condition of such continued membership is that you promptly and fully carry into effect in your work in other organizations all decisions which are conveyed to you as the decisions of the governing party committee. Any future violation of this fundamental principle of Communist discipline will result in immediate reopening of the question by the C. E. C. and prompt disciplinary action.

The C. E. C. of the party further instructs that a copy of this communication shall be sent to the D. E. C. and that the D. E. C. invite you to appear before it to state your future intentions to carry our party policy as required by the decisions of the C. E. C.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) C. E. Ruthenberg,
Executive Secretary.

POLICE ATTEND BUFFALO MAY DAY MEETING

Report Speeches But Do Not Interfere

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 6.—The United Front May Day celebration was a great success and included among the audience a squad of police. There was an inspector of police, acting captain of the precinct, two lieutenants, half a dozen uniformed bulls, four plain clothes dicks, and two police stenographers to take down the speeches.

The bull battalion must have been interested in the Teapot disclosures and predictions of future world revolutions, for, in spite of a few jibes directed at them by the speakers, they remained and permitted the meeting to proced with no disturbance.

The assemblage was in the Temple Theater and was held under the auspices of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Besides John Ballam, Boston organizer for the clothing workers, who spoke in English, there were speakers in Italian, Jewish and Polish. The program included several musical numbers and a collection which netted $72.40.

Trachtenberg Tour

List of Western Dates

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

Friday, May 9, Oakland, Cal., Roof Garden, Pacific Building.
Saturday, May 10, Palo Alto, Unitarian Hall, Channing and Cooper streets.
Wednesday, May 14, Portland, Ore.
Friday, May 16, Tacoma, Wash.
Saturday, May 17, Seattle, Wash.
Sunday, May 18, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
Monday, May 19, Spokane, Wash.
Tuesday, May 20, Butte, Mont.
Saturday, May 24, Superior, Wis.
Sunday, May 25, St. Paul, Minn.
Monday, May 26, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

Great Relief Film, "Russia-Germany," Arouses Interest

In spite of the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce of Decatur, Illinois, to stop the film "Russia and Germany—A Tale of Two Republics," there was a successful showing there on Friday evening, May 2, at the Alhambra Theatre. A showing which had been arranged for a previous date and was to be given at the Decatur High School, had to be called off because the superintendent of schools refused the use of the school, at the request of the president of the local Chamber of Commerce.

This film, which shows the ascendancy of Soviet Russia under workers' rule and the ruination of Germany under capitalist misrule, aroused great interest in Decatur. Disappointment and indignation were caused when the picture was stopped, and this indignation was so much the greater because the proceeds of the showing were to go for the relief of the starving workers of Germany. And the workers of Decatur insisted on having their way, they insisted on a showing of the relief film.

The "Russia and Germany" film has been having much success all over the country. In Boston, $1,000 net profit was cleared at the showing in Symphony Hall, on April 22, which includes a donation of $500 made on that occasion by Mrs. Harriet G. Flagg for the suffering workers of Germany.

The picture will be seen in New York on Friday evening, May 9, at 8:30 p. m. at the Central Opera House, 205 East 67th Street. In addition to the picture the Uthmann German Workers' Chorus of 50 men will sing some excellent selections.

The Committee for International Workers' Aid will present the film "Russia and Germany" in Chicago, at the Orchestra Hall on Wednesday evening, May 14. This will give a chance to Chicago to see stirring scenes from actual life and doings in the two countries, scenes of pioneer work of reconstruction, of workers toiling happily to make Soviet Russia the greatest country in the world and of turmoil in Germany caused by capitalist incompetence.

Civic Opera Announces Plays.

Cyrena Van Gordon, contralto, and Forrest Lamont, tenor, have been reengaged by the Chicago Civic Opera. Gladys Swarthout of Evanston, has also been engaged.

NEW YORK CITY Party Activities

NEW YORK CITY, May 6.—Despite the fact that a permit for a parade was refused at the last moment, the workers gathered on the streets to show their solidarity with the workers the world over, and to protest against the various laws now before Congress aimed to keep out the foreign born workers. The workers gathered to demonstrate for the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party and a workers' and farmers' government.

The May Day demonstrations this year were the most successful in the history of the radical workers of New York. During the afternoon a number of open air meetings were held, and in each a large and enthusiastic audience gathered to celebrate labor's international holiday.

Socialists Try to Steal Meeting.

On Rutgers Square the Socialist Party tried to hold a meeting on the same spot that the United Front May Day Conference advertised a meeting. The police at first tried to prohibit us from holding the meeting in favor of the S. P. When that failed we were informed that neither of us would be allowed to hold a meeting. However, after protracted negotiations, both with the inspector and the chief inspector, we were given permission to hold the meeting, all the protests of the Forward, notwithstanding. When we were finally permitted to hold the meeting the large crowd that had assembled sent up a mighty cheer. The meetings in Harlem and Brooklyn were also rousing successes.

During the evening a number of indoor demonstrations were held in New York and Brooklyn. At Central Opera House, 67th street and 3rd avenue, by 7 p. m., there was a crowd ready to enter. By 8:30 every inch of space was occupied, the balconies were jammed and a good number of people filled the aisles. Even before the meeting there were spontaneous outbursts of singing and cheering. The May Day spirit of international solidarity captured the crowd and lasted after the meeting, when a large number of comrades sang on the way to the subway station.

Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Harry Winitsky, Tom Lewis, Becker and Krumbein were all greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The Hungarian Singing Society opened up the meeting with the singing of the "Internationale." Among the other artists, Robert Imandt played several violin solos. Yaroslavsky sang the finale of Pagliacci.

In the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum another rousing meeting was held. Every nook and corner of the hall was occupied until there was no more standing room left. The speakers were Cosgrove, Lily Lore, Bimba and Nesin, chairman. An excellent musical program rounded out the evening. The Finnish, Czecho-Slovakian and Ukrainian comrades held their own meetings.

Hearst's Hiram and Doheny's McAdoo Win L. A. Labor Councils

By MAUD McCREERY.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, May 6.—Organized labor here, at least that portion of it sitting as delegates in the Central Labor, Metal Trades, and Building Trades councils, is taking a lesson, it appears, from Sinclair, the oil king, and other capitalists who play both ends against the middle politically.

Beginning with the joint executive board of the councils of the various trades, a resolution was adopted here recently endorsing both Hiram Johnson and William G. McAdoo for president on the republican and democratic tickets respectively. From the joint board the resolution has been sent to the parent councils, and without much debate or opposition, has been adopted.

When asked how a body of delegates could endorse two candidates, running on opposition tickets, a labor leader (?) is reported as saying, "Why," the republicans will vote for Johnson and the democrats for McAdoo." He might have gone further and said, "It won't make any difference which one you vote for."

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Let the Tribune Whine

Covering before the colossal gains of Germany's Communists, in Sunday's elections, the Chicago Tribune tries to develop anti-red hysteria among its readers by pointing to the lesson it draws from the raid on the Soviet Trade Delegation in Berlin.

The thing that seems to trouble the Tribune most is that monarchists, czarists and other counter-revolutionary emigres from Russia, were not in control of the Soviet Embassy. The hundreds of Ebert-Socialist police, who raided the Soviet offices, found real Communists representing the First Workers' Republic, and to be sure, there was some Communist literature about. Russian Soviet rule has demanded an apology of the Berlin government, and will no doubt get it, just as the white terror governments of the Baltic states have bowed before Moscow, when they failed in their anti-Soviet plots.

This frantic Chicago Tribune, that skirts the fringe of lunacy every time it considers affairs Bolshevik, made no protest against the open attack of the United States government against Soviet Russia, when this country had declared no war on the Workers' Republic. Even now it closes its columns to the facts offered by Captain James V. Martin, as published in the DAILY WORKER, showing how the American Relief Administration under Herbert Hoover, aided Yudenitch in the west, and the confession of the anti-Soviet State Department, under Secretary Hughes, that the American government delivered 198,833 rifles and 13,594,026 rounds of ammunition to the Kolchakist white armies in the Far East.

The Tribune's propaganda of anti-Soviet hate will not go far when the workers and farmers learn these facts. Russian Communists are going to remain Communists even when placed on Soviet trade delegations, or assigned to Soviet diplomatic missions. And Communists do not need to spread propaganda in foreign lands. The local conditions, in each nation, developing out of the capitalist system, provide the lessons that will teach the workers and farmers that they must take over all power.

The capitalist class today holds power in all lands except in those nations under the banners of the Union of Soviet Republics. The Chicago Tribune is trying to safeguard that power, that has drenched the world in blood, that is fomenting new wars, that has plotted these past six years for the overthrow of the Russian Workers' Republic.

The Tribune has not been content to let conditions develop naturally in Soviet Russia. Neither has the capitalist government of the United States allowed the Russian workers and peasants to develop their own rule. Instead Washington has made use of every form of yellow propaganda, costing millions of dollars; it has sent its armies on an invasion of Soviet soil, it has furnished arms and ammunition to the white armies of the counter-revolutionaries.

The United States government has done all these things, and it has been applauded by the Tribune and by all the kept sheets of the bosses, because they know that all natural developments in Russia tend to the strengthening of Soviet Rule. They know that the Workers' and Farmers' Republic cannot be overthrown from within, so they must needs crush it from without, if they can. The Tribune confesses that this is also impossible thru its editorial whine over the fact that Communists are in control of, and that perhaps some Communist literature was found in the offices of the Russian Trade Delegation in Berlin. Let it whine.

South Dakota announces that it will send 100 delegates to the National Farmer-Labor Convention in St. Paul, June 17th. And they'll all be city and land workers who know why they are going to St. Paul. They all want a class party—an anti-capitalist party.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Convention is now in session in Boston. It has an opportunity to write history in the American labor movement by repudiating the expulsion policy of the Sigman administration in the union this past year.

Workers! Stay away from Pullman! There is a strike on there. Don't allow yourselves to be used as scabs. Better also stay away from every other strike zone. Be careful of the labor agents who come promising "good jobs" in distant cities.

There is only one way to civilize the Pullman Company. That way is to **establish workers' and farmers' rule and take it out of the hands of the profiteers, along with all other industries.**

The Argentine Strike

The labor movement in the Latin-American countries is going thru a very interesting and significant development. Because of the character of the industrial development achieved by these countries, their labor movement to date has been largely colored by anarcho-syndicalist tendencies. The great extent to which the industries of these countries are still in the small-scale, in places even in the handicraft stage, has proved fertile soil for individual, instead of mass reaction to the rule of the capitalist exploiters and landlord oppressors in those countries.

But recent years, particularly since the war, have seen an intensification of the tendency toward the development of large scale production and giant investments by foreign capitalists. Our American financiers have been especially active in such enterprises. With this development of industry there has come the natural rise of more highly centralized governments. Likewise the conditions for a highly political, working class revolutionary movement, are developing. This tendency has been evidenced in a recent strike wave that has hit practically every country of Latin-America. Of course, the mass unrest is intensified by the fact that the real power behind all the reactionary governments set up in Central and South America is the strong arm of a foreign group of capitalists—the Washington junta.

The present strike in the Argentine is only a phase of the great general unrest and discontent that is now brewing in South America. The industries of the country are paralyzed. The workers are bent upon preventing the government from forcing upon them a pension bill for which they have to pay 5 per cent of their wages, thru a check-off system, in which their bosses are the collectors for the government.

The deadly effectiveness of the general strike is causing the government great concern. Already there is talk of yielding to the workers. For the working class of the Argentine, and the other Latin-American countries, this strike will prove of considerable help in lending a new and firmer tone of class-consciousness to the labor movement. The out-and-out open conflicts with the government should serve to develop the political character of the class conflicts in the country. And we, the workers and poor farmers of the United States, have the right to welcome the increase of class power in the Latin-American countries as a most effective step in the direction of building a powerful revolutionary proletarian movement, a Communist movement, which alone can end the rule of the American imperialists on the North and South American continents.

Tailing Tammany Hall

It was not an accident that resulted in President Morris Sigman, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, presenting Mayor James Curley, of Boston, to the delegates of the union's convention now in session in that city.

And it was not an accident that Mayor Curley urged Governor Al Smith, of New York, upon the delegates as available presidential timber.

Curley and Smith are two peas in the Tammany Hall pod that dominates the democratic party. And the Sigman-Hillquit-Forward-Socialist administration that rules by dictatorship in "The International" has always had longing eyes on Tammany Hall, in New York, city and state.

It was the Sigman-Hillquit-Socialist alliance that tried to form a coalition with the Tammany Hallites in the labor movement, for the creation of the New York American Labor Party, with its boycott against all things Communist. But it will be remembered that, in the affair at Albany, the Tammany Hall machine dumped the Socialists—Hillquit-Sigmanites and all—into the street.

The expulsion of militants from "The International" is purely a Tammany Hall strong-arm method in politics, introduced into the trade union movement. When Sigman presented the Tammany Hallite, Curley, to the convention delegates at Boston, it was inevitable that he should himself attack the left wingers in his own opening remarks.

But the delegates will have something to say later on. It is they who will have to decide whether "The International" is to resume its lost position as a part of labor's vanguard, or whether the union is to be made a tail to the democratic party Tammany Hall machine. If the delegates are given an opportunity to register their real sentiments, we feel that Tammany Hall, with all its corrupt and destructive methods, will be given the boot by "The International."

The far-flung iron range in Northern Minnesota has gone solid for the June 17th Farmer-Labor Convention at St. Paul. That is, the miners on "the range" are for June 17th. The iron mine owners have their longing eyes on the republican convention in New York City, and the democratic pow-wow at Cleveland, wondering if any workers and farmers will longer be deluded into supporting these fake punch and judy shows.

The labor unions in Chicago are coming across in good shape in contributing to the strike fund of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. But they can do better. And they should.

Workers and farmers! Go to St. Paul, Minn., on June 17th, or get someone to speak for you there.

WHAT CAUSES THE PRESENT CHAOS IN NEEDLE INDUSTRY?

The First of a Series of Articles Relating to the Conventions This Month of the Needle Trades.

By PAUL JUDITZ.

THREE of our big unions hold their conventions. In the early part of May, the International, the Amalgamated, and the Furriers' Union assemble in Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, respectively.

Never in their entire history have these unions faced so grave a situation as at present. The needle trades unions are on the verge of complete bankruptcy—the employer in the industry is all-powerful; the workers suffer miserably; the organizations are demoralized. In their present condition the unions are incapable of healing either their own wounds or those of the workers.

Had the present leadership of our movement any real kind of responsibility, our unions would now, on the eve of conventions, be seriously considering the causes for their present woeful, chaotic condition. And were it so desired, a way would be found to lead the organizations out of the swamp into which they have been drawn. Our union, however, are conducted according to traditions, rather than according to present needs. We are accustomed, so to speak, to beating on drums. Hence we talk about insignificant trifles in our unions, instead of analyzing the basic reasons for our condition. We talk about decorating the building when the entire foundation is decayed. We talk about some old grandmother's medicine when we must cut the cancer out at the very roots.

Let us therefore consider the problems more truly. We shall speak first of the chaos in the industry.

On this question various "industrial experts" have already expressed their opinion. But whoever had the opportunity of following the different explanations offered for the present condition of the needly industry, could easily see that most of them were simply products of the imagination, without any real worth.

Several months ago the most talked-of explanation was this: that the chaos was the result of an industrial crisis. But what caused the crisis? On that, too, there were many different views, which showed that the analysis was entirely false. So-called experts, for example, actually wrote early in January that unemployment in the men's clothing trades was due to the fact that the big manufacturers had stopped producing stock. And the only reason why they already had ceased production as far back as November and December of last year was because they expected to conclude an agreement with the union in July which would carry a decrease in wages.

That this sort of an explanation is not correct, hardly needs to be stated.

There have been other opinions as to the causes of the present unemployment. Some declared that manufacturers and jobbers had stopped producing stock because the textile mills would no longer sell goods on long term credit. Others thought that the crisis in the needle industry sprang from the general critical state of labor thruout the country.

These latter views, tho they may have a little more justification than the others, are not entirely correct either. It is at least certain that the industrial crisis, insofar as it is even a fact, is not the cause of the unchecked chaos in our trades. The truth is, that the existence of a general crisis during the last two years has not been of such sigficance to us as many would have us believe. We are of course far from prosperity in the needle industry. Compared with the war-years of 1917-1918, the situation today is quite different. But it is difficult to differentiate the present situation from that of the years immediately preceding the war.

During last year, many big firms made enormous profits. As an example take the well-known mail order house, the National Cloak and Suit Company. According to the company's own reports its net profits rose from $1,790,000 in 1922, to $2,160,000 in 1923. Its sales during the year increased to 7,042,000.

A great number of manufacturers in the needle trades augmented their profits considerably in 1923. It is true that the same year many others went bankrupt. This, however, was not due to a crisis, but also to the general chaos reigning in the industry. It resulted from the uncontrolled speculation brought into the industry at the expense of the workers because of the greed for more profits; a speculation taking advantage of the lack of control by the unions of the conditions of labor. It resulted from the fact that manufacturers gambled upon the chaos in our trades, to which many fell victims while others profited hugely.

The chaos in the industry was introduced by the bosses in an attempt to break the power of the workers' organizations.

After the revolt of the workers in the needle trades years ago, as soon as the organized power of the workers was firmly established, the manufacturers realized that they could not conquer the unions in an open, direct struggle with the workers. Hence they decided upon a flank attack. They began to develop a network of contracting shops. New schemes of "reorganization" were time and again introduced in their regular factories. In the so-called union agreements they made every effort to leave the door open for all kinds of attacks upon the hard-worn positions of the workers. These tactics had but one purpose in mind — to intensify competition among the workers. Attempts were made to increase the opression of the workers by strategic tricks so that inch by inch they themselves would be forced to yield the positions they had so bitterly fought for.

The union diplomats had seen and understood the manoeuver of the manufacturers but had never resisted them. They concluded agreements and supplementary agreements; they permitted the employers to interpret the agreements as they pleased. They allowed "impartial" agents of the bosses to act as chairmen and decide questions which often affected the very foundation of the union. They offered no opposition when false "reorganizations" were put thru in the regular factories, and workers thrown without cause into the ranks of the unemployed. They always trusted in the promises of the manufacturers to send their work only to union-controlled shops. They let the manufacturers continue their game of deception with their sub-manufacturing contractors, and workers thrown without cause into the ranks of the unemployed. They always trusted in the promises of the manufacturers to send their work only to union-controlled shops. They let the manufacturers continue their game of deception with their sub-manufacturing contractors, and workers thrown material to scab contractors and pretend the material was sold. Then they take back ready-made clothes from a jobber. Because of this, competition constantly increases not only in the contracting shops but even in the regular factories. Workers are compelled to give up some of their conditions in the regular factories so as not to be driven into the army of the unemployed. But owing to the strong pressure of the competition of workers in the outside shops, they are none the less forced to leave the regular factories in ever greater numbers. For this reason demoralization steadily grows. Unemployment increases with the result that the number of sweatshops is multiplied. Union control becomes constantly weaker. The organizations crumble and the great masses of workers struggle helplessly in a terrible maze.

Because conditions of labor are not fixed and determined, speculation among manufacturers and so-called jobbers continues to advance. In their greed for still greater profits they try to take advantage of the wretched state of the workers. They therefore invest more money in stock less than in former years. All kinds of clothes are being made in scab shops in what is usually a slack period, not when the season is at its height. Hence the seasons in these trades are not what they once were; which alone makes the condition of the workers more intolerable.

These jobbers and regular manufacturers speculate still further. They sell orders to so-called "buyers" within a fixed charge. They engage in cut-throat competition amongst themselves. One must compete with the other. Competition is carried on in the hope of getting the second batch of orders produced at a lower labor cost than the first. Gambling at the expense of working conditions knows no bounds. This naturally leads to what we stated above—one manufacturer makes enormous profits, while another is driven to bankruptcy. In such a manner a panic has been created. Some manufacturers may perhaps lose in it, but the sufferings of the workers are limitless. The cancers are far more terrible for them; and the unions, according to their present leadership, are entirely helpless to protect the workers.

What causes this helplessness? We shall deal with that in another article.

THE RED FLAG.

(To Whom It May Concern)

(The writer of these verses is over eighty years old. Her father suffered for his abolitionist activities; she remembers the days of Whittier, Greeley, Phillips and Garrison—a period which produced expressions that are applicable today. Ed. note.)

Verboten is our banner brave
(You thus our way would bar)
No more our gallant flag will fling
Its blood-red folds afar.

Well, be it so; no outward sign
We need to hold us true;
'Tis you must ever wave a flag
To keep your craven crew.

For always, when the spirit wanes
The symbol waxes great;
The soul that first inspired your flag
Has fled your traitor state.

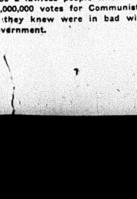
"The flag," whose worship you compel,
Is now "a flaunting lie,"*
And despots smile and good men frown
When ever it passes by."**

Good sirs: Your fears have played you false;
And hate has made you blind.
Your greed has choked the joy that comes
From service to mankind.

The Red Flag symbols only this:
"All nations of one blood."
And still, wherever a flag we'll work
For world-wide Brotherhood.

—CELIA BALDWIN.

*Horace Greeley.
**John W. Whittier.



The Poor Fish says: The Germans must be a lawless people when they cast 4,000,000 votes for Communists, whom they knew were in bad with the government.

OUR BOOK REVIEW SECTION

Samuel Adams, By Ralph Volney Harlowe: Henry Holt & Co., 1923.

I have had a desire to know more about Samuel Adams for over a year; that is, ever since an open letter appeared in the Outlook," advising the Communist Party of America to step out into the open and follow the shrewd example of Samuel Adams, "the chief incendiary of the American Revolution." Harlowe's volume has satisfied this desire.

The author is an Anglophile and Tory, out of sympathy with revolution past or present. Official history writing is rapidly passing into such hands. His bias, however, acts, if anything, as a dark background against which stand out more clearly the unvarnished tactics of the revolution. Harlowe's theses are up-to-the-minute. Adams was an incompetent tax collector who became a revolutionist to overcome an inferiority complex. The American Revolution was "materialistic," merely resolving itself into a fight by the colonists to continue their illicit commerce in molasses which they later distilled into rum for the slave trade. The revolution was not a spontaneous rising of the people, but simply the product of propaganda and agitation carried on by professional trouble-makers. Harlowe fails to prove these shallow propositions. But he unwittingly succeeds in showing that the American Revolution—in common with modern mass revolutions—required extensive preparation, organization and capable leadership to attain victory.

Samuel Adams was referred to by the Tories as "that disreputable leader of congregational and presbyterian republicans." He was the practical revolutionist, the organizer, the "manipulator," the agitator, the man who above all others prepared the ground for the outbreak of 1776. He made shrewd use of existing governmental machinery for his revolutionary purposes. He even turned his master's thesis at Harvard into a revolutionary instrument. It was he that formed and fostered the committees of correspondence, the soviets, as it were, of the American Revolution. By tactful work he effected a united front of the thirteen colonies thru the medium of these committees. He directed the activity of the people step by step from the passing of "resolves" to street demonstrations and armed action. He knew when to attack, but he also knew when to retreat, as shown by his evasion of an open conflict in the Gaspee affair. Adams thoroughly understood the need and method of preparation. In 1772 he already feared that the contest between the colonies and England "would end in rivers of blood." On a rumor of war between England and France in 1774, he began intensive preparations for a revolt, based on the theory that "England's difficulty would be America's opportunity."

It is interesting to note that revolutionary tactics have not changed much in the last 150 years. Thus the American revolutionists put up demands for the annual election of legislators, the election of militia officers by the people, the boycott of disloyalist judges, extra-legal control committees to enforce the non-importation decrees. Tory merchants were denied freedom of assembly; disloyalists were disarmed by the committees of correspondence while the rebels were trained in the "art military." Power and victory were the essentials, and our revolutionary forefathers were prepared to use all means towards this end.

There is an interesting description of the rebellion of bankrupt farmers under Captain Shay in 1786. These farmers refused to pay taxes, burned the tax lists and dispersed the courts. Though put down, the revolt compelled the merchant governments of Massachusetts to yield to the farmers a tax in kind, sale of public land and a temporary paper currency law.

Mr. Harlowe is very much put out by the identity in spirit between the American Revolution and the revolutionary movement of to-day. The Revolution, he declares, was inspired not so much thru hatred of England by the common people as by their hatred of the English creditor class. The spirit of 1776 was basically the leveling, the communistic spirit. What will the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, Inc., say now?—W. K.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

Chancellor Wilhelm Marx of the so-called German republic in an interview to a correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, expressed the gratitude of the Reich plunderbund to the Socialist murderers who drowned in blood the efforts of the revolutionary German workers to establish a workers' republic on the ruins of the toppling structure of the Hohenzollern throne. He thanked "the men who stayed the tide of Bolshevism; those who kept to their posts in the hearts lest seas and helped to steer our battered craft thru the countless rocks on the passage." "You refer to such men as Ebert, Von Seeckt, Noske?" asked the reporter. "Yes," replied the tool of big business, "to these and many others we owe gratitude."

* * *

Here we have this representative enemy of the working class wearing the laurel crown on the traitorous brows of German social democracy which hailed the victories of Kaiser Wilhelm's armies and after that royal pincompoop scooted to Holland at the first sign of personal danger, his socialist subjects kindly took charge of Germany and held it for the capitalists, until such time as the revolutionary wave would pass away and capitalist "normalcy" returned. The capitalists have come back, thanks to their socialist lieutenants. The socialist Ebert and Noske were hand-hangemen of the German revolution. They have since received the reward of their treason, but they have not yet stood trial before a revolutionary working class jury. When they do the verdict will not be a compliment.

* * *

"Thank God for Gompers" was the slogan at a recent meeting of the National Civic Federation, as that old labor renegade blinked like an owl on the platform while praise was showered on him by the lieutenants of capitalism who seek to render labor impotent, by purchasing its leaders. Gompers was thanked for preventing the radicals from getting control of the labor unions. The slogan must be a good one, as we now find the politically bankrupt Republican Party picking it up in Washington "Thank God for Cal" cry the G. O. P. leaders. It seems that God is not doing as well as the might by the master class these days. He could have made better selections than Gompers and Coolidge to save the master class from defeat.

* * *

There are too many girls at Northwestern University, says Brig. General Nathan William McChesney, president of the alumni association and a trustee of the Evanston institution. The number of women students should be held down to 35 or 40 per cent of the undergraduate student body. This has nothing to do with the law of supply and demand but the general feels that the dominating one of the University must be masculine and he holds the numerical strength of the female sex responsible for the growth of pacifism recently evidenced there. It must be manly college, said the General, "but with the added attraction and advantage of co-education." This is in Evanston, of course, where Hellan Stanley Dawes, the strikebreaking swivel chair general comes from. It appears that the function of the university girl students is to "brighten up the corner" of the potential generals in the James Patten robot factory.

* * *

James Patten, the notorious wheat gambler, is one of the owners of Northwestern. It was originally founded by the Methodists by Judge Grary, the steel king, and Patten, the futurist wheat king, stepped in and took control. There is a "Patten gymnasium attached to the university. Heralding the annual circus on the campus grounds recently, a parade was held. One float bore a tableau in which a pacifist was being hanged in effigy. Another represented a pacifist guarded by soldiers' bayonets. The steel kings and wheat kings demand service from their professors. They are not paying the good money to instill advanced and civilized ideas into the heads of their students. They are teaching them to kill the enemies of the capitalists and to consider it "patriotism."

* * *

Cardinals Hayes and Mundelein will be entertained at dinner by the president of the United States Steel Corporation in honor of their elevation to the highest rank in the Catholic church, excepting pope. The nominal head of the corporation is James Farrell, presumably a Catholic, but the real boss is Judge Gary, a non-Catholic. For centuries members of the 57 varieties of Christianity have quarrelled with each other over the best way to get to heaven and spilled each other's blood in the glory of God and the profit of their masters, but today the ruling class, while maintaining churches to help keep the workers apart, are on the best of terms with each other and we find the great slave driving corporation, The Steel Trust, letting the heads of the Catholic Church, principally for the purpose of keeping the Catholic workers in its employ, a docile and servile mood. Religion has its uses for the boss.