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

THE DAILY WORKER

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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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MINERS FIGHT FARRINGTON POLICES

COMMUNISTS CONVENE IN RED MOSCOW

Russian Party Congress Begins Today

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Russia, May 22.—The opening session of the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International has been postponed until the 10th of June. The Executive Committee of the Communist International also postponed the opening of the fifth World Congress of the Communist International until June 15.

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MOSCOW, Russia, May 22.—The congress of the Russian Communist Party opens here today to consider the national policy and elect the party committees which supervise the administration of the government.

The problems of commerce and industry will occupy the center of attention at this year's congress.

The party is expected to vote further encouragement to the present campaign against the bourgeoisie and private enterprise. Undoubtedly more drastic action against the retail traders will be planned by the Communist congress in its session.

Attack Petty Bourgeois.

The program at present calls for attack on the petty business men by special assistance given to the co-operatives. The government now allows co-operatives to choose their own locations for business, reduces taxes and rents for them, and in other ways gives direct support. The co-operatives are permitted to offer workers credit terms on purchases of clothes and other necessities.

Private traders are not given the right to offer credit, are taxed to the limit, are charged high rents on their stores and homes, and must pay high rates for the education of their children.

Boost Manufacturing.

The question of stimulating the manufacturing industry of Russia will be the cause of much lively debate, it is anticipated. The authorities have been continuing their support of the manufacturing work even at considerable loss, because of the militancy of the city workers. They have attempted to pay for the losses here by gains in agriculture and raw material production.

F. G. Dzerzshinsky's work as head of the supreme council of national economy will be scrutinized carefully by the Communist congress. Dzerzhinsky has attempted to put thru a program of strict business methods since his coming to office at the first of the year. He has met a good deal of opposition. He closed non-paying factories and tried to reduce the overhead expenses of large official staffs.

Who Shall Lead?

The leadership of the party will be of great moment to the congress. Leon Trotzky, Commissar of War and the Red Army, and G. E. Zinoviev, president of the Leningrad Soviet and chairman of the Communist International, are the two most outstanding figures of the party in Russia. Zinoviev has had the longer association with the dead leader, Lenin, which many of the Communists consider a great advantage to him in the bid for leadership.

Another matter that will receive important consideration by the Communist congress is the "spring house-cleaning" of the party. All doubtful elements will be subject to investigation and a thoro purging process will be used to rid the Communist Party of Russia of unsafe elements.

The Communist International and the Red International Labor Union meetings will follow the Russian Communist Party congress here.

SOVIETS FOR WESTERN NATIONS: NEARING VS. RUSSELL NEXT MONDAY

NEW YORK, May 22.—The great debate of the season has all New York on its toes with expectancy. Next Monday, May 26, at 3 p. m. in Carnegie Hall, Bertrand Russell, noted English philosopher, and Scott Nearing, well known American professor, clash on both sides of the subject: "Resolved, that the Soviet form of government is applicable to western civilization. Nearing takes the affirmative; Russell, the negative. Samuel Untermeyer, the lawyer, will act as chairman.

Bertrand Russell has travelled in Russia and China extensively and holds that the Soviets are not applicable to western nations. He is a great admirer of the Chinese culture. Among his many books is a late one: "The Prospects of Industrial Civilization," which was written after his Russian experiences.

Scott Nearing is widely known for his classes at the Rand School and for his writings in the Liberator, monthly magazine of the Workers' Party.

The debate has been arranged by the League For Public Discussion.

HARVEY TO SPIT FIRE AT HUGHES IN EDITORIALS

McLean Hires Knee Pants Boy On "Post"

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Announcement by P. B. McLean, of the Washington Post, heretofore the mouthpiece of the administration, that he has engaged Col. George Harvey as editorial director of the paper, beginning June 1, has sent a chill thru the state department, and has raised the eyebrows of the entire administration.

Harvey Visits Cal.

Harvey resigned as ambassador to Great Britain after Coolidge came into the presidency, and it was at first understood that he was to manage the 1924 campaign. He came here and stayed a week as a guest of the White House. Then he vanished, and soon afterward his personal representatives here ceased to pick up hopeful business magnates and other notables and escort them to private interviews with Cautious Cal.

At that time it was noised abroad that Harvey had urged Coolidge to begin negotiations with Russia. Sen. Borah and Harvey had met and talked. Sen. Ladd and other travelers thru Russia had given Harvey their views. Coolidge made an equivocal statement in his December message, and then permitted Hughes to slap the Russian government in the face when it interpreted this declaration as a hint to offer a conference on Russo-American questions. Harvey had never loved Hughes; now it was thought that he esteemed the Secretary of State even less.

Harvey Tough Reactionary.

While Harvey is a reactionary of the most outspoken, even vindictive type, he is likewise incapable of forgetting personal differences. His control of the editorial policy of the Washington Post means that drops of vitriol will be deposited on the blushing countenance of Hughes at critical moments, if Hughes remains in the cabinet.

United States Navy Needs More Cruisers To Fight For Peace

WASHINGTON, May 22.—A naval construction program involving $150,000,000 is necessary to bring the United States navy up to the 5-5-3 treaty ratio, Chairman Butler of the House naval affairs committee, declared in the House today. A bill providing for this program will be called up in the House next week.

GARY STEEL TOILERS HOLD BIG MEETING

Speakers Talk Unionism To Large Audience

The exploited slaves of the Steel Trust in the city of Gary, Indiana, are recovering from the psychological effects of the defeat suffered by them in 1919 and are showing an interest in organization that is a decided relief from the apathy that prevailed there until recently.

This was indicated when Roumanian Hall was packed with workers of all nationalities on Wednesday evening where an organization meeting under the auspices of the Executive Council of Organizations in the Steel Industry was held.

The steel workers listened attentively to the speakers and at the conclusion of the meeting many of them signified their willingness to join and help organize the workers in the steel industry thruout the country in one united body, in order to be in a position to win more of the product of their toil from the greedy robbers who own the steel industry.

E. Johnson, chairman of the Lake County organization committee, presided. William Hannon, secretary-treasurer of the Executive Council of Organization in the Steel Industry, spoke on the necessity of organization and invited the steel workers to sign application blanks for membership.

Other speakers were A. Wilson, of the Bronzemakers' Union, W. N. Tucker, Electrical Workers; E. Werner, Electrical Workers, and T. J. O'Flaherty.

The organizers of the meeting were pleased at the numbers that turned out. Many of the leaders in the great 1919 steel strike were present. Some of them frankly expressed their view to the DAILY WORKER reporter that only a union comprising all of the workers in the steel industry, would challenge the enthusiasm of Gary's slaves.

They held that the workers who saw their strength frittered away in 1919, between rival international unions, who quarreled for the per capita would not care to go thru the same experience again. They wanted to organize along the lines of industry and ignore craft divisions.

This is also the position of the more progressive and farsighted organizers that the DAILY WORKER represents at the time in contact with. One could not but feel optimistic after seeing the splendid enthusiasm at the Gary meeting on last Wednesday evening that sentiment for organization is now growing so fast among the steel workers that only a rigid adherence to an antique form of organization can halt the forward march of the mill slaves.

All the speakers made a very good impression on the audience with the exception of an interruption from the floor, which caused a little irritation and annoyance. It was understood, of course, that a goodly number of Steel Trust spies were present with the object of attempting to break up the meeting, but there was too much unanimity to give any such attempts even a slight hope of success.

Those in charge of the organization work in Gary and vicinity announced that another meeting would be held at an early date.

DAILY WORKER ARMY IS PASSING IT ON; MAKES NEW FRIENDS QUICKLY

It does give the staff of the DAILY WORKER a great deal of satisfaction to get letters like the following from its readers. Everybody likes to know that their work is being appreciated and Communists are no different in that respect. We will try to make everything just a little better than the one the day before. Let us know what you think of it.

"To the DAILY WORKER: Will this make you happy? They are the words of one who did not escape the cross of world war days. The DAILY WORKER is simply great, and destined to have a very large influence. We read it and pass it on to others, who pass it on in turn. I trust,—how far that little candle throws its beams.

"Cordially yours, "A FRIEND."

The Truth Hurts

We would like to put this question up to President Frank Farrington presiding at the Illinois Miners' Convention at Peoria:

"What do you hope to accomplish by forcing the withdrawal of the DAILY WORKER reporter from the Miners' Convention?"

There can be only one answer. By some far stretch of the imagination, Farrington hopes to intimidate the DAILY WORKER. He thinks he has the power to stop the DAILY WORKER telling the truth about the crimes of the reaction within the Miners' Union. He thinks he can play the role of censor.

* * * *

But the DAILY WORKER will not be intimidated. It will not be bludgeoned into hiding the truth. Our reporter on the outside of the convention hall at Peoria, Illinois, is more powerful than ever. The DAILY WORKER attacked by Farrington, the enemy of progress, will become stronger than ever among the wide masses of the miners' union membership.

* * * *

It was Albert Sidney Burleson, as postmaster general during the late war, who tried to crush the labor press that was opposed to the war.

Burleson thought he could make the workers of the nation back the Wilson war regime if he could wipe out labor's publications.

So he barred them from the mails, while the department of justice brought indictments against labor's editors and sent some of them to prison. But the truth persisted. All the nation now knows it was a capitalist war. The Wilson regime has fallen. Burleson has been forgotten. J. Mitchell Palmer and Harry M. Daugherty, the war and post-war attorney generals, have been swept into the discard.

Instead of a compromising, timid socialist movement of the pre-war and war days, there is now a fighting, courageous Communist movement in the United States.

* * *

One of the biggest issues at Peoria was the Howat issue. That is the issue on which the backbone of Farrington's power was broken. That is the issue that the DAILY WORKER stressed at the Indianapolis Convention, last winter. It is the issue the DAILY WORKER has raised continuously since the convention of the Illinois Miners' Convention at Peoria. And it was this issue that was settled in a brilliant victory for the rank and file.

* * *

If the Howat fight had failed Farrington would have rested on his laurels. If Howat had been sent back to Kansas, repudiated by the Illinois miners, Farrington would have been satisfied, and the chances are that the DAILY WORKER would not have been molested.

But the Howat fight won. The DAILY WORKER played a great part in winning that fight. The crushing defeat of the whole Lewis-Farrington alliance, drove Mr. Farrington stark mad. He went the way of all despots. In desperation he turned on the DAILY WORKER, and in his wild rage, forced the DAILY WORKER reporter out of the convention hall.

* * *

We accept the attack of Mr. Farrington as the greatest tribute he could possibly pay the DAILY WORKER. We have but to remind the miners' delegates, and the membership of the miners' union, that the kept scribblers of the worst capitalist sheets, and the yellowest of the subsidized news agencies, are allowed to remain in the convention hall. Those who fawn on this cheap edition of a Caesar are tolerated.

* * *

The fight of the DAILY WORKER for the rank and file of the Miners' Union will continue. Our reports of the present historic convention of the Illinois Miners' Union will continue to be as exhaustive as ever. Let Farrington know that the truth cannot be silenced by a Czarist decree. No matter how much the truth may hurt Mr. Farrington, and his ally, Mr. Lewis, it will be told in the columns of the DAILY WORKER.

And it is the truth about all the varied phases of the tremendous struggle in which they are engaged that will help solve the problems confronting the membership of the United Mine Workers of America. It will help free them from the capitalist system that now holds them enslaved.

Nobody Claims Poor Granny Dead From Street Car's Blow

For six days a wrinkled little old lady lay unconscious on a cot in one of the county hospital wards. No one ever called up to find out about her. No one ever came to see her. She lay there fluttering between life and death ever since she had been brought in after a street car struck her. Then she died.

Perhaps somewhere in the city the little old lady has left a distraught family, a daughter or son who doesn't realize that the government sometimes knows what happens to lost children and wandering grannies. Perhaps there was a sick old grandfather at home waiting the pathetic old lady's return.

Anyway, the worn old body of the little granny will be laid in the Potter's field, unless someone claims it for other services. Some one from the hospital may remember to send a few flowers for the funeral and then earth will claim its own.

NEW YORK—Roy Meyers, an actor first and only person arrested for buying liquor in New York since the prohibition laws became effective, was fined $50.

Indiana Senator Endorsed For Cal's Running Partner

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 22.—A resolution endorsing Senator James E. Watson for the Republican nomination for vice-president was unanimously adopted early today by the platform committee of the Indiana Republican convention.

The platform approved does not mention the Ku Klux Klan but declares that the laws must be enforced upon the "high and low alike," without prejudice to race, creed or color. This plank, coupled with Senator Watson's declaration in his keynote address that quetsions of religion or membership in secret organization are not within the province of political patries, was found acceptable by the Klan.

Three hundred delegates said to be members of the Ku Klux Klan bolted district caucuses last night to attend a meeting at which a slate for state offices of the Klan was agreed on.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Herbert Fuller fell three tsories down an airshaft, shattering the glass canopy. He was arrested, charged with malicious destructino of property.

CLASS COLLABORATION AND APPOINTIVE POWER HIT BY RANK AND FILE DELEGATES

By KARL REEVE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., May 22.—Not one delegate supported District President Frank Farrington's report, in that part which recommended a "class collaboration" policy, in the discussion at the District 12 Miners' Convention today.

The delegates are bitterly protesting against the appointive power, and are fighting the report of the committee on officers' reports, which has recommended to them that they disregard their local union instructions urging the abolition of the appointive power. The fight over this issue is likely to continue for several days.

Unanimous Opposition.

There was almost two hours discussion on that part of the president's report, pages 42 and 43, which not one delegate from the floor supported.

Delegate after delegate disagreed with this but felt that their hands were tied because of the Jacksonville contract.

Delegates showed that the union had not kept pace with the development of industry. They showed that what was offered by Farrington was also offered by the coal barons and that we should organize as a class; that it had been wrong for the miners to stay at work when the railroad workers were on strike, and vice versa.

Boost Non-Union Coal.

Delegate John Watt pointed out that the Federated Press had showed that there was a movement on foot to buy non-union coal, no matter whether it cost more than union coal, in order to destroy the United Mine Workers of America.

He showed that it cost in Illinois $1.65 per ton to mine coal and $2.70 per ton for freight, while in West Virginia it cost $3.25 per ton to mine and the freight rate was $3.17.

He showed by statistics that it cost more to mine and ship coal in non-union fields than it did in union, and that Farrington's proposition was not a solution, but only aggravated the situation.

Exposes Farrington's Bunk.

He pointed out that to cheapen production was bunk. He showed that to live up to the present agreement was going to bring the greatest hardship to the organization. Not one single delegate supported that part of the report. None of them seemed to know what should be done about it.

Farrington Gets Pessimistic.

Farrington, talking in support of his class collaboration scheme, painted a pessimistic picture of the conditions in the mining industry. He stated that his report was only an emphasis of the contract and that no part of his report was out of line with that contract.

He stated that there were grave doubts in the minds of the international officers, as well as in his own mind, as to whether the miners would get much work under the present contract. He said that he had many letters from Illinois coal operators, stating that there would have to be a modification of the contract and that no one could tell what the future held for the miners unless the Kentucky coal operators were forced to accept the contract.

Delegates, hearing this, remembered that part of the published letters between Farrington and Lewis which was concerned with the keeping of

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6-HOUR DAY IS HAILED BY COAL DIGGERS

Farrington Makes Plea For Mine Owners

By KARL REEVE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., May 22.—Dissatisfaction over the three year wage agreement was expressed by delegates to the Illinois mine workers convention, in a spirited attack on the section of President Farrington's report dealing with the wage scale. The progressive delegates declared that it was "a fine accomplishment"—yes, a fine accomplishment for the coal operators.

The report of the committee on officers' reports designated the three year agreement signed between the officers of the mine workers of America and the coal operators at Jacksonville, Fla., last February as a "splendid accomplishment," and "appreciation is extended to our scale committee." But delegate Tumulty pointed out that if the miners, in their referendum vote, had been allowed to vote on the wage scale first and then on the three year agreement, that the contract would have been voted down by the miners.

Operators Like it.

"We are told by our officers that this is a great achievement," said Delegate Tumulty, "and that they made the best contract they could under the circumstances." But we are also told by the coal operators that "this is the best contract that they have ever signed with the miners union."

Delegate Lawrence Lamb demanded that the committee on officers' reports tell the convention just where this splendid, accomplishment came in, and the chairman of the committee replied by hinting at mysterious circumstances which prevented a better contract. He declared that the contract was made under difficult circumstances and that it was the best contract that could be made, considering all circumstances.

"Your answer is a splendid evasion of my question," called out Delegate Lamb amid laughter.

"Under the present agreement the men are working eight hours a day and producing 50 per cent more coal than the supply demands," said Delegate John Watts. "How many of your delegates are now earning more than $4 per day? In my sub-district 20 out of 36 coal mines are closed down, and that is true of all our sub-districts.

Officials "Powerless."

"All the officers of our union, one after the other, have stated that they did not know of a way out of our troubles. They have admitted they are

(Continued on Page 2.)

GERMAN COMMUNISTS ARE READY TO STAGE BIG AMNESTY DEMONSTRATION

BERLIN, May 22.—Communists are mustering wives of their imprisoned comrades for demonstration in and around the Reichstag at the opening sessions. While a clamor is raised in the corridors and outside the parliament buildings, Communist members plan to demand amnesty for all political prisoners.

EDOUARD HERRIOT, PROSPECTIVE FRENCH PREMIER ASSURES BANKERS THEY NEED NOT FEAR HIS POLICY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, May 22.—Edouard Herriot, slated to be the next premier of France, assured President Millerand today that the radicals and socialists who will assume office, intend to pursue a sound financial policy.

The assurance had an immediate effect on the exchange, the franc rising to 18.05 to the dollar. It is understood that what Herriot told the president, will enable him to reassure J. P. Morgan and the syndicate, which loaned France money when the franc was tumbling.

The entire political situation is brighter as a result of the conference, which took place at the Elysee, with Premier Poincare and ex-Premier Painleve present.

SOCIETY PARASITES THREATEN TO DIE FOR COUNTRY; SPLENDID IDEA

MOLINE, May 22.—The Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs pledged itself to "stand side by side" with the manhood of the country in defense of the flag. No doubt the fighting Amazons will stand where they always stood, several thousand miles behind the firing line, with that portion of the country' manhood that clips coupons and lives on the fruits of the workers' toil. These society ladies hate the very thot of pacifism, and so do we. There cannot be any pacifism in society as long as these female parasites can live without labor, while millions of workingclass women are eking out a miserable existence on the pittance that the husbands and keepers of these female hypocrites give their slaves.

MYERSCOUGH NAILS LIES OF PHIL MURRAY

Denounces His Slanders Against Coke Strikers

Vice-President Phil Murray, of the United Mine Workers of America, used the platform at the Illinois Miners' District Convention now in session, to make false statements against the gallant strikers in the non-union coke fields of Western Pennsylvania who were so basely deserted by the International Union in the 1922 strike. In the following article he is answered by Thomas Myerscough, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, and one of the leaders of the rank and file strike activities in 1922.

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., May 22.—All miners agree, that the chickens were pulled out of the fire in the strike of 1922, because the non-union miners of the country came to our assistance by laying down their tools when we did on April 1st of that year. This is particularly true of the Somerset, Westmoreland and Fayette Counties of Western Pennsylvania.

Yet, in spite of this fact, Phillip Murray, international vice-president of the U. M. W. of A., himself a product of a non-union field, undertook to place the blame for the loss of the strike in those fields, on the strikers themselves.

When he did this, Murray knew he was not telling the truth, but he thot he could get away with it because the Illinois miners were far removed from the scene of conflict and would not be familiar with the facts in the case.

Contradicting Murray's Lies.

Being an active member of the U. M. W. of A. in District No. 5 at that time, and being familiar with the entire situation because of such close proximity, I will try to correct the false statements of Murray by giving you the facts.

The coke region miners, who were specifically mentioned in the attack, were, without question, as good a bunch of strikers as any who participated in that memorable struggle. They had actively taken part in the preparatory work, and when April 1st rolled around they dropped all their tools, thereby giving hope to the none-too-confident men of the old organized fields. During the progress of the strike and up to the time when the Cleveland Agreement was signed, there was no semblance of a break in the ranks in the coke region.

Union's Promise to Coke Men.

Representatives of our union at meeting after meeting were telling those men that, because of the manner in which they had rallied to our support, the U. M. W. of A. would never forget them, that there would be no contracts signed in any field until unless the coke region was signed up. In spite of these promises the International Union signed contracts and settled the strike elsewhere. The coke region miners then began to feel that they were being betrayed and so notified the officials in charge. However, they were pacified with the promise of relief and with positive ultimate victory, only to find that this also was only a promise to be broken. It should be mentioned here that very few men returned to work, even after the Cleveland agreement was signed, and those that did, were mostly men who had union cards from the adjoining union field, according to their own statements to the men of the region who were doing the picketing.

Doubled Crossed By International.

Many things enter into the loss of the strike in the coke region and the adjoining counties of Pennsylvania, and the strikers cannot in any sense be blamed. For instance, at a certain meeting in one of the principal camps in the strike zone, one of the officers asked this question of one of the organizers who was engaged with the task of pacifying these men after the old union territory had returned all its men to work: "Will the United Mine Workers sign contracts with the coal companies who own both union and non-union mines, if such contracts fail to include all the mines owned by any given company?"

"Under no circumstances," answered the organizer, will the U. M. W. of A. sign contracts with any company, unless that contract covers all the mines owned by the company in question."

This answer was so definite that it was believed by every one who heard it, but a few days were suffice to inform the miners who had made our victory possible, that the promises of organizers were like the proverbial pie-crust, easily broken.

Signing Hillman Contract.

The words of these organizers had scarcely stopped ringing in the ears of those who heard them, when information reached them that the officials of District No. 5 had signed up with the Hillman Coal & Coke Company for their mines in the union territory, but that nothing had been done for their mines in Fayette county (coke region). Fact is, the ink was scarcely dry on the contract for the mines in the union territory when this same Hillman concern began throwing furniture and families out on the street at its non-union holdings.

Thus began the misery of the men who had in no small way made possible the victory in our struggle of 1922 and had made the "No Backward Step" slogan of Lewis, a seeming reality. Immediately after the signing of the Hillman contract, many other coal companies signed up in like manner, much to the chagrin of the men who had hoped to escape the miseries of non-unionism.

Lewis Signed Despite Protest.

One notable case of this kind was the signing of a contract in District No. 2 (central Pennsylvania) at Nanty Glo, where John L. Lewis signed a contract himself over the head of John Brophy. It appears that this company had a non-union mine in Somerset county, Pa., and they were desirous of starting the mine at Nanta Glo, but Brophy told the coal company that the only way they could start this mine was by signing for the other one in Somerset county. This they refused to do, saying that Lewis had told them that it was unnecessary and that Brophy would have to sign up. To make it brief, I will merely say that after Brophy, his executive board and even the miners in local union meetings, had decided that the company must sign up for both mines before any could work, President Lewis signed up with the operator himself, with the result that the mine in Somerset county is still a non-union mine.

Strike Refused to Collapse.

It is well known that the miners had been working for some time before the International Executive board levied an assessment on the membership, and its appears from things that followed that Lewis thought that the strike would come to an abrupt end and that the blame would fall on the men of the coke region themselves. However, things did not turn out that way, and in the month of December, 1922, Lewis sent a committee of National Board members into the coke region, to conduct an investigation. This committee, accompanied by the National Board member of District 5, and also by Wm. Feeney, the organizer in charge of that field, made an extensive survey of the conditions in that field and recommended that the strike be continued. This information was conveyed to a responsible officer of the United Mine Workers, by one of the members of the committee, who no doubt thought that the report being submitted by them would be accepted.

Strike Called Off.

Such was not to be, for when the board met in Indianapolis early in January, 1923, at the end of the first day's session, Lewis called the committee to his private chamber and when the report was submitted to the board it was to the effect that the strike should be called off. On January 18, 1923, the coke region miners were hurriedly called into convention at New Salem, Pa., and by the use of threats of cutting off relief, well-known machine tactics and innuendo, the strike was brought to an end. Then the storm broke loose, the strikers, who, with their families, had fought a valiant battle, were practically deserted and the best opportunity in thirty years to organize that field had been lost.

When Miners Got Relief.

The Pittsburgh Miners' Relief, referred to by Murray, was the only medium thru which relief could be secured during the strike, and was distributing relief where it was needed most before either the coke region relief committee, headed by Board Member O'Leary, or the officials of District No. 5 made any effort to secure relief. If there were any dual relief movements there in the coke region, the two last named groups were the ones. These two factions, battling for official supremacy, staged an open war on October 1, 1922, in the city of Pittsburgh, over this matter, but failed to reach a satisfactory settlement. Only the then approaching 1922 election brought peace between them, and that after the writer refused to enter into a political arrangement with Feeney, against the Lewis-Murray-Fagan machine of District 5.

Westmoreland-Somerset Later.

In this brief manner, I believe I have shown that the officials in charge of the affairs there and the National Executive Board are responsible for the loss of the strike in the coke region. Thru these columns I will give the details later, also the contributing causes. I will also cover the Westmoreland and Somerset County fields in like manner.

OF COURSE LABOR REACTION FEARS TO HAVE THE RANK AND FILE READ

Selling "The Daily."

Reading "The Daily."

This is why the reactionaries get sore. The DAILY WORKER not only prints the truth about them, but it also gets in the hands and keeps it circulated among the workers and the militants at all conventions. The above pictures show Kitty Harris and Natalie Gomez selling the DAILY WORKER at the Peoria convention of the Illinois Miners, and a miner reading it anxiously scanning the copy he has just bought. The reactionaries wouldn't mind if the DAILY WORKER printed the truth if it never got any circulation. What gets under their hides is that people actually read it and believe in it.

Secretary Of Whisky In Coolidge Cabinet Not To Quit Just Yet

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Passage of the soldier bonus bill by the Senate, over the veto of the president, will not lead to the resignation of Secretary Mellon or any other member of the cabinet. Before the final vote was taken it became evident that the stock market and banking lobbies were doing their utmost to secure votes to sustain the veto, and Mellon would be considered merely their agent rather than the responsible leader of the anti-bonus campaign.

Mellon's resignation will come later—and for quite another reason—after Francis H. Heney and Senator Couzens have started the official investigation into his administration of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Russian Clerics Tour Europe.

MOSCOW, May 22.—A delegation of the Synod (central organ of the Russian Orthodox Church) is leaving for Germany, England and France with a view to acquaint the foreign clerical circles with the church life in the Union of Soviet Republics.

Dark Horse In Dem. Derby.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—McAdoo supporters have revived the discussion of Sen. Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, director of the Teapot Dome inquiry, as a dark horse candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

GARY MILLS RUN AT THREE-FIFTHS FULL CAPACITY

Lack Of Orders Shuts Out Workers

By H. W. GARNER.

HAMMOND, Ind., May 22.—From what one hears from the numerous workers who are walking the streets of Hammond, East Chicago, Indiana Harbor and nearby towns in search of jobs, there can be no doubt that business is slowing up all over the country. Many coal miners are here now, having come to Lake county after the closing down of the mines.

Depression has not yet affected the Standard Steel Car Company here to any extent, but the smaller plant of the Keith Railway Equipment Company, which manufactures and repairs coal cars, is practically closed down.

Car Makers Slow Up.

As for East Chicago, I am informed that the General American Company, manufacturers of freight and tank cars, laid off a considerable number of men some weeks back. The Sinclair Oil Refining Company's plant is operating on a large scale, altho decidedly less than a year ago.

It is very difficult to get information concerning the output of the Inland Steel Company and the Marx Steel Mills of Indiana Harbor, but one of the best barometers I know is the L. C. L. Transfer, of the Indiana Harbor Belt Railway. This is a large freight transfer house, located at Gibson, just out of Hammond, where the Belt Railway transfers practically all incoming and outgoing freight between Indiana Harbor and all parts of the United States. I am informed by a checker, who is a close friend of mine, that transfer of freight has fallen about 35 per cent.

The decline in steel shipment is exceptionally large. A car which formerly carried from three to five orders now contains as many as 20 orders, indicating that producers of steel products are operating on small orders. As small orders are usually placed for future delivery, it would appear that advance bookings are small indeed. While considerable steel is being moved, the outlook for the future is bad.

In the building trades there is still plenty of work, but here, too, the prospect for the future is not encouraging. The local building boom has been entirely a question of putting up rental residences and small city homes (on the partial payment plan) to take care of the great number of workers from southern and central Illinois and other parts of Indiana who have flocked to Lake county. Owing to the extreme scarcity of dwellings, many of these men were literally forced to build a home on the payment plan or stay on the streets. With the collapse of the steel and equipment industries, it is probable that the bottom will fall out of the building boom.

SOUTH CHICAGO DISTRICTS FEEL BUSINESS LAPSE

Unemployment Grows In Steel Towns

By J. RAMIREZ.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., May 22.—Conditions here have changed materially since last year. No longer do carloads of negroes and Mexicans swarm into the town with every train. The brief, shabby "prosperity" which Gary knew, is at an end. Unemployment is the big issue of the moment.

A few weeks ago, the United States Steel Corporation, which owns Gary body and soul, and dominates the lives of many thousands of workers here, began to curtail operations because no new orders were being booked. At present, the company's plants are working at less than 60 per cent of capacity and the situation of the 12,000 workers is becoming worse every day.

Open Hearth On Part Time.

The Open Hearth section, employing some 2,000 men, is working only four days a week. The "Merchant's Mills" including the biggest steel rod plant manufacturing finished steel products, is on a three-day schedule. This effects about 6,000 workers.

In the sheet and tin mills, only four mills out of 24 are running. The Plate Mill is almost entirely shut down. Both the electric shop and the big machine shop laid off one-third of their working force Monday.

On all sides one hears talk of a wage cut. Nothing definite has been announced along this line, but the various straw bosses are hinting that the company will take advantage of the severe depression to force down the wages of the workers to as low a level as possible.

Canadian Miners Evicted.

CALGARY, Can., May 22.—Evictions of coal miners in the Edmonton field, where the union is fighting a wage cut are setting public opinion against the Western Canada Coal Operators Assn. The co-operators claim that the price of fuel oil has injured the Canadian coal market. The strike includes camps in Alberta and eastern British Columbia, organized as District 18, U. M. W. A.

MINER'S HAIL 6-HOUR DAY

(Continued From Page 1.)

powerless to lead us in this difficulty. Instead they dwell on past accomplishments, and tell us how much better off we are than we were years ago when farms, but we find the farmers are bankrupt and they are being told to go into the mines. Some of the miners are going to the farm, but the only farm they go to is the poor farm.

Nationalization and Six Hours.

"The only immediate solution of the problem of our industry is the nationalization of the mines, the establishment of the six-hour day, and the demand that the industry be competitive to take care of its employes, and the organization of the non-union coal fields."

In defending the report of the committee on officers' reports, President Farrington pessimistically stated that the six-hour day is not a solution of the problem. Farrington said, "It is popular to talk of a shorter work day. It tickles the ears but it is not possible at this time."

Talks For Operators.

Farrington showed his consideration for the coal operators by saying that "It would be impossible for the Illinois mine operators to go on a six-hour day and compete with the non-union coal fields. The non-union fields are working ten hours a day and for long periods of time under the central competitive fields would have to close down if they had to accept a six-hour day. The six-hour day is not a solution to our problem."

Some of the delegates pointed out to the DAILY WORKER reporter that if the miners had taken Farrington's view in the past, it would have been impossible to secure the eight-hour day, as they secured it under the same circumstances as now prevail in the fight for the six-hour day.

That "Non-Union" Excuse.

"In favor of a shorter work day to succeed we would have to have all or the major portion of the miners on a shorter work day basis, and the non-union fields must be organized," Farrington said.

"An aggressive bunch of mine officials! They tell the miners they can't have a six-hour day until the non-union fields are organized, and then they say, as Lewis, Green and Murray said, that it is impossible to organize the non-union fields. Every demand that means something to the miners is, 'impossible at this time.'"

The report of the committee on officers' report with regard to the wage scale was adopted.

In the discussion of the section of Farrington's report, devoted to the Illinois Miners. Delegate Pritchard of Herrin accused the Illinois Miner of doing Ku and Williamson county an injustice by accusing the Conservative Party in that place of being a Ku Klux Klan Party. He, Pritchard, proudly admitted he is a member of the Klan. He stated the Ku Klux Klan has 'made Herrin the cleanest town in the county and "If I lived in Peoria I would clean this town up too."

DAILY WORKER DEFENDED.

Delegate Miller from Panama suggested that now that the Illinois Miner had been attacked, every paper at the press table had been accused of lieing and he suggested that the DAILY WORKER reporter be brot back and re-seated at the press table.

Upon request of Vice-President Fishwick, who took the chair during the action on Farrington's report, Pritchard withdrew his remarks from the minutes of the convention. Fishwick gave as his reason that "I do not want to bring on the floor of this convention such controversial matters as that mentioned by Delegate Pritchard. We do not want to discuss whether one faction in Herrin is right and another wrong."

In plain words Fishwick's request was an admission that the officers of District 12 are afraid of offending the same circumstances as now prevail in Ku Klux Klan.

MINERS FIGHT FARRINGTON POLICIES

(Continued From Page 1.)

the Kentucky fields unorganized.

Farrington stated that at present there was no demand for coal either from non-union or union fields and when the demand came, the miners could sell cheapest would get the market. He assured the delegates that they would fight against any reduction of wages or lowering of the standard of living. He stated that West Virginia, "one of the fields we have to compete with," had mined 30 million tons more of coal than Illinois with approximately the same number of miners.

Draws Dismal Picture.

Farrington expressed the hope that some day the workers would wake up and close their ranks. He repeated that the agreement was there and had to be lived up to and that he would only reiterate that. He drew a dismal and hopeless picture.

Many delegates showed the inability of the convention to cope, in the mining industry, pointed out the terrific waste and said that the contract forced the miners to work in unsafe mines. Delegates seemed saturated with the pessimism of Farrington and could not see how class action would materially help them now. The picture drawn by Carry and others seem far away to them.

Not one delegate supported this part of the report altho they accepted it as the inevitable.

In the discussion on the appointive power a hot fight began. The committee on the officers' report recommended the retaining of the appointive power of the president of the district, altho over 70 resolutions had been introduced for the doing away with this tyrannical usage.

Committee Member Rebels.

The surprise of the convention came when Matt Pickford, a member of the committee on officers' report, opposed the committee's report. He did not send in a minority report but spoke from the floor.

"Men sell their souls to the appointive power," cried Pickford. "Its power is unlimited. Thru this appointive power the International has taken everything away from us."

Pickford claimed that he was one of the pioneers in the building of the organization and that for the interests of the union organization the appointive power should be abolished.

Delegate Corbishley, of Zeigler, stated that Farrington had no right to ask delegates to disregard their instructions. He said that he came there instructed to oppose the appointive power and that his local of 1,100 members had discussed the matter thoroly, as had every other local in the district. He maintained that District 12 has 12,000 members had a right to tell him how to vote on this or any other question.

Corbishley pointed out cases of grievances which the Tri committee and sub-district officials had taken and said they were lost because of some appointee. He showed that at the last election for the district president and the executive board, he had been elected along with two other members at Teller. He said that on the day of the election he was subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury at Benton.

Corbishley called up the judge and told him that he had an important union function to perform and wanted to be excused. The judge told him that if he did not come, the judge would send for him. When Corbishley went, he told the convention, he found out that the grand jury was not to meet and the judge laughed at him, saying:

Tried to Steal Election.

"You must be against Farrington. He wants you out of town."

Corbishley attributed this action to appointees and charged them with being part of the Farrington political machine.

Delegate Tony Schragel of Johnston City, showed that appointees had tried to steal the election for Farrington. He said that he caught them stealing 65 votes cast for Hindmarsh out of 160 votes and giving them to Farrington. These men were fined by the local and not allowed to hold office for three years. They appealed their case to the district executive board, and one of its members heard the evidence which plainly showed their guilt but he found them "not guilty" and let them be restored to full membership.

Vice-president Fishwick says that this issue of the abolition of the appointive power is the paramount issue of the convention.

Manufacturers' Head Attacks Child Labor And Rail Bills

NEW YORK, May 22.—The closed shop, and child labor legislation aroused the ire of John Edgerton, president of the National Manufacturer's Association. In a speech before that body, which is meeting here in convention, he denounced every form of progress as the work of "reds."

The Howell-Barkley bill, which would abolish the railroad labor board was also denounced. Americanism of the 100 per cent variety and the G. O. P. were the only things that didn't get Edgerton's goat.

Mellon Urges Cal To Swing Veto Ax On Taxation Bill

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon will recommend to President Coolidge that he veto the tax bill, it was said on his behalf at the treasury department today.

The bill as it stands, is highly unsatisfactory to Mellon, and his opinion is that it will have a depressing rather than stimulating effect on business in general, it was said.

Magazine for Blind Children.

LONDON, May 22.—A Braille magazine for blind children has just been started here. It is called the "School Magazine" and reports itself as the first magazine with Braille raised letters for the blind little readers. Essays, poetry, humor and a competition page are included in the new publication.

STRIKING GIRLS APPEAL FOELL'S LAST SENTENCE

Judge Gets Tough To Garment Workers

Three striking garment workers were sentenced to pay fines of $250 each and serve 60 days in the county jail yesterday by Judge Foell. The judge in passing sentence pulled the ancient gag, "If you don't like this country why don't you leave?" He did not give the girls a chance to tell him that a garment workers' wage do not permit of travel. After asking why the girls didn't leave the country he asked if they were citizens. They all said they were.

Bosses Don't Tell Them to Go.

"Our bosses never asked us why we don't leave this country," one of the girls said after court. "They are willing to have us work for them if they can dictate the wages and conditions. When you ask for American wages and conditions then you are asked why you don't leave."

The girls fined and sentenced were Kate Miller, Athena Gaza and Eleanor Sadlowska. They were all released on bonds pending the decision on the appeals that will be made on their cases.

In Judge Sullivan's court Meyer Barkan was tried for contempt. The judge reserved decision in his case. Barkan was charged with having directed the strikers to go to the picket line.

Rat-faced Stool Pigeon.

The chief witness against him was a little rat-faced stool pigeon named Dave Cohn. Cohn worked for the firm of Applebaum and Stern during the strike and apparently in slack times went around to the strike headquarters, at 180 W. Washington street, to spy on the strikers. He said that when he went to the Washington street headquarters he heard Barkan give direction to strikers on how and where to picket. On the stand Barkan denied this, saying that he knew the strikers had brains enough to know the necessity of picketing and where to picket.

On cross-examination by Peter Sissman, Cohn was asked if he considered himself a member of the union. Cohn said he didn't know. Then Sissman asked him if he thot he was scabbing. Sullivan rushed to the assistance of Cohn by objecting to Sissman's use of the word "scab."

Legal Gents Can't See "Scab."

Sissman said that he was trying to get at the state of mind of the witness and not trying to inimidate him. He said that the word "scab" was well recognized and good English. Sullivan said that it was not recognized as good English among "legal gentlemen."

After Cohn left the stand, Pat Moran was called. He said that he had seen Barkan busy among the girls who were in court in the corridors of the court. He said that Barkan was instructing them on how to testify. He also said that Barkan had given Peter Sissman's son money to pay the fines of strikers who had been fined in Judge Foell's court.

Under cross examination, Moran admitted that he had not heard what Barkan had told the girls he had been talking to. "In other words, you don't know what he was doing. You don't know if he was instructing them," he was asked. Moran had to admit that this was true.

When Barkan took the stand he said that he had not given young Sissman the money with which to pay the fines. He also denied that he had instructed the girls how to testify.

Lying Skunk Moran.

When court had adjourned for noon recess, Moran had the gall to go up to Barkan and try to tell him that he had lied on the stand. Barkan refused to talk with him.

Later, when young Sissman was in Judge Foell's court waiting to have the three girls who were sentenced, released, Moran came up to him and started to talk to him about the money Barkan had given him. Sissman told him that he was a liar and a damned liar at that. Moran grabbed at Sissman's glasses and tried to take a rap at him. Sissman countered with a push that made Moran realize he had picked on the wrong man. Moran walked out muttering to himself.

Moran's activities around the court since the injunction hearings began have been to try to make friends with strikers and then lead them into making statements that he could use against them when their cases were heard. He has tried to appear very pleasant and more or less in sympathy with the strikers, but all of them have managed to smell the skunk in him.

The cases of the other strikers who were not heard, will come up today.

East Side New York Grows Hairy While 2000 Barbers Strike

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 22.—Most of the barber shops on the East Side in New York City are closed because of 2000 barbers. The men, who have been getting $30 a week or less, are demanding $35 with 30 per cent of receipts over $45 a week. They want the extra hour on Saturdays—8 a. m. to 9 p. m.—eliminated. The union, Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America, local 752, represents the men in the negotiations.

EUROPEAN COMMUNISTS REJECT DAWES REPORT IN CONVENTION

BERLIN, May 22.—The sharp difference that separates the two great factions in the German working class movement from each other finds expression in the attitude toward the Dawes reparations report.

"The Communists held a convention of delegates from France, Germany, Italy and Belgium, in Berlin, at which it was unanimously agreed that the Dawes report and its recommendations are unacceptable from a Communist point of view and even worse than the treaty of Versailles. The Communists will oppose acceptance.

The Socialists, on the other hand, have taken the lead among the German political parties in the agitation for acceptance. The Socialists state that they are not unmindful of the heavy loads the plan lays upon the German workers, but they welcome it as a positive way out of the present impasse. They take comfort in the fact that France is struggling against its acceptance, while their Socialist comrade, Ramsay MacDonald, over in England is in favor of it.

CALL MILWAUKEE LABOR TO ELECT F.-L. DELEGATES

Meet June 5; Support St. Paul Convention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 22.—The labor movement of this city has been invited to join in a conference on June 5th, at 8 p. m., Freie Gemeinde Hall, for the election of a delegate to the St. Paul convention, June 17th, of the national Farmer-Labor party.

The Madison conference for progressive political action demonstrated the futility of the proposed Cleveland convention on July 4th, according to the workers who have issued the call for Milwaukee labor men and women to join hands June 5th.

The call is signed by C. T. Donovan, secretary of the "Provisional Committee," member Cigarmakers Union, Local No. 26; Earl Sovenson, Local No. 15, International Union of Elevator Constructors; Robert Sprague, Building Laborers' Union, World War Veterans; Henry Kaplan, Workmen's Circle, No. 166; Chas. Kuzdas, Painters' Union; Sam Papovich, International Association of Machinists, Local No. 66; John Schlitt, Carpenters' Union, Local No. 1053.

Philadelphia Acts May 27 For St. Paul Farm-Labor Meeting

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 22.—The Farmer-Labor Party Conference called for May 27 in Machinists Temple is expected to be a big success. Five local unions are represented on the arrangement committee. In addition delegates to the conference were so far elected by Machinists Local No. 159 and by District Council No. 21 of Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators.

Several branches of the Workmen's Circle of this city held a conference, and after a long discussion elected S. Glusman as delegate to the St. Paul Convention. A committee of nine was elected to secure the necessary funds for the delegate's expenses. Nine branches, with a membership of over 1,000, were represented. Several more branches are expected to join and help finance the trip of the delegate.

More than 500 copies of the call were mailed to the various labor organizations of this city.

New York Taxi Union Wins Recognition And New Wage Increases

NEW YORK, May 22.—Victory on the industrial and legal front has been won by the union in the New York taxi war. Union recognition, 40 per cent of receipts for day men and 35 per cent for night drivers with half the receipts above $90 a week, are terms of the new contract with the Mogul Checker Cab Corp., which runs until Nov. 1.

Fleet owners of Mogul have withdrawn charges of extortion against officials of the union, the Brotherhood of Taxi Chauffeurs of Greater New York, an independent organization. At the same time the judge exonerated the men.

Tho the contract covers only Mogul Checker employes, about 4,000, the union claims that about 600 of its members working for the Premier and Luxor companies are receiving the union scale following the strike. The American Yellow concern, which has the patronage of the city administration and the police, continues to pay its drivers 33 1-3 per cent.

Sick Workers Lose Millions, Commons Tells Officials

American workers lose $750,000 a year for sickness, asserted John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, at the convention of the Government Officials Association in the Hotel Congress yesterday.

Andrews said that $200,000,000 of this sum could be saved by extending workmen's compensation laws to make them cover occupational diseases. Accident compensation has tended to prevent accidents, said Andrews, by the introduction of safety devices, and disease compensation would spread hygiene measures in industry.

RAILROAD LOBBYISTS USE CODE AND UNDERGROUND TACTICS TO KILL THE HOWELL-BARKLEY LABOR BILL

By LAURENCE TODD
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Passage of the Howell-Barkley railroad labor bill was assured, and the most daring tactics to obstruct and cheat legislation known in the House in many years were doomed to failure, when the first rollcall in the second discussion of that measure on the floor of the House resulted in 203 in favor, 180 against.

This vote showed that two weeks of nationwide intrigue, wire-pulling and lavish expenditure of money openly and in secret by the railroad companies and the anti-labor forces of big business had not succeeded in driving a majority of the representatives to commit political suicide. The House voted to go into committee of the whole for the formal debate on the bill and amendments.

Johnson of South Dakota made the first tricky move in opposition, by raising a parliamentary question and permitting the railroad crowd to consume half an hour in a quorum call. Then Longworth and Sanders of Indiana—the same Sanders whom certain officers of the United Mine Workers have endorsed for the federal judgeship at Indianapolis—began new obstruction. When the House voted to take up the bill in committee of the whole, this pair loudly announced that there could be no agreement as to division of the time of debate. The meanness of their attitude was so evident, however, that Longworth presently yielded, and the debate began.

Winslow, chairman of the interstate commerce committee, opened with a general denunciation of the bill and of the methods used by organized labor to call to the attention of the country the votes cast by the individual members of the House, on May 5th, for or against the cause of the railroad workers. Reading a letter which was issued by the federated shop crafts on the Pennsylvania lines—the strikers who have been out for two years because the Railroad Labor Board betrayed them—Winslow bellowed the opinion that "That letter means 'Hands up!' That's all."

Representative Nelson of Wisconsin, chairman of the progressive group, took the floor immediately after Winslow, and presented documentary proof that while the labor elements have openly and sincerely been pleading with Congress to pass this remedial bill, the railroad companies have been using underground influences and secret plotters to coerce Congress to save the rail magnates once more at the expense of the workers.

More Fall Fruit.

He offered first, in code, a telegram sent by M. L. Countryman, general counsel for the Great Northern railway, on April 23, to H. E. Judge at Sioux Falls, S. Dak.: "House bill introduced by Barkley abolishes labor board and puts national labor unions in very powerful position as against railroads. Under new rules, bill has been called out of committee for consideration by House and comes up on or about May 5th. Please confer with other railroad counsel in your state and see whether thru cooly plaster and mattings in your stroll abide by leach craft cars drunk time rebuke chide. . . . At conference of railroad counsel today all agreed if any useful results are possible they will be obtained thru remit stoles thinly by sex flich."

A week later, April 30, the Sioux Falls Press reported that Mr. Judge had addressed the local Traffic Bureau on the previous day, denouncing the Barkley bill, and charging that it would add $1,000,000 a year to the taxpayers' burden. Resolutions were unanimously adopted to telegraph the South Dakota congressmen, urging them to work and vote against the measure. Individual members of the bureau were likewise pledged to send telegrams to Washington. On May 5th, all three South Dakota members voted with the railroads, and one of them, Royal Johnson, opened the fight with a filibuster game.

Nelson offered in evidence a circular issued to all local surgeons of the Santa Fe system, by W. P. Waggener, general attorney for the road, dated March 7th, notifying them 'to proceed at once and secure letters from business men, farmers and others, directed to the congressmen from your districts," opposing the Barkley measure. A list of suggestions for the text of these protest letters was included, with a promise to refund necessary canvassing expenses.

Then there was the telegram sent May 6th by A. H. Mulliken, chairman of the legislative committee, Railway Business Association (which is the combine of railway supply companies that "milked" the railroads of vast sums in inflated prices on contract work), to the head of their membership committee, saying that 100 new member firms must be enrolled at once, to impress Congress with the opposition of business to this bill. "In House or Senate or White House," he said, "this bill must be beaten if possible."

California Cattle Men Profit By Hoof And Mouth Hysteria

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 22.—No state in the union surpasses California in silliness whenever hysteria of one kind or another is on. At present tourists have to have camping outfits fumigated, must walk over medicated sawdust, and drive their cars thru medicated slop; very much as they had to keep a piece of cheesecloth tied over their nose during the flu epidemic. Back of these things there is the psychology of officialdom rampant and back of this there is a more or less carefully concealed graft.

Whatever the origin of the epidemic, it is well known in Los Angeles that it is being used by the big cattlemen to get rid of stock which they cannot afford to carry over the dry season and to kill off their competitors, the independent cattle men. Beyond question, the public authorities are paying for a lot of cattle ruthlessly sacrificed to the scare and the cattle monopoly in California suggests large possibilities in the use of such a scare for the benefit of certain well-known monopolists.

Idea of Hearing Old Story Makes "Dennie" Real Sore at Strikers

Smiling faces make "Dennie" Sullivan sore. Yesterday when fifty girl garment strikers faced him in their usual smiling good humored way he looked fierce and put their cases over till today. Quite apparently he doesn't relish the prospect of hearing the same witnesses for the garment bosses tell the same story he has heard scores of times.

The girls were walking on the streets and the poor judge must sit and listen to a half dozen witnesses say that over and over again fifty times. Yesterday's postponement of the contempt hearings was about the tenth postponement of their cases and the prospects are that the hearing will be set over again today.

Foell's Feet Also Cold.

Judge Foell, altho not faced with as hard a job as Sullivan, was no more willing to go thru with it.

He set the cases of the two girls who came before him yesterday to be heard Friday with the prospect that he would then delay the hearings further.

Cops Seize Opportunity.

Bernice Nawrocki, a striker, was arraigned in S. Clark street police court yesterday to answer to disorderly conduct because she talked to a scab who was on her way home. The coppers, who are still doing strike duty and having a soft time of it, seized the opportunity to make an arrest. For weeks now they have not had the chance to do anything against the strikers and for their friends the bosses and they were glad to see opportunity walking down the street. Bernice took a jury trial.

New York Dress Bosses Break From Peace Talk With Union; Strike Sure

NEW YORK, May 22.—Negotiations between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' officials and the Cloak Suit and Dress Manufacturers' association were broken off here yesterday.

Sigman, president of the I. L. G. W. U. has set all machinery for calling and handling a strike June 1st, in motion. The strike will involve 60,000 workers. The bosses refused to debate the demands of the union for a raise in wages and the forty-hour week, guaranteed employment periods and the use of the union label and unemployment insurance.

The union is still in negotiation with bosses not represented by the association. The association bosses are the biggest in the city manufacturing the garments from start to finish in their own shops without the aid of contractors.

The recent convention of the I. L. G. W. U. in Boston authorized the calling of a strike in New York and Philadelphia.

Attention Daily Worker Agents!

A meeting of all Daily Worker Agents will be held this Saturday, May the 24th, at the Daily Worker office, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., 3 p. m.

Matters to be taken up:

(1) Soliciting subs.
(2) Sale of Dailies at shops, etc.
(3) Securing of renewals.

All Branch Agents must attend this meeting and officers of branches which have not yet elected their agents should come to the meeting themselves or see to it that their branch is duly represented.

WAR LORD BURNT CITY THRICE IN AERIAL LECTURE

Audience Howled For More Gore

By C. A. MOSELY.
Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

In the opinion of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association as voiced by C. A. Livingston, assistant to the president, there will be another war. He spoke in the La Salle Hotel to the National Aeronautic Association. "We have," he added, "some pacifists here in Cook county, but of course there will be war." The peace school of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is in session here.

The chief speaker of the aerial militarists was Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam. The admiral was pessimistic of getting adequate preparedness for the next war out of a pacifist congress. He hopes to build up a large fleet of commercial aircraft, which can be mobilized when needed for defense.

The admiral's talk was illustrated by several reels of motion pictures, in which commercial uses of aircraft were alternated with Barling bombers, dropping of bombs and torpedoes, and spreading of poison gases. The admiral's pictures showed the metropolis successively destroyed three times by explosion, flame, and poison gas, reminding one of the verdict of the coroner's jury, that the deceased came to death by a blow on board ship, was thrown overboard and washed ashore and froze to death.

Admitting the squandering of vast sums on airplanes which never reached France (he put the figure at $300,000,000, cutting the actual amount in half), Fullam laid the blame on the people who had prevented preparedness, evidently believing that it was too much to expect honesty of profiteers during national danger.

"Every red-blooded American," he said, "should wish to see America supreme in the air." His sentiments were shared by an audience composed mostly of young men,—a few aviators, many textbook flyers, and beardless youths with aspirations to be lords of the air.

No one suggested resolutions indorsing the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. And by some oversight the national anthem was not heard. The aeronautic association sells life membership at $500.

Congress Considers Farm Relief Bills Before Adjourning

WASHINGTON, May 22. — Congressional leaders today saw but one obstacle to adjournment on June 7, and that was enactment of a farm relief measure satisfactory to middle western progressives.

Confident that the tax bill as revised by the conferees, will be signed by the president, the dictators of policy of all factions agreed to disregard the clamor for other legislation and get away for the summer. Progressives will aid in this move by dropping their fight for repeal of the rate-making section of the present rail-road law.

The demands of the Ford Muscle Shoals group; the world court group's announced intention of forcing a vote upon that issue; and declarations by numerous senators that they intend to call up their special bills, are disregarded by various group leaders in their plans to adjourn.

OLE HANSON, RED-BAITER, REAL ESTATE SHARK, IS NOW A HORSE THIEF

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 22.—Every radical from the Mexican border to Seattle was laughing his head off today, after reading in the papers the cheering news that Ole Hanson, the grafting real estate shark and patriotic faker was at last arrested for horse stealing. He was released on $1,000 bonds.

Unfortunately, the old California law, making horse stealing punishable by death, was changed so that Ole may get away with his life and perhaps, without any punishment, as all the capitalists and panhandling patriotic societies will be back of him.

Ole distinguished himself after the big Seattle strike in 1919, by claiming to have blocked the movement to establish a Soviet Republic in the United States. He toured the country under the auspices of Rotary Clubs and Chambers of Commerce and made violent attacks on the radicals for their indifference to the laws governing the rights of property, but after he was found guilty of selling mountain peaks instead of fertile valleys to poor workingmen, his stocks fell considerably and he was driven out of Seattle to the orange groves of California where half a dozen suckers arrive every minute. Ole was out to catch them.

The role of horse thief may be his last turn on the public stage before he dons the striped uniform.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

THE POWER COLUMN

LAST WEEK OF DRIVE PROVING GRUELLING CONTEST FOR LEADERSHIP

Toledo, after Brilliant Showing Gains Undisputed Hold At the Top.

Only three short weeks remain to the first big subscription drive and any one of a score of cities has more than a fighting chance to be at the head of the column before the last bell rings. DAILY WORKER boosters are finding this campaign tremendously more exciting and interesting than any they have ever before entered into. Their interest is evidenced by their strenuous activity and is recorded twice each week in the Honor Roll for those who read THE DAILY WORKER to become acquainted with those who are making the paper a success.

Toledo Gains Well Earned Honors.

There is one city, or more exactly one group of militants who deserve more than passing mention. A small group, captained by Comrade A. W. Harvitt has put Toledo on the map as far as the labor movement is concerned. To be sure these young militants have been mentioned before in this column, but their achievements can well be noted again so that others may have a mark to strive for. With no left wing movement of any size in Toledo on January 13 when THE DAILY WORKER was born, with practically no readers of any radical journal, in a few short months these hustlers have been able to secure hundreds of readers for THE DAILY WORKER. There is much to be expected from Toledo in the future not only for THE DAILY WORKER but for every activity in the revolutionary movement.

Toledo has worked hard and consistently and it is no wonder that it has at last gained the envious position from which it can look downward at the rest of the country.

Others Are Coming!

South Bend, Ind. another little city of which little or nothing has been heard has also covered itself with glory. The comrades there claim they have no intentions of remaining at even figures and expect to reach at least the 150 per cent mark before June 15th. Pittsburgh, Pa. and Kansas City, Mo., are still among the climbers and the comers, the former threatening to give Toledo a run for a banner and the latter still making its claim for cities with less than 100 quotas. Miles City is still waiting at the brink. Portland, Ore. another bright spot in the far west is also slowly but surely pulling up. Warren, Ohio gained another notch but seems to be waiting a while for the pack to pull up before taking another spurt.

There is Still Time for the Rest.

Three weeks!! That is not a very long time, but Elinor Glyn made lots of things happen within its span. If a word slinger can do it, there ought to be a few thousand militants who deal with deeds instead of words who can do as well or better. There is still time for every city on the list to wipe off some of the low figures and replace them with more respectable ones. There is still time for the rest. Let each militant make it his personal business to use each day for the benefit of THE DAILY WORKER and the working class, for his own honor and that of the labor movement of his city.

TOLEDO, O.	125	140	162	129.6
AMBRIDGE, PA.	15	17	19	126.2.3
SUPERIOR, WIS.	50	55	63	126
REVERE, MASS.	15	10	15	100
SO. BEND, IND.	25	23	25	100
PORTLAND, ORE.	30	27	28	93.1.3
MILES CITY, Mont.	25	23	23	92
WARREN, O.	50	44	45	90
PITTSBURGH, PA.	150	117	131	88.8
KANSAS CITY, MO.	50	37	47	84
W. CONCORD, N. H.	15	11	12	80
TURTLE CREEK, PA.	25	18	20	80
DENVER, COLO.	25	19	19	78
OAKLAND, CALIF.	30	23	23	76.2.3
DULUTH, MINN.	50	38	38	76
NEWARK, N. J.	25	17	19	76
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.	25	18	18	72
BROOKLYN, N. Y.	200	134	145	72.5
CANONSBURG, PA.	30	16	20	66.2.3
McKEESPORT, PA.	30	13	14	66.2.3
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	200	122	125	62.5
MONESSEN, PA.	15	9	9	60
ROCHESTER, N. Y.	50	25	28	56
WORCESTER, MASS.	75	41	41	54.2.3
READING, PA.	15	8	8	53.1.3
ERIE, PA.	15	8	8	53.1.3
NEW YORK CITY	500	235	265	53
PROVIDENCE, R. I.	25	13	13	52
NEFFS, O.	25	12	12	48
GALLOWAY, W. VA.	25	11	11	44
CLEVELAND, O.	250	100	110	44
YOUNGSTOWN, O.	30	11	12	40
CHRISTOPHER, ILL.	25	8	10	40
MILWAUKEE, WIS.	100	33	36	36
SEATTLE, WASH.	50	15	18	36
ELIZABETH, N. J.	15	5	5	33.1.3
MARSHFIELD, ORE.	15	5	5	33.1.3
BALTIMORE, MD.	30	7	10	33.1.3
BOSTON, MASS.	200	51	66	33
HAMMOND, IND.	25	8	8	32
DETROIT, MICH.	400	114	127	31.3.4
CHICAGO, ILL.	1000	270	292	29.2
ASTORIA, L. I., N. Y.	25	7	7	28
JOHNSTON CITY, ILL.	25	7	7	28
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.	25	7	7	28
PATERSON, N. J.	25	7	7	28
W. FRANKFORT, ILL.	15	4	4	26.2.3
MENANGA, WIS.	15	4	4	26
LOS ANGELES, CAL.	100	24	25	25
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	200	48	49	24.5
ELY, MINN.	25	6	6	24
ST. LOUIS, MO.	125	26	30	24
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.	100	18	21	21
BESSEMER, PA.	15	3	3	20
CINCINNATI, O.	25	5	5	20
CANTON, O.	50	9	9	18
BUFFALO, N. Y.	150	21	25	16.2.3
ST. PAUL, MINN.	100	13	15	15
DAISYTOWN, PA.	15	2	2	13.2.3
ST. BERNARDINO, CALIF.	15	2	2	12.2.3
WAUKEGAN, ILL.	15	5	5	10
ZEIGLER, ILL	75	8	8	10.2.3

NEW YORK CITY:—S. A. Polloki, Otis Exner 1, P. Rosenber 1, J. Amis, 1, Nina Presman 1, M. Weiner 2, Geo. Ticitler 1, Jos. Brahdy 1.

CHICAGO, ILL.:—C. Lieberman 2, W. Joffe 1, G. Christopherson 2, H. P. Clausen 1, Gus Barilett 1, G. Kovacs 1, J. Jurinics 7, M. Bull 3.

ST. PAUL, MINN.:—F. Ralic 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.:—Jas. H. Dolsen 1.

DETROIT, MICH.:—H. W. Mikko 1, W. Mollenhauer 6.

PITTSBURGH, PA.:—L. Rosenthal 10, A. Nenonen 2.

SEATTLE, WASH.:—J. M. Boan 1, Marius Hamsen 2.

PORTLAND, ORE.:—J. H. Shovec 1.

BUFFALO, N. Y.:—C. Johnson 2.

ST. LOUIS, MO.:—C. Gensberg 1, Pete Buneta 1.

TOLEDO, OHIO:—A. W. Harvit, 5; Stepphenson, 3; G. Amadon, 3; W. Harris, 2; D. Fremere, 2; H. P. Brucken, 3; G. Vossborg, 2; J. Willnecker, 1.

W. CONCORD, N. H.:—R. Bjorkbacka, 1.

BALTIMORE, MD.:—P. Caplam, 3.

CHRISTOPHER, ILL.: S. Zivoder, 2.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.:—A. Cornblatt, 1.

AKRON, OHIO:—D. Hajnal, 1.

NEWARK, N. J.:—R. Holtzman, 1.

PORTSMOUTH, PA.:—D. Scheletz, 2.

NANTICOKE, PA.:—Bfl ZALISHAS, 3.

SHINNSTON, W. VA.:—Rocko Ansulov, 1.

IRWIN, PA.:—Jos. Crobok, 1.

CANNONSBURG, PA.:—John Lalvala, 1.

CLEVELAND, OHIO:—Wm. Davy, 2; Urno Wirta, 2; J. Rancken, 2.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.:—Jos. Pinter, 1.

TWILIGHT, S. D.:—J. H. Karen, 1.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.:—C. J. Carlson, 1.

BOSTON, MASS.:—P. Kaminsky, 2; R. Zelms, 1.

McKEES ROCKS, PA.:—Aug. Bartsch, 1.

HARTFORD, CONN.:—Jacob Rosenblatt, 2.

WARREN, OHIO:—J. Hramilovch, 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C.:—S. R. Pearlman, 2.

JACOBSON, MINN.:—P. M. Lundin, 1.

MADISON, ILL.:—Geo. Sodoroff, 1.

COUNCIL BLUFF, IOWA:—A. P. Kramer, 1.

KANSAS CITY, MO.:—A. D. Burhler, 3; Geo. Meyer, 2; E. Massey, 2; N. Sorensen, 1.

VIRGINIA, MINN.:—H. V. Nurmis, 1.

SUPERIOR, WIS.:—J. Poin, 2; Tyomies Society, 5.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.:—Wm. Schubert, 2.

CAMDEN, N. J.:—J. Spolarck, 1.

ASHTABULA, OHIO:—A. Korpi, 1.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.:—Fred Helm, 2.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.:—John Turnquist, 2.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.:—I. Isaacs, 1.

MINOT, N. D.:—W. A. Beardsley, 5.

MEADOWLANDS, PA.:—M. Loncar, 1.

YONKERS, N. Y.:—B. F. Johnson, 1.

COMERSET, COLO.:—Fr. Ercul, 1.

LIVINGSTON, ILL.:—W. Hoffman, 1.

LIBERTY CENTER, OHIO:—D. Lertner, 1.

HOUSTON, PA.:—L. Dusie, 1.

SUNCOOK, N. H.:—Oscar Ohlson, 4.

ROCHESTER, MINN.:—Geo. F. Partridge, 5.

CAPE BRETON, CAN.:—Jas. Nearing, 1.

DOWELL, ILL.:—P. Allen, 1.

SCOTIA, N. Y.:—A. Granville, 1.

CHESTER, MASS.:—Geo. J. C. Lindale, 1.

SCHENECTADAY, N. Y.:—W. Nummi, 1.

INWOOD, L. I., N. Y.:—Emil Purstinen, 1.

GARDNER, MASS.:—A. Koski, 1.

LA CROSSE, WIS.:—John Shiftar, 1.

SPRINGDALE, PA.:—W. Skrtich, 1.

MANCHESTER, WASH.:—H. Daniels, 5.

DORCHESTER, WASH.:—F. Altshuler, 1.

AMBBRIDGE, PA.:—Geo. Malch, 2.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO:—Wallace Metcalf, 1.

CLE ELUM, WASH.:—John Lekse, 1.

GREAT FALLS, MONT.:—C. Jensen, 3.

TURTLE CREEK, PA.:—Joseph Raynovic, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.:—Thos. J. Davis, 1; Abe Shapin, 1.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.:—B. Vodneff, 1.

ELMWOOD, PA.:—J. Buckett, 1.

McKEESPORT, PA.:—Wm. Mikades, 1.

Nightingale Sings for Radio.

LONDON, May 22.—The sweet song of a nightingale was broadcast over the radio last night, enabling many people who had never heard the bird to listen to its song. The birds were tempted to sing at the right moment by the soft notes of a cello played by a musician in Surrey wood. A microphone and amplifier were used to transmit the song to the London broadcasting station.

Joe Rasky is converted to the gasoline engine. While Joe was giving his two horses a rest, police arrived and discovered many barrels of beer in his truck.

SENATOR NORRIS OFFERS PRIMARY DUEL TO G. O. P.

Would Race Old Guard In Special Vote

By LAURENCE TODD.
Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Senator Norris of Nebraska, renominated by an overwhelming majority in the recent primary in his state, in the face of a violent and vituperative campaign, made against him by the Coolidge-Daugherty-Lockwood organization of the old guard, has challenged them to a political duel. He has replied to a demand made by the reactionary Republican organization chiefs in Nebraska, that he get off the ticket, by offering to enter a recall primary with every candidate and every member of the state committee who is seeking his withdrawal. Norris' name alone will go on the primary recall ballot. If he loses, he will resign; if he wins, all of his enemies will resign. He does not anticipate that they will take up the challenge.

Shows Up "Cal."

This act on the part of Norris throws into high relief the critical situation which the Republican party has reached, due to Coolidge's ceaseless warfare against the progressive elements within the party. In every quarter of the country his emissaries and job-holders are controlling conventions or conferences which ignore or attack the progressive and semi-progressive members of the House and Senate, while adopting resolutions endorsing the hard-boiled who surround the White House. Endorsement of Denby and denunciation of Couzens in Michigan is a fair sample of this war of extermination which Coolidge is waging. In Iowa it is an almost hysterical feud against Senator Brookhart; in Nebraska Norris is its target. Bankers, railroad attorneys, chambers of commerce, reserve officers of the army, all of the special privileged groups that join in mobbing labor radicals and political heretics, are enlisted just now in "purging" the Republican ranks of the men who have repudiated Taft, Hughes, Harding, Coolidge, Fall, Denby, Daugherty and their associates.

Norris specified that the primary be held 30 days after the adjournment of Congress, since he would not return home until his work here was done.

At the same time he presented to the Senate a 20-page list of business firms acknowledged by the National Republican to have bought quantities of "subscriptions" to that fascist propaganda publication in the 1920 campaign. Harry F. Sinclair, for his oil company, paid $1,096 on January 26, 1920, while hundreds of lesser concerns, covering most of the manufacturing industries in Massachusetts, Wisconsin, West Virginia and other states, paid less sums. The Republican national committee bought about $10,000 worth of the papers, up to September 23, 1920, the last date included in the report.

Norris said that this publication was "reading out of the party most of its good men."

Young Workers Hold Popular Open Air Meet At Irving Park

What has the American worker to do with the worker of Germany, France, England, or any other country? Isn't the American worker better off than the European worker? Do you see workers in Germany riding to work in automobiles? Why should an unskilled worker get the same pay as the skilled worker? Is there a country that has a better educational system than the United States? These and many other questions were flung at members of the Irving Park branch of the Young Workers' League, Tuesday night, after Peter Hurd gave a talk at an open air meeting at the corners of Irving Park and Elston avenue.

After making clear that Boys' Week is another attempt on the part of the capitalist class to keep the youth of today in ignorance, the speaker reviewed the events of the late war and pointed out that the only way to overcome the system of wage slavery, injustice and inequality under which we are living, is for the workers of the world to unite against their common foe—capitalism. He also stressed the fact that the Workers Party and Young Workers' League are the only organizations in the United States which are working towards that goal.

The big crowd which encircled the speaker and members of the league, was loath to disperse. Many promised to attend the meeting of the league next Tuesday evening, at 4021 No. Drake avenue and continue the discussion there. Several prospective members were signed up and a goodly number of the Young Worker were sold.

S. P. Resents Taft's Income.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Chief Justice Taft's annual $10,000 income on the side from steel trust securities given him by Andrew Carnegie is branded as a disgrace to the supreme court bench by the Socialist party national office, which demands an investigation. The Socialists assert that Taft's $15,000 a year from the federal treasury for his life job as justice ought to be enough to live on.

The Workers Party in Action

DECISIONS OF CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WORKERS PARTY

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee, May 14th, the following decisions were made:

Farmer-Labor Assessment.

It was decided in view of the lack of funds to carry on the party work effectively at the present time and the failure of the Farmer-Labor Campaign Fund to bring in the necessary money to carry on the present party work, to levy an assessment of 50c per member in order to meet the expenses of the campaign in connection with the June 17th convention.

Italian Daily.

The question of publication of the Italian Daily "Il Lavoratore" was discussed with the Committee of the Italian Section, and the Italian Bureau was authorized to proceed with the publication of the Daily when a certain sum was on hand.

American Imperialism.

The Committee discussed the question of Pan-American Imperialism and the organization of a Pan-American Communist Bureau and Congress in the light of a report made by Comrade Jay Lovestone, who attended the convention of the Mexican Communist Party as the representative of the Workers Party. Decisions were made covering the work of organizing an immediate temporary bureau and a later Congress of all Pan-American Parties.

Philippine Independence.

Committee discussed the progress of our campaign in support of independence of the Philippine Islands and adopted a program of party work in support of the struggle of the workers and farmers of the Philippines against the American capitalists as well as the Philippine exploiters. The program will be published in the party press.

Greeting to British Communist Party.

Committee authorized the Executive Secretary to send greetings to the convention of the Communist Party of Great Britain which began on May 18th.

Small Businessmen as Party Members.

Following motion to govern the acceptance of small business men as Party members was adopted by the Committee: "That all small businessmen as such must be excluded from the party, but great care must be exercised in passing upon such applications. While we can accept workers as members of the party who are not yet thoroly grounded in Communist principles, non-workers can only be accepted as members if they have a fundamental grasp of Communist principles and show in their attitude a desire to work and a readiness to make sacrifices for those principles even at the expense of their economic interest.

"Under no circumstances can we accept as members of our party, employers who are in conflict or who have the reputation of engaging in conflicts with workers whom they employ.

"Small businessmen who are accepted as party members shall only under special circumstances be permitted to hold party offices."

St. Paul Committee of Arrangements Publicity.

The Committee instructed the Editorial Staff of the DAILY WORKER and the editors of other party papers to carefully examine the material received from the Committee of arrangements at St. Paul and when this material contains statements contrary to the established party policy, our party editors are instructed while publishing this material in the press to publish in the same number of the paper, editorial comment on the point with which we disagree, stating the party position in relation thereto.

Russian Section.

The committee approved of the cooperation of Comrade Borisoff as a member of the Bureau of the Russian Section.

Research Department Bulletin.

The Committee authorized the Research Department to issue a bulletin from time to time on economic and political facts and also a bulletin for party speakers.

Bedacht Explains St. Paul Program To Douglas Park

By S. USPRICH.

Members of the Douglas Park English branch of the Workers' Party, being rather enthusiastic with the report of the financial secretary, were delighted to hear Max Bedacht, who spoke to this branch upon the necessity to get behind the June 17 convention and making it a success.

Bedacht outlined very clearly the difference between the Opportunists and the Communists, the misconceptions of one, and the clear and definite stand of the other. He showed how it is the duty of every Communist to participate in all struggles, no matter how small, consequently when the party enters into this campaign it is not with the contention that our goal has been reached, but rather, as one of the demonstrations of a party of action.

Every comrade in the Douglas Park English branch understands the necessity of such a move, and will bend every effort to make the convention of June 17 a great success, and one that will voice the attitude of the Workers in America.

Russian Picnics.

The district committee of the Russian branches, Workers party, has arranged a picnic for Sunday, June 1, at Bergman's Grove, Riverside, Ill.

The Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia has arranged picnics for Sunday, June 8, at Stickney Grove, and Sunday, August 24, at National Grove.

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on those dates.

RUTHENBERG APPEAL LAWYER SEES JUDGE ABOUT PROCEEDINGS

Developments in the Ruthenberg Appeal are proceeding rapidly. Briefs were filed on May 10. I. E. Ferguson, one of the defense attorneys, is going to St. Joseph tonight to confer with Judge White relative to the details of the Appeal proceedings before the Michigan Supreme Court. He will also confer with the prosecuting attorneys. The actual hearing of the Appeal will take place in June or July, it is understood.

Pullman Workers Make New Plans For New Battles

Workers in the Pullman shops, recently on strike, and workers in other industries on Chicago's far south side resolved to "carry on" against the big industrial corporations that have their open shop plants in this section of the city, at a spirited mass meeting held at Stancik's Hall, East 115th street.

Nick Leschner, the first strike picket arrested, was chairman of the meeting, that was also addressed by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, and J. P. McCarthy, its circulation manager.

The men are determined to stick together. If all the strikers are not taken back, without discrimination, a new strike will, no doubt, be called.

"Join your union and get into your political party, the Workers (Communist) Party," urged Engdahl.

"You must get ready for the next struggle," said McCarthy.

Plans were made for building the circulation in Pullman, of the DAILY WORKER, and for winning new members for the Workers Party.

Organizer Fails; Socialists Turn To Communists

DENVER, Colo., May 22.—Socialists who were disappointed in the failure of their national organizer, William H. Henry, to speak on the Farmer-Labor Party issue and the June 17th St. Paul convention have asked permission to attend meetings of the Workers Party for information on these vital subjects.

Henry spoke here to a small audience on the same evening Trachtenberg addressed a crowd of several hundred interested listeners. Henry cut his meeting short at the conclusion of his speech, giving no opportunity for questions. When approached later by some of the Socialists, Henry angrily told them that the Socialist party could not associate with Communists who believed in "the dictatorship" and refused to join the June 17th convention for a mass class party of the farmers and workers.

Remaining Dates, Places, Announced For Trachtenberg

The remaining dates and places for the Trachtenberg tour are as follows:

Sunday, May 25—St. Paul, Labor Temple, 416 Franklin St., at 8 p. m.

Monday, May 26—Minneapolis, First Unitarian Church, 8th St. and La Salle Ave., at 8 p. m.

Tuesday, May 27—Superior, Workers' Hall, cor. Tower Ave. and North 5th St., at 8 p. m.

Previous meetings have been enthusiastically attended. Trachtenberg's discussion of the present German situation has never failed to hold his audiences.

TROTSKY TALKS ON JAPAN, U. S. AND CAPITALISM

Europe Rotting Under Capitalist Rule

(By The Federated Press)

MOSCOW.—So long as the ruling class in the United States is unfriendly or contemptuous in its dealings with the yellow races, it tremendously heightens the dangers to world peace, according to Leon Trotsky who has returned to Moscow after nursing his health for many months.

"War between the United States and Japan is not impossible," says Trotsky, "but it can be avoided if the anti-imperialist groups in both countries assert themselves. "It must be admitted, however, that both these mighty capitalistic states are separated by many hostile interests."

In the opinion of Trotsky, the 1923 earthquake has by no means put an end to Japanese imperialism. "Imperialism depends upon the social structure of a state," observed Trotsky, "and not upon its geological formation."

"As long as the question is one of fighting the despicable and shameful attempt to treat the Japanese people as an inferior race, the Japanese may expect always to find in Russia a true, steadfast and unselfish friend. The concept of 'superior and inferior races' reflects the conceit of the ruling classes of old Europe, which dates back to a time when Asia was still fast asleep. Asia has now awakened. And if Europe continues much longer to rot under the conditions brought about by the peace of Versailles, the center of historical development will definitely be shifted to America and Asia.

"Normal and lasting relations between the Union of Soviet Republics and Japan can and will, sooner or later, be established on the basis of equality and, of course, not at the cost of a third party like China."

The Third Annual Picnic of the Workers Party, Local Chicago, will be held on Friday, July 4, at Stickney's Grove. Speakers, dancing, games, refreshments, etc., are being provided. Sympathetic organizations are requested not to arrange any other affair, but to give all possible support to the July 4th picnic.

"Friend of Labor" Employs Scabs To Save City Money

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TACOMA, Wash., May 22.—A committee from the Building Trades Council has visited the Cushman dam and power plant being built to enlarge the municipal electric system, to see what can be done in getting the standard wage scale paid. The contractors refuse to pay the Tacoma scale, preferring the scale used by lumber camps and logging roads in the vicinity, which is much lower.

The city commissioner in charge of the work frequently has another announcement of how he has saved some more money for the tax payers.

Among other things, he gets all the city printing done by scabs. Yet this same commissioner is supposed to be friendly to the workers and was recently re-elected by a three to one majority at the primaries.

The Building Trades Council and Central Labor Council placed a working class candidate in the field, who fought it out for the other commissionship (there are four, only two elected this year), with a man considered to be a mere rubber stamp for the mayor, an eighty-year-old hot-air artist, who has spent about sixty years in politics. He is a "progressive" old cuss, very fond of mud-slinging, and very popular.

The campaign was marked by an unprecedented amount of slander and lies, mostly whispered. The labor candidate was variously accused of belonging to the K. K. K., to the K. of C. (he is neither) and of helping dynamite the Los Angeles Times (he was never in California). The workers failed to support their candidate, and the business man's friend got in.

Capitol Branch Active.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—At the regular meeting of the English Branch of the Workers' Party here Dr. S. R. Pearlman was elected Secretary-Organizer; Dr. Leon Brodsky was elected recording secretary and H. O. Watt was elected as press agent.

Five new members were admitted to the branch and one member proposed.

Addresses were made by Comrades L. F. Shea; J. H. Brasher and J. Powel. At the next regular meeting on May 29 Comrade Brasher will deliver an address on the mining industry in this country.

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

BRITISH COMMUNISTS DENOUNCE BETRAYING 'LABOR' GOVERNMENT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANCHESTER, Eng., May 22.—The British Communist party now holding its annual congress here, has passed a resolution denouncing the labor government of England. MacDonald and his cohorts were called "handrags" to the king for their vicious reactionary slavishness to the rule of things as they are. The "labor" government was called "the willing tool and accomplice of the capitalist exploiters," and was denounced for its "faithlessness and treachery to the working class."

Russian Imports Won't Unbalance Trade Advantage

(Rosta News Service.)

MOSCOW, May 22.— The active balance of Russian external trade, which insures a successful reform, is to be kept up as firmly as the foreign trade monopoly, according to a statement made at an important party meeting by Mr. Kameneff, Acting President of the Council of People's Commissaries.

At the same time the speaker explained there was a certain possibility of imports being increased, tho in the limits of an active balance, with a view, in particular, to assuring the stabilization of prices in the internal market. This question, Mr. Kameneff stated, was presently under discussion.

Steel Trust Wanted Pittsburgh Bishop's Diocese Eliminated

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 22.—Changes that the steel trust had attempted to get rid of Bishop Francis J. McConnell from the Pittsburgh diocese of the Methodist church were made by Rev. William F. Conner in the Methodist general conference progressing here.

"Bishop McConnell was the chairman of the committee that investigated the steel trust and its treatment of employes," said Dr. Conner (referring to the inter-church world movement's investigation of the steel industry about four years ago.) "If we eliminate the Pittsburg residence it will be said that the church has bowed to the capitalists and the money power. I don't charge that, but that will be the result."

The Pittsburg motion was defeated, so that the number of bishops remains intact.

For Labor Regent.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Once more the San Francisco Labor council heads a move to secure a labor regent for the University of California. The board of regents almost exclusively represents the power interests, bankers and their allies, with Mortimer Fleishhacker, owner of the "hell fleet" of the salmon industry, as its grand duke.

Dancer Hurt in Russia.

LENINGRAD, May 22.— Isadora Duncan, internationally famous dancer, was injured in an auto accident on the road from Pskoff when the machine overturned in a ditch. The dancer left America, her native country, when it offered her young Russian husband no hospitality.

FROST FREEZES WASHINGTON'S FRUIT HOPES

Farmer-Labor Party Thrives On Blight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WALLA WALLA, Wash., May 22.—The Farmer-Labor Party in this district is pushing its fight on behalf of the stricken farmers of this state, since the late heavy frost killed from 50 to 80 per cent of the fruit crop, from which so much had been expected.

Population Departs.

Southeastern Washington has seen high costs and low prices for three years now. Some fruit was canned but much could not be, nor could it be sold for enough to pay transportation charges. Wheat costs more to raise than it sold for and thousands of acres of wheat lands have not been planted this year.

Walla Walla had 19,000 population by the 1910 census, only 13,000 in 1920, and since then conditions have grown steadily worse.

"Eight Men Buried Alive."

The leading business of the town is the State Penitentiary, one of the worst prison hells in America, where the victims of the Centralia frameup are held. The state politicians who are running the place are anxious to put in a contract labor system which will increase their loot. The labor movement has so far prevented it. A start was made and then abandoned.

The prisoners are held idle in their cells most of the time, and fed on rotten food. The prison administration has changed four times in four years, and as each new set of officials have been getting their share of what was coming to them, conditions have grown steadily worse. Another riot is not improbable if conditions get much worse and the food much viler. Such a riot occurred some years ago and after three days of it the townspeople interferred. It was caused by rotten conditions, which were then bettered a little.

In this town members of the American Legion prevented a radical member of the grange from speaking in 1920, while a farm worker who advocated higher wages at the time, was tarred and feathered.

Methodist Merger Fight Looms.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 22.—Five cities today were bidding for the special conference of the Methodist church South, called by the College of bishops for July second to act on the proposal to merge with the northern branch. That the fight against the merger will be bitter, was indicated when the College of bishops vote on the merger, was announced as evenly divided, 7 and 7.

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

The La Follette Movement.

To the DAILY WORKER: I am opposed to the La Follette movement. Not because I do not admire and respect the great senator, but because I realize that a political movement must not be based upon great men and leaders, but must be based upon broad fundamental principles and issues.

The able senator from Wisconsin has shown his mettle and caliber during the trying days of the war and since the war. He has stood steadfastly and consistently for the truth and justice; he has fought the battle of the enslaved and the oppressed; he has opposed unflinchingly and intelligently the profiteers and chauvinists, and he has fought for the rights which the constitution of the United States guarantees to all the citizens of this republic. And I greatly admire and respect and revere this noble man for these qualities.

But if there is to be a political movement built around the senator, there will be cliques of men whose interests are not entirely unselfish and altruistic. Some of these men will be extremely wealthy, and some millionaires will join in the movement. A large number of rich people will financially support such a movement. They will do so not because they dominantly believe that the government should be operated for all the people and that justice and equality should be administered to all, but they will support such a movement because some of them desire power and privilege.

It is our duty to form and establish a political party which will be for and in the interest of the great masses, and such a party should be supported, managed and controlled by the working people.

We have seen in our own generation the formation and establishment of progressive and reform political parties, and in every instance such parties were formed around so-called great men and were not based upon fundamental, radical principles, without which no movement can truly represent the great masses of the working people.

We need no great leader; we need no Messiah to lead us out of the wilderness of slavery and exploitation and oppression. We need only ourselves to become active members of a political party which shall have as its basis and platform the complete eradication of all injustice, slavery and oppression of the capitalist system. The workers must learn to unite for their own interests; they must be their own leaders; they must be their own deliverers of the slavery, starvation and abominable evils which flow from the capitalist system.

A great man such as La Follette cannot accomplish the complete change of government and the reform of the industrial system under which we live, but the great mass of wage slaves of whatever description must co-ordinate all their energies, must co-operate together in one political group to battle with the opposing forces. This political party shall have as its platform the elemental principles of a new industrial order and a just government, and then only will we accomplish that happy end, the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.—SAMUEL RAPPAPORT, Los Angeles, Calif.

Wants "Iron Heel" Serial.

To the DAILY WORKER: Just a line to let you know I am still in the land of the living and am completely recovered from the attack of pleurisy and grippe which seized me in Chicago the latter part of February. I could not get in the County Hospital there. I was "not sick enough," they said, altho I was not able to walk a block... In asking for suggestions for a serial story, why not run Jack London's "Iron Heel." In that story many prophecies are being consummated; many things are occurring now which he describes, as tho he were still alive, watching capitalism rushing to its destruction. Comrade Louis Grass, Gary Ind.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A VERY ATTRACTIVE STYLE.

4701-4700. This Costume will be nice in the new "plaid" materials or in mohair or linen suiting. Braid or stitching or banding in a contrasting color would be pleasing for trimming.

The Blouse 4701, has a convertible collar, and may be finished with wrist length or short sleeve portions.

The Skirt 4700 shows the new flounce style. It is cut in 7 Sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure, with corresponding hip measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. The Blouse 4701 is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make this Costume as illustrated in the large view, for a medium size, will require 4 yards of 40 inch material. If made with long sleeves 5⅛ yards is required.

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4710. This "costume" is quite up-to-date, and attractive for any of the material now in vogue. The jacket may be omitted, or it may be made of contrasting material.

The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2⅛ yards for the dress, and 1 yard for the jacket of 40 inch material. Mustard color linen with stitching in brown floss would be nice for this model or pongee in a natural shade with pipings or bindings of white or green.

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NEW YORK CITY Party Activities

Coney Island Forms English Branch.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Coney Island's English branch of the Workers Party is the newest in the city. It was organized recently with promising prospects.

The next meeting of the branch will be Tuesday evening, May 27, in the attractive meeting rooms of the Workmen's Circle, 3109 Surf avenue, Coney Island.

Jeanette D. Pearl is the branch organizer and is urging all English-speaking sympathizers to join the activities of the lusty new branch.

United Workers Sunday Schools of Chicago

Every Sunday Morning from 10-12.

Gabor's Hall, 634 Willow St.
Feinen Hall, 3838 W. Grand Ave.
I. O. G. T. Hall, 1041 Newport Ave.
National Institute, 1041 Douglas Blvd.
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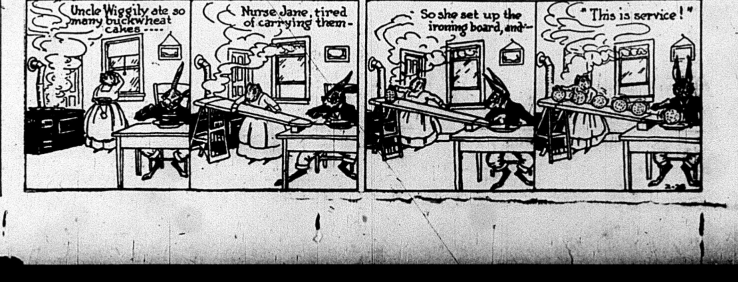

WISCONSIN TO START FARMER-LABOR PARTY

Will Send Delegates To St. Paul

MADISON, Wis., May 22.—Almost unanimous support was given to the movement for the formation of a state Farmer-Labor Party and for the sending of delegates to the national convention in St. Paul June 17 at the state conference for progressive political action held here Sunday. The resolution adopted is being sent out to labor and farmers' organizations thruout the state.

Socialists Want "Detective."

Socialist delegates and other conservatives attempted to put thru a motion to send an "observer" only to St. Paul. F. H. Shoemaker of Green Bay replied in a stirring speech, ridiculing the fears of the Socialists. He called upon the delegates to support the efforts of the farmers and workers to build a real party of their own class and send a bona fide representative to St. Paul, not merely a "detective."

The railway brotherhoods withdrew from the Madison state conference with the clumsy excuse that not all of the railroad organizations had been notified.

Students Fight for Russia.

Wisconsin University students led a splendid fight for the recognition of Soviet Russia, but the reactionaries of the conference defeated the resolution on the flimsy pretext that this meeting had nothing to do with international politics.

John Works, of the Milwaukee "Leader," Socialist paper, was the chief proponent of the motion to send a disruptor to the St. Paul convention.

G. S. Shklar, sub-district organizer of the Workers' Party, answered Works and called upon the delegates to repudiate the Socialist tactics. Shklar urged the conference to send to St. Paul "delegates who are sincere in their desire to build a united front of workers and farmers and who actually want to build a party of workers and farmers on a national scale."

Resolutions Passed.

The resolves of the resolution for the formation of state and national Farmer-Labor Parties are as follows:

"Resolved, that this conference now in session this May 18, 1924, at Madison, Wis., go on record calling upon all branches of the labor movement economic, political, co-operative and fraternal, within the state of Wisconsin, to unite their forces for independent political action thru the formation of a state Farmer-Labor Party, and be it further

"Resolved, that we go on record to give the utmost possible support to the movement for the National Farmer-Labor Convention at St. Paul, Minn., June 17, and that we select one delegate to represent the groups being represented here at this conference."

Much Misery Due To Anti-Soviet Policy, Says Senator Borah

NEW YORK, May 22.—"The unrest of the world, the lack of prosperity in all lands—the many symptoms of uneasiness—all these things are due to a large extent to the refusal of many nations, the United States among them, to recognize Russia as a sister in the family of nations," Senator William E. Borah writes in the New York World.

"The proposition is not a sentimental one. It is a simple economic problem. Something like 150,000,000 human beings dwell in Russia. They need food, clothing, materials, raw stuffs, machinery. In turn they have things to sell which we need. But propaganda, fanatical intolerance and bigotry have said nay to the proposition to accept Russia's promise to remain stable."

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Left Wing Only Hope of Needle Trades

By REBECCA GRECHT.

THE 17th bi-annual convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union which came to a close last Saturday, was a clear exhibition of the degeneration of an international union which at one time stood at the very forefront of American labor. At the same time, it was a significant demonstration of the rising tide of progressivism and militancy within the organization which no amount of suppression can stem.

This convention was most unusual in character, unlike any ever held by the International. It was not assembled as might have been expected, to hear reports of past activities and deliberate upon future policies. It was brought together, on the contrary, simply for the purpose of waging a decisive battle against the "lefts" in the union and giving a "democratic" sanction, by a majority vote of the convention, to the policy of coercion and expulsion which the Sigman regime has been pursuing against the militants.

Just a Heresy Trial.

The spirit of the convention, from the very start, was that of preparation for a fight. Battle was in the air. Questions of a constructive nature which came up for consideration were regarded merely as so many unimportant interludes. It was hardly conceivable that this was a trade union convention. The entire proceedings took on the character of a trial for heresy rather than of deliberations upon the problems of a labor body.

When we consider the conditions confronting the workers in the ladies' garment industry at the time the convention met, the absolute incompetency of the present officialdom of the International, their failure as leaders of a working class movement, becomes all the more evident.

Jobbing System Perilous.

The International today is faced with a very critical situation. Thru the development of jobbing a profound change is being wrought in cloak production amounting almost to a revolution. Jobbers, who do not themselves own factories, but supply material and styles to contractors, are rapidly taking the place of the former big manufacturers and are fast becoming the controlling factors in the industry. In their wake has followed a return on a wholesale scale of the sweat-shop. Jobbers send their goods to small out-of-town contractors' shops where union control is totally lacking and workers are unorganized.

The result of this extension of the sweat-shop system has been to threaten every labor standard gained by the workers thru bitter sacrifice. Control over the industry is fast slipping out of the union's hands. Unemployment is making alarming headway. Gradually the workers are being forced to yield their hard-won positions in face of the competition rife in the industry.

FACED WITH GENERAL STRIKE

When the convention assembled, it was therefore confronted with problems of vital significance to the organization. The International was on the eve of a general strike in New York. The entire strength of the union had to be mobilized for the struggle. It was necessary to adopt an entirely different program of industrial tactics. Plans for an intensive organization campaign had to be outlined. In short, had the present leadership of the International the interests of the workers really at heart, then the convention in Boston would have been the occasion for a critical analysis of the past tactics and policies of the organization and a careful deliberation over future activity.

The outcome of the convention, however, is proof enough that the present chaos and demoralization in the industry will not be overcome so long as the present leadership rules the organization.

T. U. E. L. Organized Left.

For several years past there has been developing in the International a strong opposition to the methods of struggle pursued by the administration which have been held largely responsible for the condition of the industry. Since the organization of the Trade Union Educational League more than two years ago the opposition has become crystalized and has adopted a definite program which is gaining ground in the union. This has led to bitter persecution of the militants reaching its climax in the expulsion of the most active members of the International. The decision of the convention approving Sigman's expulsion policy marked the culmination of the attempt to drive progressivism out of the union.

9 Days of Machine Hysteria.

For fully seven days the credentials committee reported on objections to regularly elected delegates based on charges of membership in the League and criticism of the officialdom. At least two more days were taken up with the officers' reports on the "left hysteria" and the cases of the expelled members from Chicago and Philadelphia. Thruout that time the convention was the scene of an orgy of persecution by an officialdom drunk with power.

SOME EXPELLED MILITANTS

HYMAN FOGEL, Local 5, Chicago, member of executive board.
DORA LIPSHITZ, Local 100, Chicago, member of executive and joint board.
N. GROSS, Local 26, Cleveland.

NATHAN BOSIN, Local 18, Chicago, Waukegan organizer during strike.
CLARA GABIN, Local 100, Chicago, delegate to Chicago Fed. of Labor.
J. LITWINSKY, Local 18, Chicago, member of joint board. Union member for 15 years.

A. L. DAVIDSON, recording secretary of Chicago joint board.
ANNA LITVAKOFF, known as the "Mother" of Local 15, chairlady of Philadelphia waist makers' union, 17 years a union member.
SAM COHEN, Local 104, Chicago, local chairman and member of joint board.

The convention was under their control—they had planned for that before it met. By expulsions from the union, illegal removal from ballots, and other acts of discrimination, they had eliminated from the convention the leaders, the fighting militants of the opposition. They had brought at least 80 delegates from country locals artificially created for that purpose, to offset the votes of any progressives who had not been kept out. By their propaganda and scurrilous attacks before and during the convention they had created a spirit akin to the mob psychology of lynching.

Eject 16—Choke Discussion.

The machine had been well-prepared. Sixteen delegates were ejected from the convention while Sigman's steam roller choked off discussion of the issues involved in their cases. Full leeway was given the officials of the union for the most violent attacks upon them and the principles they advocate, but no answer was permitted. When the case of the Chicago expelled came up, Sigman refused to grant any of the individuals involved a hearing before the convention; and vice president Perlstein went so far as to threaten with similar punishment those delegates that dared defend them. On the question of the League, the center of all attacks, no debate was tolerated. Constitutional amendments practically making illegal any manifestation of progressivism were jammed thru.

IGNORING TRADE PROBLEMS.

This spectacle lasted almost thruout the convention. The trade problems facing the workers in the industry were not taken up until the eleventh day of the sessions, and then, the strongest oppositional elements having been removed, it was all simply a matter of accepting reports of committees with little, if any, discussion.

The convention adopted plans for educational work, for unemployment, sick, and family protective insurance. It enthusiastically authorized the General Executive Board to call a general strike of cloakmakers in New York. It approved the report of the organization committee, which 'took exactly half an hour, recommending that an intensive campaign of organization be started immediately after the convention. No basis, however, was laid for putting even these measures into effect. On the contrary, the convention decisions have made it impossible for the International to cope with its present industrial problems.

Needed Unity Against Sweatshops.

One of the greatest needs of the organization at this juncture is unity of all factions within it, based upon cessation of persecution of the militants, so that the maximum effort of all members may be directed towards overcoming the dangers which threaten the union thru the return of the sweat-shop system. The convention's approval of Sigman's expulsion policy, however, and the amended constitution have established an inquisition in the International which makes heresy hunting its chief object, thus intensifying the discontent of the membership, and furtner weakening the union. In addition, the officialdom by driving out the most active members of the union, or eliminating them from participation in the direction of the organization, has greatly diminshed the fighting force of the union.

"LEFTS" THE VANGUARD.

The "lefts" in the International against whom the administration directs its attack are the vanguard of the organization, the shock troops in any battle with the enemy. Each of the members expelled from the union in Philadelphia, and Chicago or unseated at the convention, can point to a long record of achievements for the International, of self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of the workers in their industry. Without these militant elements the union cannot hope to strengthen itself and offer resistance to the onslaught of the employers.

EXPELLED PHILADELPHIA LEFT WING

Group of expelled left wing members of Philadelphia waist makers union. (1) Rose Sadit, (2) Celia Hammer, (3) Esther Weiss, (4) Eva Sotzky, (5) Ida Miller, (6) Lilian Cohen, (7) Anna Rabinowitz, (8) Ida Davidiff, (9) Ida Helfand, (10) R. Solkin, (11) Beckie Leibowitz, (12) L. Levy, (13) L. Jampolsky, (14) Rose Goodman, (15) Anna Kress, (16) Many Hornstein, (17) Mollie Schenkeroff.

The International stands at a turning point in its history. The proceedings of the convention have given sufficient evidence of the incompetence of the administration. More than that, however, they have proven the failure of the ideology which governs that leadership.

Right Wing Socialist Bankruptcy.

The convention was in reality a test of strength between the "left" militants within the union and the bureaucratic administration with its reactionary following. Tho individuals were involved on both sides, it was in reality a battle of principles. In the final analysis the great significance of the convention lies in this—that it demonstrated the bankruptcy of the socialist ideology and methods of struggle which rule the International and against which the revolutionary elements are battling.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union differs from other international unions in that it has revolutionary traditions, and was regarded as one of the main props in the socialist movement in this country. It was founded by workers imbued with the spirit of class consciousness. It gained strength thru the efforts of men and women whose eyes were turned to the distant goal of a free workers' commonwealth. The preamble to the old constitution stated explicitly that the purpose in organizing the union was "to bring about a system of society wherein the workers shall receive the full value of their product" thru the "abolition of the capitalist system."

Drop Revolutionary Preamble.

Under its social-democratic leadership, however, the International has gradually abandoned the revolutionary principles of class struggle in favor of a policy of class collaboration. The most striking proof of the International's swing to the right is the elimination of the revolutionary preamble from the new constitution adopted by the convention. The object of the organization, as stated in Article I, is now to obtain just and reasonable conditions of work thru collective agreements with the employers. There is no mention of the class struggle, of any aim for a co-operative commonwealth.

"A Fair Day's Wage."

The International has adopted Gompers' goal for trade unionists—a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. It goes Gompers even one better, for the constitution does not even speak of "industrial democracy."

This repudiation of its position as a revolutionary labor organization and its definite alignment with Gompers, this absolute return to the comfortable shelter of safe and sane unionism which was the keynote of the convention, has aroused the opposition of the revolutionary elements within the union. The battle in the International is but a reflection, in a trade union dominated by social democrats, of the bigger struggle going on everywhere between social-democracy with its policy of class collaboration on the one hand and, on the other, the revolutionary forces with the policy of class struggle.

LEFT WING'S GROWING STRENGTH.

The convention of the International has exposed the incompetency of its bureaucratic officialdom, their ruthlessness in crushing opposition, their failure as leaders of a militant trade union. But on the other hand, it has demonstrated the growing strength and power of the left wing in the union. True, the machine had a big majority at the convention, but this gathering was in no way representative of the membership.

It is indeed the fact that the constructive program advocated by the militants is gaining more and more adherents and that their influence among the membership is rapidly increasing which caused their persecution in the organization. The tactics of the International administration, before and during the convention, indicate a policy of despair on the part of those who see their hold upon the organization gradually slipping, and use all means of suppression in a last desperate effort to maintain their power.

Left Wing's Program.

The future belongs to the militants in the International. Theirs is the only constructive program which can lead the union out of the morass into which its leadership has thrown it. The only constructive note sounded at the convention was that contained in a leaflet outlining the program of the left wing distributed among the delegates. This emphasized, among others, (1) consolidation of locals in each branch of the industry, (2) the shop delegate system, (3) economy in the administration of the Union; (4) employment bureaus controlled by the union, (5) the labor party, (6) amalgamation of all needle unions into one powerful organization.

In a courageous struggle for these and other demands the militants will lay the basis for the building of an organization that can become an effective weapon in the battle of the workers for a full, free life in a workers republic

EDITOR OF VOLKSZEITUNG HAILS MEET OF UNITED FARMER-LABOR PARTY OF N. Y. AS HISTORIC EVENT

By LUDWIG LORE
(Editor of Volkszeitung)

NEW YORK.—On Sunday, May 18th, in the Labor Temple of the City of Schenectady, the United Farmer-Labor Party of New York state, which will go into the coming campaign as the spokesman and leader of the workers and farmers of the empire state, was born.

The convention, which had been called by the Farmer-Labor Party of Buffalo, and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party of N. Y. C., for the purpose of bringing into existence in the most wealthy and most powerful state of the union a working class party that will take a determined stand against capitalist reaction and exploitation, as represented by the old parties of the capitalist class, surpassed all expectations.

It was attended by almost one hundred delegates from more than eighty organizations, representing labor unions, local central bodies, fraternal, educational and political organizations of the working class, representing every shade of progressive working class opinion, local Farmer-Labor Party organizations, Workers Party, Left Paole Zion, and the Progressive Party, more commonly known under the name of the Committee of 48 under the leadership of its chairman, J. A. Hopkins, of N. Y. C.

After Comrade Ballam, Buffalo, had opened the convention with a brief address, emphasizing the need of a working class unity for political action, a credential committee was elected, which later reported that there were delegates present from practically every important industrial center in the state, Buffalo, Schenectady, Syracuse, Gloversville, Schuylerville, Peekskill, Binghampton, Albany and Rochester, representing an aggregate membership of more than one hundred thousand.

Comrade Kucher, Amalgamated Metal Workers, N. Y., was then elected permanent chairman, Viatic of the Buffalo Moulders' Union, vice-chairman; Verhagen, Schenectady, and Sand Horowitz, secretaries. The following committees were then elected: Committees on Program and Resolutions (7 members); Constitution and Organization (5); Ways and Means (5); Press-Committee (3).

Greetings from Organizations.

At the beginning of the afternoon session a number of telegrams from various workingmen's organizations were read to the convention. Particularly hearty applause followed the reading of a telegram from Comrade Manley, announcing that a State Farmer-Labor Party has been founded in Kansas. Coming down to actual business, the organization of the United Farmer-Labor Party was decided upon, which shall conduct an active working class campaign, not only in the state of New York, but shall join its efforts with those of the workers of every other part of the country, to achieve the organization of an active and successful workingclass party of the U. S. for the coming campaign.

A recommendation to proceed immediately to the collection of a fund of $100,000 was unanimously adopted. Upon report of the committees on organization and constitution, an organization-plan was decided upon providing for an executive committee, consisting of delegates from all the most important centers, and membership by organization affiliation. The calling of a nominating convention as soon as possible after June 17th was also provided for.

The same harmony and willingness to come to an understanding on the part of all the various elements that made up this convention, characterized the discussion of the proposals made by the Committee on Platform and Resolutions. The platform, consisting of a statement of the position, industrially and socially, of the working class in the U. S., declares itself, in a series of brief, definitely formulated statements, for the nationalization of all public utilities, against child labor, against the use of injunctions in labor struggles, for a system of land tenure based upon working ownership, for a more sensible money and credit system, adapted to the needs of the laboring masses.

It is a working class document from the first to the last line. The resolutions, which were also unanimously adopted, after brief and intelligent discussion, breathed the same uncompromising spirit of the class-conscious determination. A resolution demanding the recognition of Soviet Russia was received with enthusiastic applause, while others demanding the repeal of the espionage act, condemning the imperialist tendencies of America in the South American Republics, in Cuba and in the Philippines and others were adopted without a dissenting vote.

Class Party the First Aim.

Every delegate in the hall looked forward eagerly to the nomination and election of the executive committee that was to close the work of the convention. Out of a large number of nominations, the following delegates were elected to function as the State Executive Committee of the new party. From New York City: Krumbein, Lore, Poyntz, Hopkins, Winestone, Lifshitz, London, Jampolsky and Winitzki; from Buffalo: Campbell, Herzog and Ballam; from Albany: Jones; from Binghampton: Klekunas; from Schenectady: Verhagen; from Rochester: Sussman and Hoesteroy. Comrade Krumbein was unanimously elected as delegate to represent the United Farmer-Labor Party of the state of New York at the June 17th convention in St. Paul and he promised in an enthusiastically received address to do everything in his power to further, there, the organization of a class party of the workers and working farmers of America.

At the same time he explained in a pointed speech the reasons, which prompt the Communists to work with all elements of the producing classes for the formation of national Farmer-Labor Party, tho their final aim is the overthrow of capitalist society and the establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Republic.

If the firm determination to do something worthwhile, if the readiness of the delegates of the various bodies to meet each other in a spirit of mutual understanding, if the crying need for a party in New York state and in the nation to protect the workers against the betrayal and the industrial and political oppression of the rulers of the country—if these things count for anything, then the United Farmer and Labor Party, that was founded in Schenectady last Sunday, will enter in a few weeks upon an active, strenuous campaign, that will aim to carry with it every labor union, every working class and farmer organization in the state.

Canadian Mine Districts.

MONTREAL, Can. — District 26, United Mine Workers of America, in Nova Scotia, is likely to have its autonomy restored within the present year, according to William Green, secretary of the U. M. W. of A., who is here to attend the executive council of the American Federation of Labor now in session in this city.

Green stated that the U. M. W. A. is behind the strike in District 18, British Columbia and Alberta, and supports the effort to maintain old rates and conditions.

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Taking Morgan's Orders

The victors of the "Socialist bloc," who won the recent elections in France, have been notified by the defeated Poincare that the French people do not rule their own country. With the elections over, Herriot and Painleve, leaders of the new majority, have been summoned to the Elysees Palace and told that the real ruler of France is none other than J. Pierpont Morgan, of Wall Street, U. S. A.

The readers of the DAILY WORKER have known this right along. The high sounding phrases uttered by the spokesmen of the French "Socialist bloc" would indicate that they were at least trying to hide this fact, just as the "Socialist" Ebert, in Germany, and the "labor" premier, MacDonald, in England, try to hide the fact that capitalism still rules in these two countries.

The monarchy may have disappeared in France, but the republic that now exists is a capitalist republic of bankers, landlords and big capitalists, not a republic of workers and farmers. And as such it is ruled by the Almighty American Dollar that holds its sway over the enslaved peoples of the world.

The government of the "Socialist bloc" in France will not be able to achieve anything lasting for the workers and farmers of that country. All it can do is to teach the French masses that their only hope lies in their own workers' and farmers' rule. That lesson will drive the millions toward Communism and a labor triumph, the victory that is rapidly approaching in Germany, that has already been won in Soviet Russia. Then Morgan's orders will fall on deaf ears.

An Epoch-making Convention

The thirteenth Congress of the Communist Party of Soviet Russia starts Friday. Numerous momentous questions confront the delegates to this congress of the greatest political party in the world.

This is the first convention of the Russian Communists without Lenin. This is the first time that the strongest party of the Communist International is gathering without the presence of its teacher, theoretician and leader. But despite the fact that Lenin will no longer be present in person at this gathering, the spirit and heritage of the leader of the world proletarian revolution will unquestionably be impressively left thruout the sessions.

It was under Lenin's leadership that the Russian Communist Party grew to its present strength and international influence. It was the pursuit of the Lenin policies that enabled the Russian Communist Party to win political power in a country inhabited by 130 million people and covering the largest contiguous area within the realms of one nation in the world.

The working masses of the world, the exploited and dispossessed farmers of every country, have a vital interest in this convention and its decisions. Not only does the Russian Communist Party shape the policies and destinies of the first Workers' and Farmers' Soviet Republic but it is also the leading section of the Communist International in which are found the most aggressive, class-conscious proletarian and peasant masses of every land.

As Communists, as those who have no interests other than those of the working class, we are especially concerned with the deliberations and actions of this Party of the Russian masses.

We have every reason on earth to look forward to this convention proving of as great service to the workers of the world as have all its previous gatherings. Everywhere the class lines are becoming more distinct, everywhere the conflict between the employing class and the working class is taking on increasing intensity, and everywhere the workers and poor farmers will draw inspiring lessons from the congress of the Russian Communist Party which has proved its mettle, weathered the fiercest of storms, and vanquished its enemies on the political, military and economic battlefields.

Harmless Radicals

The overthrow of Poincare in the recent French elections and the probable ascendency of Herriot have occasioned a flood of talk about a swing to the left in European politics. We do not deny that the outcome of the French and German elections indicate a swing to the left. But in so far as there has been any genuine swing to the left it is to be measured solely by the increased strength of the Communists in both countries.

The experience of the working masses of every country with every stripe of capitalist or middle class progressive has brought out one truth that is unchallengeable. Whether these "radicals" be English, French, German, American or Japanese, once they are charged with the state powers they desert their radicalism, they forget about their progressive promises and they loyally do the bidding of the big capitalist interests on all important questions.

Thus the reputed "radical" Socialist leader, Herriot, after a conference with the militarist Poincare has promised to behave. The Morgan-French finance combine now feels relieved because of the assurance it has received from the Herriot-Painleve group that the new government will not disturb the supremacy of the banking interests in France. Even the oft repeated promise of Herriot to work for the recognition of Soviet Russia, an issue which has enabled him to win considerable support among the working masses of France, is now being shoved into the back-ground.

The situation in England is fundamentally similar. The budget proposed by the Socialist, Snowden, has met with extensive approval in the circles of British high finance. It was this budget in particular and the moderate behavior of the Labor government in general that has inspired Sir Guy Granet, senior London partner, of the American banking firm, Lee Higginson & Co., and one of the most powerful rail magnates in England, to praise the Labor government officials for "following the right ideals" and manifesting "firmness and decision" in the treatment of India. This banker accorded special praise to the MacDonald government for having abolished the corporation profit tax. The preceeding two reactionary governments which were openly hostile to labor did not dare take this step.

The moral to be drawn from the above experience of the French and English workers is that the working and farming classes should never put any faith in the numerous capitalist "progressives" who seek political leadership of the laboring masses thru mouthing so-called radical phrases.

Strategy or Stratagem?

The reply of the executive secretary of the Socialist Party to the request addressed it by the Workers Party for its severing all relations with the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action and joining hands with the Farmer-Labor Minnesota Convention of June 17th, purports to inform the reader that "while the National Office of the Socialist Party has had indirect information of the St. Paul convention, it has had no official communication whatever respecting it."

"Then the answer goes on to ask whether the Workers Party has "the authority to invite our participation, and, if so, is the letter which you have submitted to be considered as a formal invitation?"

The above points indicate the use of the poorest sort of strategy or the resort to unvarnished stratagem by the Socialist Party in negotiations over a question which involves the cardinal interests of millions of workers and farmers. The call of the committee charged with organizing the June 17th farmer-labor convention, a call addressed to every labor and farmer organization in the country, was given the widest possible publicity in the general press. In attempting to misrepresent the St. Paul convention and its objectives, the enemies of the working and farming masses gave it some of the publicity it needs.

The Socialist Party cannot seriously ask us to believe that the call which was sent to many hundreds of labor and farmers' organizations thruout the country did not reach it. Certainly the Socialist Party has had ample opportunity to get the Farmer-Labor Minnesota convention call. Surely the Socialist Party does not expect the workers and farmers of the country to accept that as the reason for its having failed to act up to this moment on this momentous question put to the working and farming classes by the conditions at hand.

The fact of the matter is that the Socialist Party has kept a watchful eye on and has been in strict touch with all the developments culminating in the issuance of the St. Paul call.

But from here we go to an even worse attempt on the part of the Socialist Party. The question as to the Workers Party having a right to issue invitations to the farmer labor convention is either wretched strategy or that type of stratagem so oft employed by the high-priced corporation lawyers in expensive court litigation.

The Socialist Party has always known that the Workers Party never had and does not have the power to issue such invitations. The Socialist Party has always known that a special committee consisting of the delegated representatives of various labor-farmer groups having a mass following considerably in excess of the its own was the only body authorized to extend such invitations. This inference on the part of the Socialist Party appears to carry with it a rebuke to the St. Paul convention because of the fact that the Workers (Communist) Party will be represented there. It is precisely such arguments that the open-shoppers, the sworn enemies of the working class are making today against the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Movement and against the discontented agrarian masses of the Northwest.

Indeed, the task of Communist-hunting, red-baiting, is not the best task that an organization announcing its working class character, can assume for itself, particularly at this hour when every ounce of energy and effort should be invested in uniting the workingmen and poor farmers into a virile national class farmer-labor party.

Lewis had his laugh last winter in Indianapolis. Howat came back this week with his laugh at Peoria, Illinois. "He who laughs last, laughs best," is an old saying that is very apropos.

Join the Workers Party and subscribe for the DAILY WORKER.

Join the ranks of the liberators in the American Communist movement.

Where Does La Follette Stand?

By ISRAEL AMTER.

"America faces a revolution," declared Magnus Johnson when campaigning for election to the United States Senate. The propaganda was effective among the farmers and workers of Minnesota and Magnus Johnson was elected.

Johnson assured his electors that he would make a great noise at Washington, and that he would roar with the loudest of the progressives. But Johnson's roaring has all been of milk: smooth and sweet, as it comes from the cow. Johnson does not think of the revolution any more—although the situation of the farmers has become worse, with no prospect of betterment.

La Follette, on the other hand, has been roaring in the Senate for many years. He struck a brilliant note when the Teapot Dome scandal was brought on the scene. Here he was able to shine; the republican party was being completely discredited and La Follette could begin to hope that the fragments of the party would be gathered up in a new party with himself as the leader and spokesman. But history is not made up of scandals; it is the product of sterner forces, the scandals merely showing the rottenness of the prevailing system. La Follette has pricked the surface of the powerful forces that run the government and has made attempts to uncover them. Is it because he cannot go any further or that he dare not go too far, for fear that the workers and farmers will learn TOO much of the system and its methods?

Both hypotheses are possible. La Follette has had to deal with the present rulers of society; he has been compelled to take a stand many a time. His refusal to approve the war, his militant defiance of the war mania showed that, at least, he had the backbone of a man with convictions. That was glory enough to carry him along for a long time. His fight against the railway trust was a good one, and perhaps he believed and still believes that he will be able peacefully to conquer that trust and the many others that govern the United States. That is his illusion and the illusion of the many millions of workers and farmers of the United States who understand little of the political forces fighting for control.

* * *

The workers of the country have awakened somewhat to the nature of the power that confronts them on every side. Although they may not be able to make a synthesis of events under a democratic (capitalist) regime and succeeding events under a republican (capitalist) regime and thus arrive at the conclusion that something generally is wrong with the whole capitalist regime and system, still for the past five years at least they have begun to believe that the employers, manufacturers and financial magnates have entirely too much control of government. Hence they have begun to think in terms of political action by the workers. Needless to enumerate the trade unions that have gone on record in favor of a labor party—even though such expressions of opinion have been systematically sabotaged by the trade union officialdom. Needless to mention the trade union locals which responded to the referendum of the Trade Union Educational League on the question of a Labor Party, and the great number which never received the referendum because of the opposition of the local secretary of the union. Though the movement for a Labor Party is not universal among the American working class, the more awake, virile sections favor it—despite their knowing that it cannot succeed at the first election, and their wish to have voted for the winning party at each single election.

* * *

The farmer, on the other hand, is up against the capitalist on all sides. He is literally crushed by the trusts and the banks, and every attempt to get legislation in his favor has met with a rebuff both from the Democratic and the Republican government. As a consequence, he has naturally turned to politcal action and the many movements in the past thirty years indicate his determination to do some things for himself. Hence we find in the movement throughout the middle and far west that the farmers are going into the movement by the tens of thousands.

But an even more significant phenomenon is manifest today. Whereas in former times, the farmers had their distinct movements and were little inclined to cooperate with the workers, the attacks of the trust and the feeling of common suffering, are uniting them with the workers. Movements like the Non-partisan League are doomed in America. Their place is being taken by the farmer-labor movement—a movement of revolt against the trusts—the enslavers of the workers and the farmers. It is a groping revolt, not the product of consciousness—and surely bereft of all understanding that behind the trust and big capital is the GOVERNMENT, representative of wealth and power. The making and unmaking of laws, the issuing of injunctions, the ignoring of the sufferings of the farmers deliberately and savagely by the government, have fastened the eyes of the workers and farmers on Washington. Senators and representatives have been sent to Congress and presumably have put up a militant fight particularly in behalf of the farmers. They are few in number, and only a fortuitous situation has placed them in the position of power; the balance that they wield thay have exercised with great shrewdness and acumen. The movement, however, that has placed them in Congress, **and the sufferings and the movement that they ostensibly represent are far stronger than the group itself. The revolt of the farmer is clear, for it is based on the economic condition of the farmer. The revolt of the worker is more vague, for economically he has not yet felt a great pinch and he feels only the pressure of the law—particularly of the injunction, which he tries to evade.**

* * *

The movement is just taking form; it is impelled by economic motives and by the fact that this is an election year. **At least four million workers and farmers have openly expressed their will to undertake independent political action. These workers and farmers are more or less clear on the proposition. The more militant and nearly class-conscious of them are for the immediate formation of a farmer-labor party; the others express it in a less distinct form.**

The petty-bourgeoisie, professionals and liberals, who suffered during the war and have not recovered, are seeking redress in some form or other. They are totally unorganized and filled with the same democratic illusion that a "good" government will give proper attention to their situation.

The Progressive group in Congress are well aware of this situation. They have been the expression of it and have helped to crystallize it. The power they have wielded in Congress has helped to organize it. The politically unconscious and semi-conscious groups have been encouraged in their organization plans and are beginning to seek power. The organized workers have looked to the Progressives to take the lead of the movement; the organized and unorganized farmers have regarded the Progressives as their spokesmen. La Follette knows it; Brookhart knows it; Shipstead and Norris know it. Why have they not acted?

They have not acted because they are too weak, too cowardly to take a definite stand on these burning questions. They are waiting to see what the Republican convention will do; they wish to see what forces they will have behind them before they split. They do not regard themselves as PART of the movement, but merely as its leaders. But they are wary leaders not venturing the fight till the army demonstrates its strength.

This stand is plausible; LaFollette, Johnson, Shipstead, Brookhart, and the others ARE NOT PART OF THE MOVEMENT. Their interests are not bound up with it. They do not share the sufferings of the workers and exploited farmers. They are plain politicians attempting to capitalize these sufferings and build a movement for themselves.

It is highest time to talk to these gentlemen. The workers and exploited farmers must demand to know where these people stand. Are they willing to line up with the workers and poor farmers IRREVOCABLY against the big capitalists? Are they willing to throw in their lot against the government of the capitalists? Are they willing to become a part of the coming Farmer Labor Party, submitting to its control?

They have already clearly demonstrated their stand: THEY REFUSE TO LEAVE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. They are dickering with the Republican generals about candidates and platform; either a "liberal," "progressive" program to fool the masses, or a "progressive" candidate. This will keep the Republican party intact and ensure victory at the polls.

* * *

Is this what the workers and exploited farmers want? Are they not aiming at the formation of a Farmer Labor Party? Can the Republican Party of Wall Street be made an instrument of the workers and poor farmers? THE ANSWER IS CLEARLY AND EMPHATICALLY NO! A farmer Labor Party must be formed, and these would-be leaders must be told to remain where their interests place them, viz., **in the ranks of the capitalists. They are betraying the movement now when it is seeking leadership; they will betray it later when it is moving to power.** Have the workers and farmers not been sufficiently betrayed in the land of "democracy" for them to have learned that this new movement dare not be trifled with? Or must they pass through one treason after the other before they will wake up?

The answer must be given to the Progressive group—to LaFollette, Shipstead, Brookhart and all others—not after the Republican convention, but NOW. Too much time has already been lost. **The workers and poor farmers can organize, build and run their party themselves.**

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

An English artist painted a portrait of His Majesty King George, which is not at all flattering to the head of the British Empire. The worst of it is that the portrait can be seen by anybody curious enough to visit the Royal Academy in London, where it is on exhibition. The British Fascisti and the Tories believe it should not be viewed by any loyal subject from the Dominions, tho native Britons could perhaps, look upon it without danger to His Majesty's interests. The trouble is that the painting puts the head of a weakling on the shoulders of the king.

* * *

Other admirers of the royal family even go farther and describe the painted head in more severe terms. In justice to the king, it should be stated that George did not sit for the picture, and Sims, the artist, is alleged to have drawn somewhat freely on his imagination while doing the job. What the Tories fear most is, that the rather unnecessary look on His Majesty's face as represented or misrepresented by the artist cannot make a very favorable impression on the thousands of colonials who are in London for the British Empire Exposition. They may get the idea that His Majesty's head is full of emptiness if not worse.

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William Gibbs McAdoo is recognized as the favorite son of the Ku Kluz Klan for the presidency on the Democratic ticket. This secret endorsement is not liable to bring Wilson's heir any enthusiastic support from the hard boiled Catholics from New York to San Pedro, Calif. McAdoo, like a good politician, does not want to lose Klan support, neither does he wish to antagonize the Catholic vote which will be cas[t] [f]or him provided he gets out of Madison Square Garden with the nomination. His campaign manager issued a statement on the Klan issue which is a marvel of evasion. He simply declares that he favors free speech, freedom of religious worship and the right of free assembly. Even the Klan claims to believe in the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States, but practice—ah, that's another matter.

* * *

When McAdoo had almost entirely recovered from the effects of Doheny's oil treatment, his progress was seriously impaired by the discovery that the secretary to his Illinois campaign manager was one of those arrested in the raid on the Sieben Brewery with Dean O'Bannion, John Torrio and the other alleged leaders of Chicago's beer ring. It is true, however, that so far as the majority of Chicago's voters are concerned, violators of the Volstead Act are liable to be benefitted by an indictment. But the moonshine membership of the Ku Klux Klan away in the fastnesses of Kentucky will not care to support their competitors here in the Windy City.

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An Italian paper, by the name of "Il Sole," commenting on the expulsion of John Giglio, correspondent of the London Daily Herald and the DAILY WORKER, said that the news sent out of Italy by Giglio was injurious to Italian interests. The paper also said that the relations of the correspondent with Italian radicals and Free Masons were calculated to disturb the peace of Italy. English gold was suggested as the motive behind Signor Giglio's activities. We are indebted to a so-called representative of DeValera's Royal Irish Republic for this information. He quotes the above approvingly and hails Mussolini as a great patriot. Ugh!

MUSIC • LITERATURE • DRAMA

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Bush Conservatory orchestral concerts concluded for this season at Orchestra Hall last Tuesday night. The concert opened with two excerpts from the opera "Der Freischuetz," (The Freeshooter) by Weber. The overture, with its romantic horn solo and its mysterious, magical passages, was followed by an aria that was brilliant and colorful, and excellently sung by Helen Smith of the conservatory.

Olga Eitner, a pupil of Richard Czerwonky, director of the orchestra, played the first movement of the Mendelssohn violin concerto. The tempo direction of the movement, allegro molto appassionato, (fast, and much impassioned) describes the character of the music well. Miss Eitner's first appearance at Orchestra Hall was also with the Buch orchestra, when she played the Chaykovski concerto, a year and a half ago, and she has improved much since then. She has won the most important prize offered violin students in Chicago, the contest of the Society of American Musicians, which brought her a solo appearance with the Chicago Symphony. A beautiful tone, interpretation and technic are hers.

Following the long and religious prelude to Lohengrin, Robert Sanders, a young student of composition at Bush, directed the first performance of two of his works for orchestra, a scherzo and a short tone poem called, "Carneval." Both his directing and his composition showed skill and ingenuity. The "Carneval" especially, in ultra-modern idiom and well orchestrated, won the approval of Sanders' hearers.

Harold Triggs, pianist and cymbal player, played the first movement of the Beethoven "Emperor" concerto for pianoforte. It is a typically classic work, and played with understanding of the classic spirit.

"1812" Overture.

The concert closed with Chaykovski's old warhorse, the overture, "1812," written to celebrate an anniversary of Napoleon's defeat at Moscow in 1812. It was originally written as an open air piece, for symphony orchestra, military band and cannon. When played as a symphonic work the band part is played on an organ, and, as last Tuesday evening, the cannon part is sometimes omitted. The work is a grandiose fabric of Russian folksongs, in which the first few bars of the Marseillaise are constantly repeated, but always drowned out. At the end the Tsarist Russian hymn is solemnly brought in. The work is a pure show-off piece, and not to be compared in musical value with the same composer's symphonies.

So the Bush orchestra season closed in a clamor of much sound.

Making Good a Horrible Threat--Almost

By J. O. BENTALL.

FOR some decades now the Duluth Tribune has threatened practically the whole world that it would some day say something that had almost a rational idea in it. In this it is not much unlike the Chicago Tribune.

Only, our Duluth Trib has shinned up its threat and almost made good. It is an event in American history, almost epoch marking.

Great movements do not stir small brains, so it was up to George E. Leach, present mayor of Minneapolis, to file for governor of Minnesota and thus inspire the tiny cells in the Trib's cranium to rub their eyes and stretch their legs.

If Leach had kept still or said something worth while, all would have been well. But he comes out on the open prairies of the Mississippi Valley and declares that "It will be my sacred duty to see that every man and woman who works shall not only have a living wage but a saving wage—to that they are entitled."

Can you beat that?

Can you blame the Trib for going into hysterics?

It is almost rank Communism and smells it.

And this from a candidate on the republican ticket, supported by Gabrielic Van Lear who vouches for the orthodoxy of Leach-Van Lear who is one of the prettiest traitors of labor on exhibition in the western hemisphere.

Anybody but a hardened Bolshevik must sympathize with the Tribune. This wholly common and outworn pledge given to labor by every republican candidate since Jonah swallowed that whale of a fake seems to be the only exciting phenomenon in the life of our unworthy contemporary, as Brisbane would say!

Let us be fair, however. There was another stammer of Leach. He added that he would also provide "capital with a fair return."

The two pledges sounded to the ear of the Trib about like the twin howl of a new fog horn that belches forth a respectable opening blair and finishes with the course moaning of a caged lion. To help make things worse the Trib ends its superhuman effort to force posterity to give it a place among the philosophers of the ages, thus:

". . . . Just how does he propose to carry out this wholly commendable aim of providing everyone who works with a saving wage, and capital with a fair return? If that could be done by a governor or a supreme dictator, it would end all humanity's economic problems."

Isn't that "almost a rational idea?" Almost.

Now supposing the Trib continues along that line and finds that when those who work get a living and saving wage—and a living wage is nothing less than all that the worker produces—that there is nothing left for capital to get, leaving capital to starve to death, will the Trib help us bury the old corpse so it may not offend our sensitive smelling apparatus?

Leach may be honest about his endeavor to serve two opposing masters, but both the good communists and the bad book say it can't be done.

The republican party has always been true to its class. It has always promised to serve both the workers and the capitalists but the only way it has served the workers is with injunctions.

If it is fear that Leach might deviate from this time-honored custom that causes the knees of the Tribune to knock together, allow me to smoothe your bobbed hair and calm you. Leach is a good republican who will help capital to "a fair return" and let his other notion go hang.

And if Leach should by any chance get to wabbling, Gabrielic Van Lear will steady him.