

125 23 G  
As We See It  
Gompers is Scared.  
Bolsheviks may "Capture"  
Capitulators.  
Page the 476 5th ave  
New York Pub Library

Two United States senators of Utah, and Ladd of North Dakota, sailed on the United States S. S. President Harding a few days ago on a trip that will include Russia. They will be joined abroad by representative James A. Frear, of Wisconsin. Fearing that a first hand experience with Russia might convince the senators that recognition of the Soviet Republic should no longer be delayed, Mr. Gompers, the reactionary fossil, who runs the American Federation of Labor, got out of his shell and hurled several sharp questions at the senators.

The labor representative, Gompers, is that the capitalist American government may recognize the Workers' Republic and by so doing enable the Russian toilers to increase the present rate of progress toward prosperity for all, not for a few. Such is the hate of this doddering chunk of protoplasm for his brother workers of the great republic of the East that he even goes to extremes in his opposition that the most reactionary capitalist would not dream of.

Senator King, formerly a strong opponent of Soviet recognition, now believes that the only way to peace is to bring Germany and Russia into the family of nations. "Not if I can help it," declares the gentleman from Whitechapel, London, who heads the American Federation of Labor. Senator King hopes to meet Lenin and Trotsky. The very thought of it is enough to drive Gompers to join the Socialist Party for consolation.

Gompers requests answers to the following questions before he will consider changing his mind about recognizing the Soviet government: "Is it true that there is no free press in Russia?" If Gompers took the mud of his eyes he could see that here in free America editors go to jail for publishing views obnoxious to the ruling class. Most of those who are in jail are there because they published opinions in the press that the government considered dangerous.

He wants to know if Russian workmen are permitted to organize without government interference. Well, before the Bolsheviks came into power the Russian unions were illegal, underground, just as the Communist Party of America was a short time ago. Now, they are functioning in the open with the support and approval of the government, which runs in the interests of the workers and peasants. But Mr. Gompers does not refuse to recognize the United States government, even though it issues injunctions against strikers, which is equal to prohibiting them from joining a union. What good is a union if its only effective weapon is taken away from it?

Gompers wants to know if the leading officials of the Soviet government are also leaders of the Third International, and to what extent the Soviet government permits the Third International to carry on propaganda hostile to foreign governments (no doubt Gompers is here speaking for Ford Curzon and the British government) and if the Soviet government willing to acknowledge its foreign relations, why does it not go on to that effect?

He evidently fears that the world is being dominated by the American kings to the late Czar Nicholas be forever lost to them if the world is now recognized. What a lying and servile tool of the financial kings we have as a labor leader! Would such a monstrosity be tolerated for five minutes by any other action of workers this side of the Atlantic? Hardly!

The great warrior for the rights of speech will have his hands full as all signs fail. Mussolini is at it again. With the aid of the Italian Socialists—the Berger, Hill-Branstetter type—he jammed a bill in the Italian parliament perpetuating the Fascist government and making him dictator. This winds up the affairs of Italian parliament and even the representative government will no longer be indulged in. Liberal elements fought against a series of illegal acts. The socialists applauded Mussolini's only dictatorship that gang to is the dictatorship of the workers in the interests of the

Magnus Johnson, Farmer-Labor Candidate Wins in Minnesota See page 5

# VOICE OF LABOR

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 2917 FULLERTON AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

No. 610

Chicago, Ill., July 21, 1923

PRICE 5 CENTS.

Vol. XI

BRUNSWICK 5593  
This is the Voice of Labor telephone number. If you want any information concerning the Voice of Labor call  
BRUNSWICK 5593

## Railroad Strikes Illegal!

### Judge Wilkerson at Request of Harding Administration Hands Down Decision Making Anti-Union Injunction Permanent

#### The First Mass Party of American Workers and Farmers

By JOHN PEPPER

A Party of 600,000 Farmers and Workers. Summed up in a single phrase, the historical significance of the July 3rd convention is this: The first real mass party of American workers and farmers has been founded in Chicago. The 740 delegates, who assembled in Chicago, represented not less than 616,000 workers and farmers. The new Federated Farmer-Labor Party is a mass party. It is the first mass party of workers and farmers in the United States. Mass is something relative. Historical circumstances decide whether 10,000 or a million stand for a mass. But no one can deny that a party of 600,000 workers and farmers is a real mass party.

If one knows that the Socialist Party has only 12,000, the Workers Party only 20,000 members, and the old Socialist Party at the zenith of its development had no more than 100,000 members. The Socialist Party, which has already long ago allied itself with the 225,000 a year labor leaders against the class struggle, declares that the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is no real party, because the big official leaders of the national and international unions are not in it, and because it is, in reality, simply the Communist Party, under another name. The Socialist Party was not represented in the convention. It declared that the laboring masses are not as yet ripe for organizing a Labor Party, and that without the big leaders, the Labor Party could never be organized. The Socialist Party pres belittles the July 3rd convention because it organized the Federated Farmer-Labor Party without the big leaders, and against them, though with the participation of 616,000 workers and farmers. The Socialist Party today is only a jackal of the battle-fields of the class struggle. It fears the battle, but always appears after the battle, in order to steal something from the spoils.

#### A Party of Officials or of Rank and File?

The new Federated Farmer-Labor Party is no artificial product of a mere doctrine, but is the result of a special American development. It does not ape the British Labor Party. It was not formed from the top by big officials of the American Federation of Labor and of national and international unions. It is a creation of the rank and file, a creation of local unions, city bodies, and state organizations. The new party does not, like the British Labor Party, comprise nearly the entire working class, but only the left wing of the labor and farmer movements. And it does not copy the British Labor Party in this regard also—that it accepted the Communists, the Workers Party, into its ranks, from the very first.

In spite of all Socialist theorists, the American movement does not wish to follow the "brilliant" example of the British labor leaders. The American Socialists long for the time when they could imitate the example of the British Labor Party, the official opposition of His British Majesty. But Gompers is not Smillie or Macdonald. He sells the workers something from the spoils.

#### West Virginia Federation of Labor Holds Special Labor Party Convention

(Special to the Voice of Labor.)

CLARKSBURG, West Va.—The workers of West Virginia may not be compelled to choose between the Democratic and Republican parties after the convention called for the 19th of July to decide whether or not labor in this thug-ridden, boss-controlled, semi-feudalistic state is to have a political party of its own and follow the lead of the great Chicago convention, where the grand alliance of workers and farmers was born, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

Smarting under the blows inflicted on them by the powerful industrial barons and betrayed by their alleged friends in the legislature, the workers of West Va. decided that they must have their own political expression and they got about making preparations for it.

Unlike many of those who pretend to favor independent political action, the workers in West Va. believe in action. They do not believe in putting off until next year what can and should be done this year. The delegates from West Va. to the Farmer-Labor convention, held in Chicago, were of that type. Brother Alex Boyd of the Monogahela Valley Trades and Labor Assembly and Brother Rogers, formerly president of the West Va. Federation of Labor, stated emphatically that no matter what happened there, the workers they represented back home were going to have a labor party. "Make that as strong as you like" was their statement to a representative of the Voice of Labor.

For over a year the trade unionists of West Va. have been collecting funds with which to start the labor party machinery. They are men of decision down there. They have to

#### The Injunction Is a Direct Challenge to the American Trade Union Movement. What Is Labor's Reply?

The dictatorship of the injunction is here. Railroad unions are about as useful from now on as a fig leaf to an Esquimaux or a fur coat to a native of Panama, unless the railroad unions fight the latest ultimatum issued by Daugherty's "Good Man Friday," Judge Wilkerson. The most sweeping ukase ever handed down to the workers of America by a satrap of the capitalist government is the decision making the temporary injunction against the shopmen's strike a permanent instrument. "Fight or surrender," is the challenge to labor from the musty court of Judge Wilkerson.

Whether American labor will accept that challenge or not NOW we cannot say. The alleged leaders of the American Federation of Labor will not fight. That is a certainty. They are too busy fighting the communists and Soviet Russia to have any time to spare fighting the capitalists. They will find various excuses to dodge the issue. But unless they fight this permanent injunction against the use of the strike in a dispute between the railroads and their employees, the railroad unions are as dead as the toe of Queen Anne.

What good is a labor union if you take away its right to strike? As useful as a legless man in a marathon. The bosses are aware of that, so they disarm them. The government acts for the bosses against the

workers. They do this all the time. Who says it is not a dictatorship? Oh, that is something that exists only in Russia! Here—well, all are equal before the law. Nonsense. The government is the Executive Committee of the capitalist class and until you change that capitalist system and establish the rule of the workers you are going to have that kind of a deal. Read the story below and then do a little thinking. Ask yourself whether or not you should join the Federated Farmer Labor Party and have a workers' and farmers' government and get rid of the Daugherties and Wilkersons and their ilk.

#### DAUGHERTY "OPEN SHOP" INJUNCTION

By CARL HAESSLER.  
(Fed. Press Staff Correspondence.)

CHICAGO.—With the railway shopmen taking no part in the proceedings, Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson has made permanent the temporary Daugherty "open shop" injunction granted by him last October. The new order is little more than an opportunity of further propaganda against the railway unions by the department of justice and the newspapers. Many of the important railroads have settled with the unions either formally or by the back door with both sides making tacit concessions. The roads where the strike is still on have had the full benefit without success of the temporary injunction for the past nine months and the permanent injunction will not alter the conditions.

The injunction as first issued was sensational in its unprecedented restrictions on the ordinary liberties of citizens on strike. It forbade not only violence in the customary language of injunctions but hoots and jeers. Peaceful picketing and picketing were banned. Union officials were prohibited from using funds for relief of strikers, from encouraging their members to continue loyal to the union, from issuing public statements. The drastic order was later slightly modified and the most far-reaching provisions were rarely enforced. The railway employees department, A. F. of L., maintained a legal fight against the order for a time but when (Continued on page 5.)

#### The Farmer-Labor Party Convention

By DUNCAN MacDONALD.  
(From Illinois Industrial Review.)

The convention called by the National Committee of the Farmer-Labor Party, to which various farmer and labor groups had been invited, was well attended and a splendid spirit was demonstrated. True there was disagreement, as there always has been whenever men and women of different minds gather together. If this were not so, there would be no occasion for a conference.

The outcome, while in a measure disappointing, started a discussion that must eventually culminate in a better understanding and eventual co-operation even though there was a wide divergence of opinion indicated.

To any outside the folds of either of the groups represented it must have been apparent that the ones listed as being more progressive, or radical, or as some put it, "red," had not only the largest following but by far the better of the argument, and in point of numbers, in ability to present their case, in logic, or in whatever way one cares to express it, they had the better of the two positions all the way through. The opposition to the general program emanated almost entirely from Chicago and they were hopelessly beaten at every turn of the road. A few calling themselves (Continued on page 5.)

#### NOVA SCOTIA STEEL STRIKE

By JOHN A. McGRURY.  
(Fed. Press Staff Correspondent.)

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia.—Government troops are being used here to break the strike here of 3,500 steelworkers of the British Empire Steel Corp. for a 20% wage increase and introduction of the check-off system.

Immediately on declaration of the strike troops were rushed to the city and took charge of company's plant, which had been peacefully picketed by strikers. Then a squad of provincial police arrived. Now there are over 1,000 soldiers in the strike area. The soldiers carry full war-time equipment, and have been recruited as far west as Winnipeg.

The police on the third day of the strike, Sunday, charged pickets around the steel plant and drove them down a subway, at which end they were met by soldiers with fixed bayonets.

Through a blunder the commander of the troops misjudged the time the affair was to take place, and thus the soldiers arrived a little late to cause much bloodshed. People returning from church, not noticing the soldiers, went by them and met the full attack of the provincial police, which resulted in the near-death of many. Sixty were injured.

An old woman of sixty years was struck down and is not expected to live. Police entered a hotel and clubbed a bystander on the head until he was unconscious. A baby was thrown on the street. A steelworker had his ribs broken by the police.

The police continue to arrest private citizens under any pretext to frighten the union men and bully public opinion.

#### William Z. Foster to Report on Farmer-Labor Convention at Mass-Meeting

An invitation is extended to all active trade unionists to attend a general meeting of the Chicago branch of the Trade Union Educational League, which will be held in Wicker Park Hall, 2040 West North Avenue, on Wednesday, July 25, at 8 P. M.

Besides the convention report other matters of importance affecting the activities of the League will be considered. A. OVERGAARD, Local Secretary.

## YOUTH PICNIC, JULY 29 at Chernauskas' Grove

GIVEN BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE of America BASE BALL, GAMES, RACES, DANCING, etc. Ogden Ave. and Desplaines' River. Take any car to 22nd and Cicero Ave., then Lyons-Serwyn to Desplaines River. Tickets 35c. At Gate 50c.

### Butte, Montana Labor Strong for Federated Party

Wm. F. Dunne, representative of the Central Labor Council of Butte, Mont., expressed his opinion like this:

**Afraid of Victory.**  
"The Farmer-Labor Party officials evidently did not expect such a response to their call for a Convention, and they got scared of victory! But altho this may not be a victory for the Farmer-Labor Party, it is a great victory for the working class movement. And we are going to see here, today or tomorrow, what some of us witnessed in the Mooney Convention five years ago—whether our leaders are big enough to submerge themselves in the mass movement, for the good of the whole labor organization, or whether the Farmer-Labor Party has become institutionalized as have been so many organizations of the working class in this country."

**Only a Social Call.**  
Listening to Brother Buck I received the impression that we had been gathered here from the four corners of this continent to hold a friendly conversation with him and his colleagues. I don't have to come 1700 miles to talk with Brother Buck. I read his paper, "The New Majority," and so I know what he is thinking, most of the time. And it is the same with the other officials of the Farmer-Labor Party."

**Delegates Want Action.**  
And here we are—a representative group of the working class of this country—no one can say that it is not. Even the Farmer-Labor Party, that threatens to bolt because it is TOO representative, cannot say that!

**And what is their complaint?** They have none—except that if the report of this committee is adopted they become, instead of an independent single organization a great federated working-class organization! There has been no complaint as to the text of the report of the Organization Committee.

**And Brother Fitzpatrick goes a little further,** and threatens us with the menace of Communism. He says that certain groups—or a group—have injected themselves into "this conference." Well, if we want to compare the groups, I should say that it was the Farmer-Labor Party that caused the injection. And if the Workers Party has tried to assemble with the working class, as workers, Brother Fitzpatrick, why should you complain?

**You are a worker—and so am I.** And who are you afraid of, here? You are not afraid of the employers; you have fought them all your life! There comes a time when a great decision must be made: and then we can hardly go on longer with those who wait and vacillate. And that this is one of those times, is proven by this gathering itself. The Farmer-Labor Party can hold no Convention that is truly representative of the working class, unless they hold it with this body here—which came here in response to its call because of the yearning for unity between the two great groups of farmers and labor!"

### Literature

of all kinds  
BOOKS, MAGAZINES, PAPERS  
Stationery, Notions, etc.  
Tobacco, Cigars, Soft Drinks  
**HORSLEY & BOHLLS**  
1635 W. Madison St.

### Dr. N. S. HANOKA

Dentist & Naturopathic Physician  
1215 S. Kodzie Ave.  
Best Dental work at popular prices  
Painless extractions. Work done by appointment. Phone Rockwell 1055.

### Dr. ZIMMERMAN

DENTIST  
Extraction Specialist  
2008 N. California Avenue  
Phone Armitage 7466

### Voice of Labor

Published weekly at Chicago, Ill., by The American Labor Union Educational Society, 2517 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
Phone: Brunswick 5593.  
Entered as Second Class Matter under the name of "Social Democrat," October 3, 1911, at the Post Office of Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Changed to "The New Age" March 24, 1921. Entry under the title of "Voice of Labor" applied for.  
SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One year, \$2.00; 6 months, \$1.00; 3 months, 50c. Foreign—One year \$2.50; half year, \$1.25.  
Editor responsible for all unsigned articles.  
MEMBERS OF THE FEDERATED PRESS.  
Foreign Correspondents—International Press.  
Editor: T. J. O'Flaherty  
Business Manager: N. Dusenbery

### Workers Party Executive Calls On Membership to Aid in Building Federated Farmer-Labor Party

To all branches and members of the party:—  
Comrades!

The Chicago convention, representing six hundred thousand organized workers has spoken. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party has been organized.

Our party has said over and over again that the organization of such a mass party to fight the political battles of the industrial workers and farmers in their present struggles would be the greatest step forward in the history of the labor movement in this country.

This step has been taken. The Chicago Convention, in spite of petty opposition practically unanimously declared for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The industrial workers and farmers of this country are at least awakened, and on the march.

Our work of agitation and education in favor of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party contributed a great deal to the achievement of this goal. Through our work in the various workers' organizations we won the confidence of hundreds of thousands of workers and won a position of leadership in the struggle for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

At the Chicago Convention we proved through our actions that we would not betray these workers. Our party and our party members in the Convention had but one plank in their program—the Federated Farmer-Labor Party must come out of the Convention. All but a score or two of the six hundred delegates stood on the same platform. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party was born.

**Big Job Ahead.**  
Comrades! Now that the Federated Farmer-Labor Party has been born an even greater task than the work of agitation and organization lies before us.

The principles, the organizational structure of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party were created by the Chicago Convention. The representatives of Six Hundred Thousand Workers and Farmers approved of the statement of principles and organizational structure. Now we must build the organization itself.

We must put flesh and muscles upon the structure which has been created. We must rally, not only the six hundred thousand workers and farmers whose representatives were at Chicago, but even greater masses to support the new party.

Our party must devote itself to this task as energetically as it did to the task of agitation and education. For the immediate future the greater part of our energies, our organizational strength must go into the work of building the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

Our party has proven itself a real Communist party in its work for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. It has proven its strength and discipline. Every party member who saw the party at work in the Chicago Convention was proud of his party.

Let us prove that we are worthy of the name Communists even more definitely in the new, great task that lies ahead of us.

Let every party member, every party unit, go to work at once to build the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

This is the program of action:  
1. Endorsement of the work of the Chicago Convention and affiliation with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party must be secured from workers' organizations everywhere.  
The statement of principles and organization plan should be brought before trade unions, farmers' organizations, co-operative organizations and labor fraternal organizations for endorsement, and the affiliation of these organizations secured. Party members must take the matter up in all organizations of which they are members. Resolutions of endorsement and affiliation should be sent to the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, Clark Bldg., 800 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

2. Local units of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party must be built up in every city and town and in every rural district. The party branches should take the initiative in forming a local committee, on which should be represented the trade unions, co-operative, fraternal organizations and political groups which should call a city convention to organize the local unit of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The Organization Rules of the party explain the method of forming such branches.

**The Labor Party Fund.**  
The "For a Labor Party Fund" to which the party requested party branches make to the party appeal will determine the resources of the National Organization in carrying on the work to help build the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. Every party unit which has not done its share toward raising the \$10,000 fund should send its contribution immediately. The prompter the action the greater the result.  
Comrades! The party has never asked funds for a greater work than the "For a Labor Party Fund." Show your appreciation of the importance of this task by acting quickly on the party appeal.  
**To Work, Comrades!**  
The three definite points above give every party member the opportunity to go to work at once, and to help develop the work of the Chicago Convention so that the Federated Farmer-Labor Party will quickly become a powerful, functioning organization on the political struggles of industrial workers and farmers.  
Comrades! There never was such an opportunity to make labor count in the United States. The hopes and aspirations which have inspired tens of thousands of workers who have suffered and sacrificed in the interest of the labor movement in this country can be realized.  
Labor, the giant challenging the rule of the exploiters, is coming into being. The mighty strength of the masses of industrial workers and farmers is being mobilized.  
As Communists we must be the leaders, the vanguard in this work.  
To work!  
Let us show that we are equal to the great opportunity that lies before us.  
Fraternally yours,  
Central Executive Committee,  
Workers Party of America,  
C. E. RUTHENBERG,  
Executive Secretary.

### Billy Sunday Challenged to Debate Ku Klux Klan

Emil Holmes, National Secretary of the World War Veterans, has caused a challenge to be issued to the Reverend William Sunday, on the subject of "The Ku Klux Klan." The Rev. Sunday is a great admirer of the Ku Klux and has recently made several attacks on the World War Veterans. If the notorious preacher accepts the invitation, the debate should prove as interesting as a boxing match.

### Lumber Barons of West Va. Seek Expulsion of Vets

(Special to the Voice of Labor.)  
By LAWSON McMILLION.

**RICHWOOD, W. Va.**—Alarmed at the progress made in organizing the workers in West Virginia, the lumber barons and coal barons are making desperate attempts to drive the World War Veterans out of the state. After beating up several of our fellows, and jailed them, yet they have failed to achieve, this object. As a last resort they called upon the Ku Klux Klan to assist in their work, and the Klan responded, with the result that I received an epistle warning me to leave West Virginia. A photographic copy of this letter was published in the Voice of Labor.

This attempt failed, because the World War Veterans were so stubborn that they refused to obey the order, but began an offensive, making every effort to get subscriptions for the Voice of Labor and purchasing large bundle orders. This determination has apparently drawn the fire of the loyal profiteers. They have now a battery of preachers waging war on the World War Veterans. The Rev. Raycroft, of the Baptist Church, declared he never wanted to see the World War Veterans have any power.

**Billy Sunday Steps In.**  
The other imported sky pilot is Billy Sunday, whom the non-union coal barons of Southern West Virginia have imported to assist them in their fight against the workers. Billy is reported to have used a great deal of the usual Billy "Bull" against the veterans in Hinton, W. Va. But the workers in these regions are now beginning to realize that there is something else in life besides the hot air of clergymen and the hokum of the profiteers.

The Ku Klux Klan has kept citizens busy for the past few days wondering what caused the explosions that can be heard frequently, and the glare of the burning crosses at night. They are trying to intimidate the workers in the interest of the plutocrats, while the Fascist army is mobilizing against the workers.

But the World War Veterans can't be swept by the state. The lumber barons cannot bear the idea of a housecleaning. Language cannot describe the rotten conditions prevalent here. In one lumber camp the men informed me that the bunk clothes had not been washed in sixteen years.

### Your Earning Power

The earning power of the more than ten thousand readers of the Voice of Labor, at the conservative estimate of \$30 each weekly, amounts to over fifteen and a half million dollars yearly. After deducting that portion, which goes to the landlords, there remains over ten millions, nearly a million a month, which is spent in the butcher shop, grocery, shoe store, and with other merchants.

You can use this tremendous power to develop your paper without any expense to you. Any merchant will be more than glad to advertise if he knows his business will be increased.

Patronize the advertisers. Tell them where you saw their ads. Pass out the Voice of Labor ad cards, which we will be glad to send you upon request, or get them at your branch meeting.

Make the dollars you spend increase the power of your paper.

### MINUTE MEN GET BUSY.

Perhaps the Minute Men of the Constitution saw something in the Farmer-Labor convention that suggested the need for action in the future. A front page story about that organization appeared in last Sunday's issue of the Chicago Tribune. The movement is spreading rapidly and is organized along military lines. Its officers are mainly from the American Legion. It is the organization that corresponds most closely with the Italian Fascists. It is one more good reason why we should have political unity.

### Locomotive Engineers' Journal Lands "the Government-Strikebreaker" As Notable Labor Contribution

"The Government-Strikebreaker," by Jay Lovestone. Published by the Workers Party of America.

For the people who still believe "the public" controls the government of these "United States" there is stored up for them in this admirably written book the coldest plunge of their lives. In cold, frank, almost brutal fashion, Mr. Lovestone scientifically dissects the myth until the bare truth stands out as baldly as a skeleton. Before his close scrutiny, the mists clear away and we see the devious workings of a government which all too often betrays by its official acts its real antagonism toward the cause of organized workers and farmers.

It is a terrific indictment. Wholesale raids on radicals during the wave of reaction that overtook the country after the war; the noble struggles of the textile workers, exploited by the closest corporation tyranny outside of the steel industry; President Harding's ignominious interference in the coal strike; the criminal negligence of the United States officials in the face of gunmen rule in Herrin, Illinois, and the strong-armed chorus of hate sung by the Chamber of Commerce to helpless, tyrannized workers of that little coal town; the crowning infamy of a hostile government in the Daugherty injunction against the striking shipmen; these are but the first items drawn up on the liability sheet of the government. Mr. Lovestone does not stop there. He goes on with the cruel story, reciting the unbroken line of reactionary, labor-baiting decisions of the United States Supreme Court; he recounts the wholesale mania for injunctions against organized workers. He enumerates the number of times the army and militia have been called out to resist the legitimate efforts of trade unions to win better conditions for their suffering workers. The press does its "bit" too, in working against labor's interests. In a final summary of the indictment searching questions are asked, which challenge the complacency of those who are still not disillusioned.

Mr. Lovestone has done a unique service to all the citizens of the country. He has massed together here, from official documents well authenticated sources, thousands of evidences of partiality and anti-labor policy of the government. He has written the indictment in clear, succinct style. He never dodges the inevitable conclusions to be drawn from the evidence adduced. The sum total of his arraignment brings to the front the very serious question of the necessity for independent political action. Should we organize a labor party he asks, and then answers his own question with a "Yes." While every reader will not follow Mr. Lovestone to his conclusion, it is impossible to escape the conviction that something radical must be done to clean house in Washington. If that fails to get labor anywhere, it would seem there is only one other thing to do—organize a labor party.

### Daugherty Dodges But Keeps Up Dirty Work

By HARRISON GEORGE.

Three weeks ago President Harding offered twenty-seven I. W. W. political prisoners at Leavenworth a "conditional" commutation. And yesterday the account was balanced by twenty-seven I. W. W. being convicted of "criminal syndicalism" at Los Angeles. The whole thing being illustrative of the manner reactionists in control of the government are escaping from the odium of direct persecution of labor by the federal government, by means of urging or permitting the various state governments to take up the job of "red baiting."

Sick of war-time repression the American people are increasingly angry at the federal government for holding time prisoners of opinion five years after the war is ended; but the people have as yet, no clear understanding that the forces of reaction are deliberately turning the dirty work over to the states and helping to create in each state where possible a campaign for "suppression of the reds," to go along with open shop drive.

In California the case may not be clear because all state officials are willingly subservient to the local interests in shipping and fruit growing. But in the case of Michigan communist trials for "criminal syndicalism" the federal government is actually forcing the state officials to prosecute, and its furnishing a great amount of funds from the federal treasury in direct violation of law, to convict Ruthenberg and the thirty others who are due to be tried in the Michigan courts. Labor should be alive to the real danger from these "criminal syndicalism" laws, which follow closely the national Espionage Act; and it is a false sense of security to imagine that reaction is on the wane and to slacken in work or finances for defense against these vicious laws, so long as one worker, let alone scores of able leaders of labor, are an immediate danger of long sentences to state prisons. Labor experts, even demands, that every worker do his or her share in the great battle.

### BOUND COPIES of the VOICE OF LABOR

From July 8, 1921, the first issue, to January 26, 1923, Nice hard cover, all the issues in the half paper size, bound in one volume for \$5.00 postage prepaid. Just a few volumes on hand. Rush your order. It is the best "book" you can have in your library.  
Order from  
Voice of Labor  
2517 Fullerton Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

### For International News of the highest importance.

For frank and fearless discussion of working class problems  
For Walter Newbold's exposures of "big business" and Capitalist Politics.  
Get the COMMUNIST REVIEW  
6d Every Month 6d  
Subscription rates:—  
2s/6d per half year, post free  
7/6 per year, post free  
from Business Manager  
16 King Street, London WC2  
or  
Business Manager  
Voice of Labor.

### THE NEXT STEP

A constructive, dynamic, far-reaching, practical plan for economic world federation that will eliminate war and enlarge the possibilities of human well-being by  
**SCOTT NEARING**  
Just published at \$1.00 in cloth and \$0.50 in paper, post-paid.  
(Five cloth copies four dollars. Paper copies at half.)  
**NELLIE SEEDS NEARING,**  
Publisher  
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

### Tractor Contest Campaign Grows In Intensity

From the Atlantic Seaboard as far west as the Pacific Coast states, thousands of supporters of Soviet Russia are busy boosting for their respective candidates in the tractor contest.

As the contest enters its ninth week, the activity is reaching the point where it is hardly possible to determine from day to day who are in the lead. The New Yorkers got quite a start in the early days of the contest and three of them—Rissie Auerbach, Celia Samorodin, Lena Chernenko—are in the lead, with John Taylor, president of the Detroit Mich., Federation of Labor, occupying fourth place. Detroit friend Taylor are confident that he will occupy first place, while from City Baltimore and Butte, Mont., co. ports of intensive activity to a their candidates in one of the few places. It looks as though New York will have to keep busy to even hold its present lead.

However, those who are below fourth place and some of whom seem out of the race for the trip are confident that they will receive one of the unique Russian art objects, thirty of which are offered as secondary prizes.

But none of them are out of the race yet. The game is young and some contestant that has not yet entered may win one of the places.

The contest is bound to be close, not because of the personal achievement involved in the victory, but because most of the contestants realize that the four who go will be the carriers of a new message of hope to the Russian masses who have so bravely fought against every form of despotism that they might maintain the first working class government in the world.

The contest chart now stands as follows:

Rissie Auerbach, operator, N. Y., 14,250 votes; Celia Samorodin, dr. maker, N. Y., 7,170; Lena Chernenko, N. Y., 6,900; John T. Taylor, printing pressman, Detroit Federa of Labor, 5,000; I. Greenberg, worker, Chicago, 3,760; Aaron Cohen, tailor, Baltimore, 1,895; Henr Stanley, Butte, Mont., 1,000; Eugen V. Debs, 765.

### Knowledge Is Power

The following is a list of books and pamphlets published recently on subjects concerning the workers in this country:  
**Amalgamation, by Jay Fox,** single copy—11c  
This pamphlet should be in the hands of every worker. Amalgamation is discussed everywhere. Fourteen State Federations have endorsed it.  
**For a Labor Party, by John Pepper,** single copy—15c  
Recent changes in America's Politics. A definite answer to: Why a Labor Party?

**The American Foreign Born Workers, single copy—15c**  
By Clarence S. Ware. A clear cut analysis of relations of foreign born workers, negroes and others in American politics and industry.

**Bankruptcy of the American Labor Movement**—25c  
By Wm. Z. Foster. What was and is the matter with the American Labor Movement, thoroughly discussed by one who has been identified with the labor movement all his life.  
**Government-Strike Breaker, by Jay Lovestone.** A mass of information with data and documents showing the activities of the U. S. government, as it proscribed itself during the recent textile, coal mine and roadsters strikers through courts, Chambers of Commerce, militia, etc., and Labor Unionist should read this book.

**The Goose Step, by Upton Sinclair,** cloth—25c  
Sinclair does not need introduction. He is known all over the world. In this work he answers questions like: "Who owns the colleges and why are you?" and daughter getting education or propaganda, and whose propaganda, etc. Sinclair delivers goods.  
**Imperial Washington, by Ex-U. Senator, R. F. Pettigrew,** years in American Politics. He says: "The United States has already passed from Republic to the Empire. We have a government of thieves, for the thieves, by thieves. It might be stated—a government of the corporations, for the corporations," etc. Cloth—15c

### VOICE OF LABOR

2517 FULLERTON AVE CHICAGO, ILL.  
Remittance to accompany or Prices include postage.

The Printing Industry in Chicago

By ALFRED TIALA

It used to be said that all good printers die poor. That was a truism...

and what is now Plymouth Court. Gone are the prayers and hosannas. In their place has come the whir and clang of machinery...

In 1833 John Calhoun came to Chicago to establish the first newspaper of the city, the Chicago Democrat...

Many years later John Wentworth, the successor of John Calhoun as owner and publisher of the Chicago Democrat...

Origin of City Directory. In 1839 the laws and ordinances of the young city of Chicago were compiled and published in a small booklet...

In 1874-5 the first Lakeside Annual Directory was put out by Williams-Donnelly & Co. It has been published every year since by the Rouben H. Donnelly Corp.

And even among the large, successful concerns the tendency is toward competition—as is instanced in the recent purchase of the Sears-Roebuck Co. printing plant by Cuneo & Hennebery...

What is new the famous Rand-McNally Co. was begun in 1856 by Wm. H. Rand at 143 Lake St. Eight years later he consolidated with Andrew McNally...

New York is America's literary center; but Chicago is the heart of its industrial life, and that is reflected in the printing industry...

Of the 22,000 men employed in Chicago's printing industry about 60 percent are organized. The typographical union and the pressmen's union...

Chicago is a comparatively young city. So is large scale industry. And recent is the development of the printing business...

Wages in the Chicago printing industry vary, as is natural, with the organizational strength of the workers. Typesetters now have a union scale of \$48.50 per week...

Chicago is a comparatively young city. So is large scale industry. And recent is the development of the printing business...

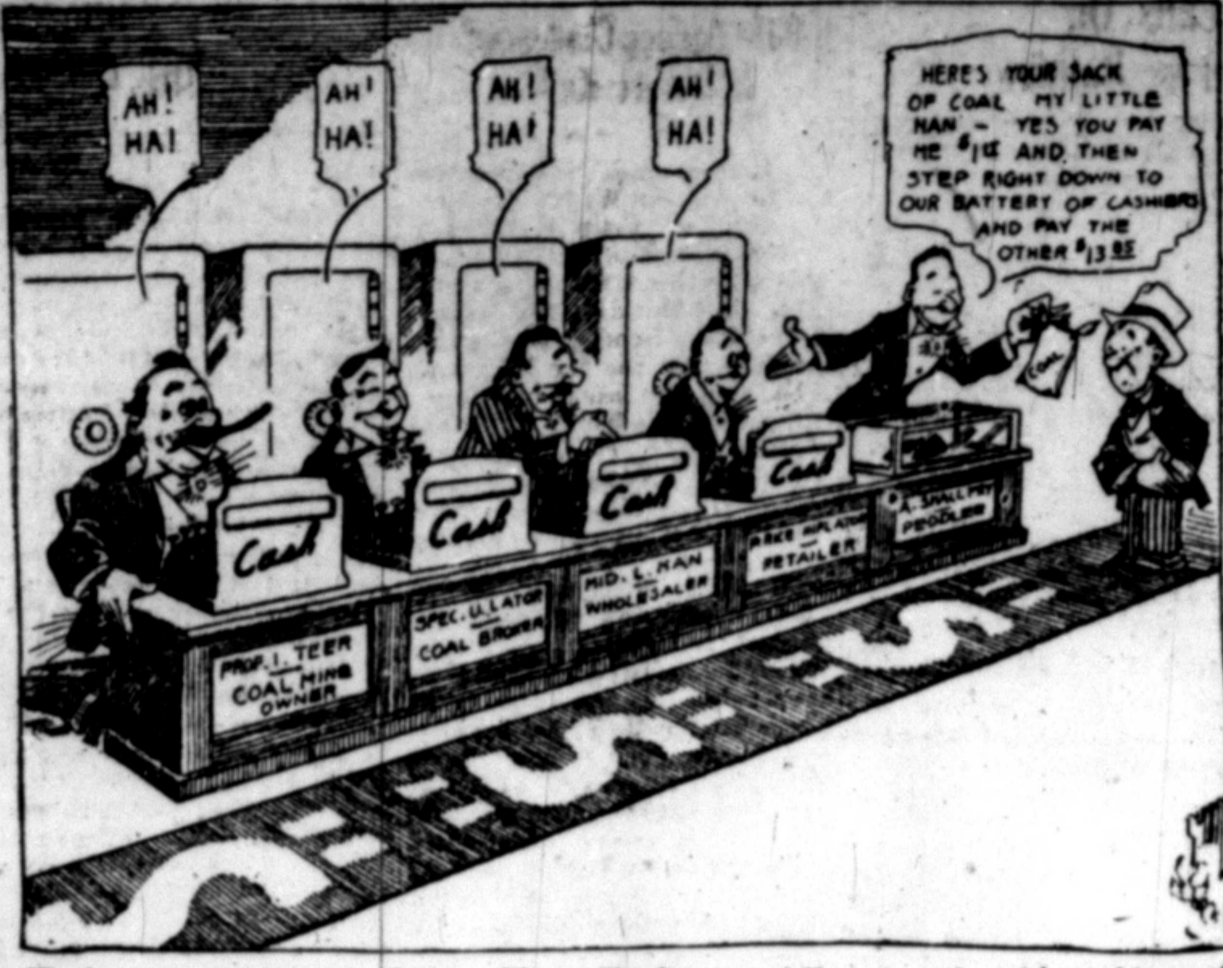
Wages in the Chicago printing industry vary, as is natural, with the organizational strength of the workers. Typesetters now have a union scale of \$48.50 per week...

Chicago is a comparatively young city. So is large scale industry. And recent is the development of the printing business...

Wages in the Chicago printing industry vary, as is natural, with the organizational strength of the workers. Typesetters now have a union scale of \$48.50 per week...

Chicago is a comparatively young city. So is large scale industry. And recent is the development of the printing business...

Wages in the Chicago printing industry vary, as is natural, with the organizational strength of the workers. Typesetters now have a union scale of \$48.50 per week...



The boys are very accommodating. They will take care of Henry's cash and leave him nothing to worry over.

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE WELCOMES THE FORMATION OF THE FEDERATED FARMER-LABOR PARTY

By MARTIN ABERN, Executive Secretary of the Young Workers' League of America.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party is here. The Young Workers' League of America hails with joy this latest evidence of the growing consciousness of the exploited farmers and workers of America...

To Fight Child Labor. The Young Workers' League can go along with an organization which will sincerely and boldly fight for the abolition of the crime of crimes existing in these United States...

Federated Farmer-Labor Party to go along with the organization and carry on the fight for its demands. Will Serve as an Instrument. We are for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party because it purposes to carry on a politically independent struggle against the capitalist oligarchy of America...

A Revolutionary Organization. The Young Workers' League is a revolutionary youth organization. It says that ultimately the workers and farmers will be compelled for existence's sake to capture the political power in the United States...

We favor that the money needed to provide for the education of the masses of the boys and girls, young men and women, shall be taken from the military budget. The newly-formed Federated Farmer-Labor Party has, among other worthy ends, declared for these planks...

Briefly, then, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party can be a means of more swiftly bringing together the masses of workers and farmers for political action against capitalism. That is in the direction of the goal of the Young Workers' League...

We feel that the formation of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is a long step in the direction which leads to unity of the masses. The program adopted at this convention, and which the delegates from the Young Workers' League supported and voted for...

From all that the Young Workers' League has witnessed at the convention, which brought about the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, it feels that the workers and farmers, who came from the various unions, farm and other workers' organizations throughout the country and who will recommend to their organizations affiliation with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party...

This is the kernel of the whole matter. The English bourgeoisie turns to the Russian revolution and bids it, through the mouth of its Grand Commander, to simply "cease to be a Socialist and Soviet Republic!" We take the liberty of informing Lord Curzon, decorated with all his various orders...

Wages in the Chicago printing industry vary, as is natural, with the organizational strength of the workers. Typesetters now have a union scale of \$48.50 per week. They are dicker for a scale of \$55.00; and it is rumored that the bosses have offered \$51.00...

Wages in the Chicago printing industry vary, as is natural, with the organizational strength of the workers. Typesetters now have a union scale of \$48.50 per week. They are dicker for a scale of \$55.00; and it is rumored that the bosses have offered \$51.00...

Wages in the Chicago printing industry vary, as is natural, with the organizational strength of the workers. Typesetters now have a union scale of \$48.50 per week. They are dicker for a scale of \$55.00; and it is rumored that the bosses have offered \$51.00...

Wages in the Chicago printing industry vary, as is natural, with the organizational strength of the workers. Typesetters now have a union scale of \$48.50 per week. They are dicker for a scale of \$55.00; and it is rumored that the bosses have offered \$51.00...

Wages in the Chicago printing industry vary, as is natural, with the organizational strength of the workers. Typesetters now have a union scale of \$48.50 per week. They are dicker for a scale of \$55.00; and it is rumored that the bosses have offered \$51.00...

Wages in the Chicago printing industry vary, as is natural, with the organizational strength of the workers. Typesetters now have a union scale of \$48.50 per week. They are dicker for a scale of \$55.00; and it is rumored that the bosses have offered \$51.00...

Wages in the Chicago printing industry vary, as is natural, with the organizational strength of the workers. Typesetters now have a union scale of \$48.50 per week. They are dicker for a scale of \$55.00; and it is rumored that the bosses have offered \$51.00...

Wages in the Chicago printing industry vary, as is natural, with the organizational strength of the workers. Typesetters now have a union scale of \$48.50 per week. They are dicker for a scale of \$55.00; and it is rumored that the bosses have offered \$51.00...

Wages in the Chicago printing industry vary, as is natural, with the organizational strength of the workers. Typesetters now have a union scale of \$48.50 per week. They are dicker for a scale of \$55.00; and it is rumored that the bosses have offered \$51.00...

Have a Care, Lord Curzon!

By A. LOZOVSKY.

The price for an English spy, according to Lord Curzon's exact calculations, is one hundred thousand gold rubles! Another English citizen but of the female sex, costs, on the same calculation, thirty thousand gold rubles...

of these Murman fishermen may be best judged from the appended calculations made by the not unknown Leslie Urquhart, who has never yet reconciled himself to the loss of his factories in the Ural. This enterprising and clever business man was anxious to have his undertakings restored to him in the form of concessions, but this plan proved a failure...

What It Means. But if we were of the opinion that Lord Curzon, and the most predatory circles of British imperialists who are backing him up, are raising the whole question merely for the sake of thirteen thousand pounds sterling, or on account of the right of English fishermen to fish in Russian waters...

Urquhart's Little Plan. "If the Soviet government really intends settling the question of foreign private creditors, it can do this with the greatest ease. It must not be forgotten that the depreciation of the rouble has actually wiped out all inland debt, and that the one-time allies would probably agree to the annulment of war debts. For a country possessing Russia's natural riches, the financial obligation are but small, and could be settled. In all probability, the total amount of all foreign private claims does not exceed eight hundred million pounds sterling, of which five hundred and fifty millions are pre-war debts...

Introducing His Lordship. But before proceeding to the discussion of these questions, we should like to introduce to our readers, the present English Minister for Foreign Affairs. At the International Transport Workers' Congress held recently, Robert Williams showed me his passport, upon the first page of which was written in large letters: "We George Nathaniel Curzon, Earl Curzon of Kedleston, Viscount Scarsdale, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, a Member of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, etc. etc."

In Classic Terms. Only see how simple the matter is! It began with the fish and the thirteen thousand pounds sterling, and it ends with eight hundred million pounds sterling, or the round sum of eight milliard gold rubles. Many years ago a French journalist characterized the policy of the English bourgeoisie in the following brief words: tout prendre, toujours pretendre, jamais rendre: (take everything, demand always, never give anything back.)

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs... Unfortunately we do not know what this highly significant "etc." represents; in all likelihood it means: defender of the suppresser of Oriental peoples, protector of injured propertyholders, etc. But whatever further titles Lord Curzon may possess—those already adduced suffice for us to comprehend why the whole of slave-holding old England speaks through his lips.

Imperialistic Project. If England's demands with regard to the East are deciphered, it is seen that these not only imply that the Communist and Red Trade Union International be banished from all places outside the frontiers of Soviet Russia, but they aim at the conversion of Soviet Russia into an imperialist power. What does Soviet Russia's propaganda consist of? In the mere fact of its existence; in the fact that it represents the realization of its conception of the right of self-determination of the peoples. Compared with the mere fact of Soviet Russia's existence, and Soviet Russia's policy arising from the proletarian and socialist sources of our revolution, all Lord Curzon's stolen cipher telegrams are not worth a brass farthing.

In A Nutshell. This is the kernel of the whole matter. The English bourgeoisie turns to the Russian revolution and bids it, through the mouth of its Grand Commander, to simply "cease to be a Socialist and Soviet Republic!" We take the liberty of informing Lord Curzon, decorated with all his various orders, that the Russian Revolution does not permit an English slave-holder to stipulate the lines on which it develops. With regard to the locality of the Comintern and the R. I. U., we have nothing against both Internationals removing to London, provided the English government guarantee us full liberty of agitation and propaganda. In return for this we should undertake to furnish the English government with several copies of all our publications so that the English minister for Foreign Affairs need not spend so much money in future in getting hold of these. Should this arrangement not be acceptable to Lord Curzon, we can do no more than express our condolence at the exceeding sensitiveness of his Eastern colonial corps.

There is only one thing we do not know, and that is: where did the Grand Commander and hereditary slave-driver, Lord Curzon, get the idea that the workers and peasants are prepared to pay the former and present exploiters ten milliards? In putting this question we appeal least of all to so-called international right, or to the morality of the so-called civilized countries. We are aware that international rights are measured by the tonnage of the navy and by the range of the artillery; and we are also aware that the morality of the civilized countries consists in looting and oppressing smaller and weaker peoples. And if we reply to your claims by a counter-claim, Lord Curzon, if we reply to our demands for damages by ours, we do this because we are conscious of the vital connection between the Soviet power and the working masses of Russia and Europe.

As long as I have breath in my body I will not surrender the American Federation of Labor to the tender mercies of Lenin and Trotsky.



SAM GOMPERS SAYS:

"As long as I have breath in my body I will not surrender the American Federation of Labor to the tender mercies of Lenin and Trotsky."

We Clean Rugs and Carpets as well as clean and dye ladies' and men's clothing. A telephone call will bring our truck, assuring you of service, promptness and satisfaction. Jensen & Bergstrom TAILORS and CLEANERS 1548 N. Kedzie - Tel. Belmont 9183 3437 N. Kedzie - Keystone 2392

N. B. WOLD Established 1867 Residence Phone Belmont 0168 WOLD & WOLD UNDERTAKERS Chapel Free to Our Patrons Tel. Albany 2748 3337-39 W. North Ave. 4112 Armitage Ave. Tel. Belmont 0948

FINK GETS ONE YEAR IN JAIL IN KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—John Haggan, who ran the Midwest Secret Service here during the war with the usual side lines of labor spy, seabirding, framing up, and labor baiting, fell from grace recently and violated the legal rights, not of the workers but of the Fat Boys—he stole an expensive auto! Drove with the vengeance. His detective agency was put out of business and he was convicted of theft. In view of his "wonderful work as an officer and upholder of the law" (the judge's phrase) he got off with a year sentence—which will doubtless be commuted in a few weeks.

BLUE BIRD Laxative Chocolate Wafers Delicious Chocolate Laxative For Constipation. For Sale 25c a Package. H. N. BRUNN, Druggist, 340 W. North Ave., Chicago, Ill.

### The Party Caucus



The government treasury has a surplus of \$200,000,000. And now there are many government officials who are most anxious to lower the receipts from the income tax... into their pockets.

G. Whillkens.

How the workers swallow the moonshine dished out by the old parties, to us, is a secret still.

President Harding was so struck by a view of the Grand Canon he was left speechless.

Nobody got excited. Either way he says nothing.

Rose.

Mayor Dever's urgent demand that Chicago be given municipal ownership of the broken down railway system prompts us to ask, like the comedian who was being given a cigar: "What's the matter with it?"

The Little Young Worker says: As I understand it, the Socialists think the Communists came out from underground, to cut down some of the overhead.

"One million dope addicts in United States"—and more if you include baseball.—Wall Street Journal. "And still more if you include capitalist politics."—N. Y. Call. "And yet more if you include Call subscribers."

Russians are said to be inordinately fond of moving pictures—and capitalists.

"I have wagered a German mark, that the picture above the minutes of the Party Caucus was posed by the Young Workers League industrial organizer. I am sure I recognize Johnny Edwards' pipe. O. Gosh claims it can't be Edwards... the feet are so small. Who cops the currency?"

Brick Layer.

It was an easy mark for O. Gosh. His argument about Johnny's feet was the strongest. Our model, who has missed his pipe, wishes, to thank Brick Layer for the tip.

Now what the probabilities are the new congress will pass the Soldiers Bonus—

There are people so mean they think the coming elections have something to do with it.

O. Gosh.

Send in your contributions to the Party Caucus.

It is costing American workers 3,000,000 dollars a day to pay the interest on the war debt.

And it seems this is the only interest the workers ever have in any war.

We know our friends are like a little lady we know. They "just love" stories with a happy ending.

So we wind up with the happiest ending we ever know:

Federated Farmer Labor Party. WALT CARMON.

### Young German Socialists Have Their Heads In the Clouds

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Doctor Krause, who just arrived from Germany, addressed the Fellowship of Reconciliation, on "The Youth Movement in Germany." She explained it as an attempt by the youth to escape the dull aspects of this harsh material life and get back to nature and a world of beautiful thoughts—which does seem to be the ideal of the youth of the 2nd and 2 1/2 Internationals. She described the cruel, grinding want of the German people and called for their relief. When asked if she believed the Junkers were to blame for the war, she said, "No, the capitalists of all countries." Upon which, one of those irrepresible communists got up and asked: "Since capitalism means war, why call for relief of Germany from results of war? Why not abolish capitalism?" Her reply was unimpeachable.

### The Last Revolution

A Comic Opera for Proletarians, in Two Acts. Book and Lyrics by Michael Gold and J. Ramirez. Music by Rudolf Lieblch. Time: The year 19... Place: The Morganville Capitalist Colony, last capitalist outpost in the Soviet Republic of the World.

#### CAST OF CHARACTERS

JOHN PIERPONT Last of the capitalists; partners in the monopoly corporations that control everything in Morganville.
FELIX DOOLITTLE
GEORGE SMITH
HENRY CABOT VAN DAM
JULIUS GUGGENWALD
MRS. HAWKINS-PIERPONT Wife of John Pierpont
ERNESTINE PIERPONT Their daughter
MRS. VAN DAM Wife of Henry Cabot Van Dam
JUDGE BUNK
SENATOR BUNK
BISHOP BUNK
GENERAL BUNK
ROSE COHEN A housemaid
TOM PETERS A factory foreman (on good terms with Rose)
FRANK MILLS A factory worker
OLAF NANSEN (All friends of Peters) A factory worker
MIKE MURPHY A factory worker
LEMUEL CRIMPERS A labor leader
MRS. CRIMPERS His young wife
GIUSEPPE TRENTINI Delegate from the Soviets
Chorus of Housemaids, Henry Dubbs, Juniors, Newsboys, etc.

(Continued from last week.)

JUDGE: Hush, they are about to emit some majestic utterance! VAN DAM (choking with excitement and half rising): So you take the pot with three jacks, Mr. Pierpont? And my two pair are no good? Nobody can make me believe that this isn't a rotten game.

GUGGENWALD: The game is rotten I say. Rotten! The pants from my back I lose every night. Mr. Van Dam here too...

VAN DAM (icily): Don't speak for me please.

GUGGENWALD: Vy not? Like the poet says, aint we sisters-under our skin? Don't the voiking class belong to the both of us together? You swell-family millionaires makes me sick. You don't care where the mazuma comes from but anyhow you don't want you should be told you're the same kind of a kapitalist gang of like me.

VAN DAM: Bah! Bah! Bah!

BISHOP (to his brothers): Are they not truly noble?

SMITH: But I insist there's something wrong about a game where he does all the winning.

SENATOR (intruding respectfully): May I not make a suggestion? Why not remedy the situation by passing a law that henceforth two pair shall beat three of a kind, instead of three of a kind beating two pair?

PIERPONT (rising from the card table and pocketing his winnings, while the other capitalists draw their chairs back from the table): No. That wouldn't solve matters. For, as you gentlemen know, this Commonwealth is run according to the economic law of supply and demand.

GUGGENWALD: Vot's dot? Dot's a new one on me. I thought it was all lakk.

PIERPONT: Let me explain. (He steps forward and sings):

Attila, when araiding was a bold and brutal thief

But nowadays we've civilized such things beyond belief.

We take the people's bread away but O, for reasons grand

It's all because of the Economic Law of Supply and Demand.

ALL: Yes, it's all because of the Economic Law of Supply and Demand!

PIERPONT:

We own the rice and taters, and we own the grain and meat,

And O, we cannot help it if the people choose to eat.

'Tis true we ask our profit—but only at the command

Of God's own lovely Economic Law of Supply and Demand.

ALL: The Lord's particular Economic Law of Supply and Demand!

PIERPONT:

The monkey in the jungle has never heard of rent;

He satisfies his hunger and it doesn't cost a cent.

But needy men and women must pay for food and land;

We soak them with the Economic Law of Supply and Demand.

ALL: We wallop them with the Economic Law of Supply and Demand!

PIERPONT:

When all the jobs are taken and food is dear as sin

And workers rudely murmur: Where the hell do we come in?

O, do not yield to anger; turn them off with answer bland:

Blame everything on the Economic Law of Supply and Demand.

ALL: Why not?

Blame everything on the Economic Law of Supply and Demand.

BISHOP, SENATOR, JUDGE AND GENERAL (in one voice): Why that explains everything of course.

PIERPONT: Certainly.—But what brings you here?

JUDGE: It is the workingmen, sir. The panic this week is worse than usual. This time they have no bread. Some of them claim it is because you have made the prices higher than their wages...

GUGGENWALD: Sure. Dot's de profit!

JUDGE: Anyway, there are disturbing rumors.—And now I have found this inflammable literature (takes one from his pocket) in one of the factories.

PIERPONT (looking through the pamphlet): Insidious, insidious! Telling the truth to the workingmen when it is against the law!

GUGGENWALD: Let dem speech; it don't cost noddink.

VAN DAM: But surely our old American workers will follow their amiable leader, Lemuel Crimpers, who has kept them subservient to us all these years. Surely they are loyal to capitalism.

BISHOP: I'm afraid they don't appreciate you, sir. The more empty-headed are of course always to be relied upon... but we hear all sorts of rumors... There appears to be a little group of evil-doers, reds—I believe that is the color one applies to such malefactors, isn't it?—Murphy, Nansen, Mills and many more. And then there's your foreman, Thomas Peters.

PIERPONT: What about Peters?

BISHOP: Most distressing, sir, most distressing. I fear he is lost to us. His soul isn't in his work. He writes poetry...

JUDGE: During working hours!

PIERPONT: This is serious, serious.

SENATOR: Yesterday he stopped work for two full hours.

BISHOP (with mock daintiness): Whispering his verses to the air. Verses... love songs!

GUGGENWALD (sighing): Two full hours! (Counts rapidly on his fingers).

PIERPONT: And to whom were these... these love songs written? (General, senators and others look at one another hesitantly.)

JUDGE (timidly, after a pause): They were written to your daughter, sir.

PIERPONT (thunderstruck): What! Ernestine in love with a man that works for his living? She's an intellectual, but she's no damn fool!

BISHOP: Well, you see, sir, the songs weren't written directly to your daughter—that is, not exactly. They were addressed to Rose Cohen, the serving maid. But, of course, no one would really want to write poetry to a serving maid. So it's clear that the songs were meant for Miss Ernestine and that the young upstart only put Rose's name in for a blind.

PIERPONT: Um, yes. Perfectly clear.

BUNK BROTHERS: We thought so, too.

SMITH: Sash! Somebody's coming. (Goes over to hall and looks out.) It's Peters with that maid!

PIERPONT: With the serving maid? I thought you said it was Miss Ernestine he was interested in.

JUDGE: So we did.

PIERPONT (puzzled): Then, what is he doing with Rose?

BISHOP: He's probably just trying out for Miss Ernestine.

(To be continued.)

### Doings of Charlie and Warren



A confidential conversation between two statesmen.

CHARLIE (wandering on the White House lawn, scratching his whiskers, soliloquizing): "I wonder what is the matter with Gamaliel. He has not given me a call for two weeks. I hope nothing serious has happened to him. According to press reports he retains his normalcy" (A messenger boy comes running along the lawn at this moment saying, "Mr. Hughes, there is a long distance call for you.") "This must be Warren," mused Charlie as he hurried to the phone.

CHARLIE: "Hello, who's this?"

WARREN: "This is Gamaliel, old sport, how are you?"

CHARLIE: "Physically well, but politically sick."

WARREN: "What kind of lingo is that? I never heard of such an ailment."

CHARLIE: "It's an epidemic that hits its victim in the bread basket; a spot where the politician is most vulnerable."

WARREN: "How long since you felt it?"

CHARLIE: "I have felt it coming for a long time, but the first bad attack came on the 3rd of July, on the opening day of the convention called by the Farmer-Labor Party to unite the workers and farmers in a political party."

WARREN: "Oh, so that's what is troubling you. Take it easy, Charlie, that thing went up in smoke, according to the New York Call. They say it broke up in disorder, and the Workers Party got nothing out of it but a new name."

CHARLIE: "Now, Gamaliel, that kind of piffle is good enough for the people who do not know any better, and if we were in the position of the Socialist Party, we would undoubtedly say the same thing, but between myself and the lamppost, the situation is real serious. A Federated Farmer-Labor Party is formed with lots of farmers and industrial workers in it. Believe me, it is enough to give a man a headache in the belly."

WARREN: "Surely, it is not as bad as all that. I saw where some labor leaders call it a branch of the Third International and that Lenin and Trotsky held a caucus the night before the convention to see that it adopted a program calling for the overthrow of government by force and violence. They also say that the Workers Party had one billion gold rubles to buy up the delegates. That stuff ought to go pretty good."

CHARLIE: "It ought to, but it does not work any longer. Every practical politician knows that if the Workers Party had the dough it would take the clerical staff in the office of the prohibition director to fill out the membership applications and the first to join would be the lawyers who now introduce resolutions condemning the Workers Party. Americans believe many queer things, but they will not believe that good money should be turned down, no matter where it comes from."

WARREN: "But I have been assured that all the delegates at the convention were members of the Workers Party except the dozen or so that bolted."

CHARLIE: "Horses! If the Workers Party had as many members as there were delegates there, I would call out the army and navy tomorrow morning and declare the country under martial law. My information is that they had only about one hundred members out of approximately 800."

WARREN: "Now, that's queer. As soon as I get back, we will have a conference with Gompers and the Socialist Party and William J. Burns. Between us, we should be able to put the tin hat on the revolutionists. We must not allow the workers in the cities to form an alliance with the workers on the farms."

CHARLIE: "I am afraid it is now too late. We depended too much on Gompers and the Socialist Party. We thought they would just have another meeting, shake hands and go home. But this bunch meant business and the Workers Party had a program. It looks bad for us, Warren."

WARREN: "Cheer up, Charlie. Everything is not yet lost. We'll get Burns to publish some more exposures of the communists and have it printed in the labor papers. Some of it will stick."

CHARLIE: "That stuff is too old. Nobody but dumbbells believe that

### A Mystery Story

By ALFRED TIALA.

"Whoever is stern enough to read it without smiling shall enter the threshold of heaven." St. Bryan, Chap. 1:18.)

#### FOURTH EPISODE.

In which we are particularly realistic, to fulfil the literary requirements of this age,—and in which Ole proves that he can be as resourceful as any hero of a yarn.

No sooner had he ended breakfast than he set to work with a will and a half filled stomach. He had nothing else to work with. He discovered that even his knife had tipped out of his pocket since he had used it last. However, that did not daunt the hero of a mystery story. This particular species of human beings are born dauntless, just as ordinary beings are born whickerless.

So Ole used his will for a tool and his half-filled stomach as the source of energy. One of his old and trusted shoes had to be sacrificed. He shrank from the ordeal, even as Abraham must have shrunk several inches when about to sacrifice his only begotten son, Isaac. But Ole gritted his teeth as he slipped a sole off, thinking that only women are sentimental. With the energy of one of those who are imbued with some great inner fire he proceeded to file a leg on the steel bunk until it was sharp as a razor's edge. Where there's a will there's a way. All the while he was cool as an iceberg. On his cleverly improvised knife he cut a strip from his shoe sole along the edge where the nail holes remained. He kissed the sadly depleted shoe in a fatherly fashion and returned it to the foot on which it belonged.

The real crisis in his life came. Strong man that he wanted to be, Ole could not refrain from shedding tears. His whole frame shook with sobs so violently that it rattled the building like an earthquake. He heard someone in the adjoining suite begin to pray.

Yes, there were seventeen of them still on his head. He counted them over and over again. The horror of the night before had made them coarse and stiff. Now five of them had to come out. But Ole discovered that when they had stiffened they had also become deep rooted. My, how they did stick in his hide! In between sobs he jerked once, two, three, four and five times. As many good bristles rested calmly in his hand. He washed them with hot tears to make them more pliable to his will. Oh, but how he suffered all the while! He had robbed his own treasure. But it had to be.

In a short time heroes always do things quickly, he had the bristles cut into proper lengths and inserted into the holes in his strip of leather. The result was a splendid brush. He looked at his handiwork admiringly. He saw it was good. Out of nothing, with nothing but his will and a half-filled stomach, he had made something. Thereupon he decided that as soon as he had leisure he would engage in the creating business in competition with the monopolist, Mr. Jupiter Jehovah.

Then Ole proceeded to brush his teeth, which performance completed, he was perfectly disguised. The knowledge that he could now escape his hosts without detection elated him. He was happier than he had been for many hours. In their happy, as well as in their angry moods, men think of women. Ole thought lovingly and longingly of Selma. He recalled the time she was a waitress at Eklund's, the little place across the street from Shields, when he had gone there to offer her his heart and she had brought him calf's liver. Such good liver it was, too. Ah, if he only had some of it now!

Ole had not long to muse. The childish man, with the rattle made of big keys, came and opened the front door. Ole's disguise worked perfectly. He was taken for a prince and given a body guard. Ole protested against this extravagance as usual, twaddle any more. I'll think up some good plan of breaking this farmer-labor combination. If things continue, as they are, much longer, we will have to amalgamate with the Democrats and put up a united front against this Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

WARREN: "I have been thinking of that myself. Times are changing. Even the children don't care about getting kissed any longer, and a hearty handshake by no means is as good as a vote! We will have to show some new stuff if we are to get back on Easy Street for the next four years."

CHARLIE: "Put your thinking cap on, Warren. I'll have a talk with Daugherty. Be good!"

WARREN: "Keep a stiff upper lip. Bye, bye!"

### The Inquiring Reporter

Every week he asks himself a question and answers it to his satisfaction.

The Question: What do you think of the Chicago Tribune report, "Minute Men of Constitution Sweep Illinois?"

The Answer: Chlipke Poop: "I'm most delightedly surprised. I didn't think moment, that the men who follow horses with shovel and broom—the Minute Men of the Constitution—Nicholas Trema: "I'm for them every minute. Any organizer that can sweep such a dirty street cleaning department." S. Al Right: "Yes! The men of the Constitution—Dawes us good."

Warren Gamaliel: "Make Constitution work! That's my motto. Mussolini can administer, pastor of Italian Radicals, why can't the Min Men live up to their slogan he: "Castor Oil for a Well Functioning Constitution."

### Mother Nature Becomes "Bolshevik"

It seems that even the Aurora Borealis has now become revolutionary; a late story in Chicago "Tribune" reading as follows:

"Freak Aurora Borealis, Red, in Eastern Sky."

Many people who were out late last night were treated to what scientists believe was a freak display of the aurora borealis. A long red streak of light appeared in the eastern sky. It came and went, fading now, then slowly growing to almost the intensity of a searchlight. It was visible from all over the city. Usually the aurora is a pale pink or else a ghostly green, but this streamer was invariably described as red.

When Wm. J. Burns, the great "effective", was reached by long-distance phone and was asked for his opinion in this connection, he stated, with great emphasis; "Never fear; I have had my men watching this demonstration and it will not be permitted to function beyond legal limits."

What would you think of a man who walked into your house, shook your hand cordially with his right and while expressing proof of his regard for you landed a Dempsey on the point of your jaw and upon your attempt to resume a perpendicular posture, collided his knuckles with your nasal appendage causing the organ discomfort and causing you head to smash a perfectly good window pane? I am sure your thoughts would be rather sulphuric, particularly if you were the Reverend Mr. Payne of Boston, Mass., and your visitor a naval officer who thought that the clergyman in kissing his eight-weeks bride had taken liberties that he would not tolerate even from his ice man.

Mr. Payne felt much pained over the incident and the publicity also produced a rather painful impression in the cultured Back Bay district, where a broken window pane bore mute testimony to the Reverend Payne's painful kissing proclivities. The clergyman in an open letter commiserated with the naval officer's wife for possessing such a husband. He claimed he had a perfect right to kiss her, since he had baptised her years ago and has been in the city of kissing her more or less deserted ever since. He had also officiated her marriage. Perhaps the Divine regrets that he did not yield her to himself to save her the agony of being forced to associate with a boorish husband who has such a modern conception of clerical rights.

What hurt the Reverend Payne more than anything else was that the assailant slammed the door, paying him such a "striking" visit.

What would you think of a man who walked into your house, shook your hand cordially with his right and while expressing proof of his regard for you landed a Dempsey on the point of your jaw and upon your attempt to resume a perpendicular posture, collided his knuckles with your nasal appendage causing the organ discomfort and causing you head to smash a perfectly good window pane? I am sure your thoughts would be rather sulphuric, particularly if you were the Reverend Mr. Payne of Boston, Mass., and your visitor a naval officer who thought that the clergyman in kissing his eight-weeks bride had taken liberties that he would not tolerate even from his ice man.

Mr. Payne felt much pained over the incident and the publicity also produced a rather painful impression in the cultured Back Bay district, where a broken window pane bore mute testimony to the Reverend Payne's painful kissing proclivities. The clergyman in an open letter commiserated with the naval officer's wife for possessing such a husband. He claimed he had a perfect right to kiss her, since he had baptised her years ago and has been in the city of kissing her more or less deserted ever since. He had also officiated her marriage. Perhaps the Divine regrets that he did not yield her to himself to save her the agony of being forced to associate with a boorish husband who has such a modern conception of clerical rights.

What hurt the Reverend Payne more than anything else was that the assailant slammed the door, paying him such a "striking" visit.

What would you think of a man who walked into your house, shook your hand cordially with his right and while expressing proof of his regard for you landed a Dempsey on the point of your jaw and upon your attempt to resume a perpendicular posture, collided his knuckles with your nasal appendage causing the organ discomfort and causing you head to smash a perfectly good window pane? I am sure your thoughts would be rather sulphuric, particularly if you were the Reverend Mr. Payne of Boston, Mass., and your visitor a naval officer who thought that the clergyman in kissing his eight-weeks bride had taken liberties that he would not tolerate even from his ice man.

Mr. Payne felt much pained over the incident and the publicity also produced a rather painful impression in the cultured Back Bay district, where a broken window pane bore mute testimony to the Reverend Payne's painful kissing proclivities. The clergyman in an open letter commiserated with the naval officer's wife for possessing such a husband. He claimed he had a perfect right to kiss her, since he had baptised her years ago and has been in the city of kissing her more or less deserted ever since. He had also officiated her marriage. Perhaps the Divine regrets that he did not yield her to himself to save her the agony of being forced to associate with a boorish husband who has such a modern conception of clerical rights.

What hurt the Reverend Payne more than anything else was that the assailant slammed the door, paying him such a "striking" visit.

What would you think of a man who walked into your house, shook your hand cordially with his right and while expressing proof of his regard for you landed a Dempsey on the point of your jaw and upon your attempt to resume a perpendicular posture, collided his knuckles with your nasal appendage causing the organ discomfort and causing you head to smash a perfectly good window pane? I am sure your thoughts would be rather sulphuric, particularly if you were the Reverend Mr. Payne of Boston, Mass., and your visitor a naval officer who thought that the clergyman in kissing his eight-weeks bride had taken liberties that he would not tolerate even from his ice man.

### Communists Gain In Germany

BERLIN.—In the recent election in the Free State of Oldenburg, which is one of the oldest duchies in Southern Germany, the vote for the Communists increased from 5,000 to 13,000, a gain of some 8,000 votes. The Socialists, in spite of their recent union of the two groups lost over 7,000 votes.

### Use the Scissors

on this coupon, fill out and send in with cash

VOICE OF LABOR
2517 Fullerton Avenue
Chicago, Ill.
Enclosed please find
One Dollar to cover a 6 months subscription
Two Dollars to cover a 1 Year subscription
Name
Address
City and State

# The Farmer-Labor Party Convention

(Continued from page 1.)  
farmers or representatives of the farmers went along with them, but as a matter of fact they have no connection with the Farmer-Labor Party and operate under the mask of Republican or Democratic party names at every election.

**All Seated by Credentials Committee.**  
The inconsistency of the group of the Chicago delegates who are members of the Farmer-Labor Party who are primarily responsible for the gathering and who had invited the divergent forces to come was the act that after the Credentials Committee of their own selection had recommended the seating of all the delegates, they attempted to bar certain groups. In this they were unsuccessful and were by no means a unit on action taken. The next thing was the selection of representatives to the organization committee, and again there was divergence of opinion. When the committee so selected made a report again the small minority voiced their disapproval without any manner attempting to amend or substitute a program more to their liking. A threatened bolt got nowhere as it was apparent the bolt was the idea of the same small group.

**The Usual Bunk.**  
Of course the split or rather the plunger gave the press the cue to lead out the usual "red" stories of Russian gold and government from Moscow and the usual line of bunk that has been the cry of Wall Street and its satellites for months. The "Communist" and the charge of

alliance with the third international were freely used by certain disappointed would-be saviors of the party to no purpose except to make the split wider. True, one or two were honest enough to admit they had endorsed the third international, and one stated he was a Communist, but who will deny them this privilege if they are willing to pay the penalty for their opinions. The charge made against these alleged "reds" did not seem to frighten the delegates in the least. It was apparent they had the crowd with them from the beginning and presented by far the best arguments.

**Disowned Their Own Offspring.**  
The disappointing thing about the matter was the fact that a small minority who had called the convention and invited the other groups to join then refused to go along and thereby nullified the work of the convention so far as an alliance was concerned. Another disappointment was the charge by the same group that after telling us of "what splendid people Foster and his crowd were, clean as a hound's tooth" as one or two put it, they turn on them in this instance and tell us they were "injecting themselves to break it up."

The outcome of the convention is only another evidence of the oft-repeated, example that it is difficult for labor to get together on any constructive program. Certain people refuse to submerge their opinions in the interest of the whole. So long as this intolerant attitude is adhered to there is no hope of an alliance. In this situation it looked like Chicago against the field and the field won.

# Judge Fleming of Kansas, Mo. Held On Serious Charges

**KANSAS CITY, Mo.**—Last April a Labor Defense Council meeting here was broken up and five union men selected at random from the audience arrested. When arraigned before Judge Fleming he kindly overlooked the glaring contradictions in the final testimony, looked at the cartoons in The Liberator and indignantly sentenced the boys to eight months apiece, saying they are "enemies of morality or ignorant dupes."

Comes now our revenge. The worthy and moral judge, married and proud father of two lusty young hundred-ponderers, with Brother Mumby, Jackal of the International President of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, also married and respectable, picked up a couple of speedy chickens, went to a road house, got royally tanked and on their way home at 2 a. m. Sunday morning, July 1, captured, pinning one jans under the car. The remaining three with drunken gravity held a confab for half an hour and finally detached and hid the license tag and left. The

moral judge was too drunk to walk straight and was arrested. First he claimed his car had been stolen and that he knew nothing about it. For the past three days he has been "too ill to answer questions." The girl they deserted under the car had died by the time she was extricated. In Mo. it is a felony for the driver in an auto accident to try to leave without giving his name and address or to try to evade liability by removing license tag. Our moral Pillar of Society only last week sentenced a man for this offense to \$2,000 fine and 300 days in jail and read him (and the news reporters!) a long sermon on the duty to assume responsibility for one's acts.

On Wednesday, July 18, Comrade M. Shachtman, editor of the Young Worker, will deliver a lecture on "Syndicalism," at the Englewood branch, which meets at Carpenter's Hall, 64th and Halsted Sts. The following Wednesday, the 25th, he will lecture on "Socialism and Communism."

# THE FIRST MASS PARTY OF THE AMERICAN WORKERS AND FARMERS

(Continued from page 1.)  
openly to the capitalists of the old Republican and Democratic parties. And even Johnson and the leaders of the mighty Railroad Brotherhoods do not wish to form a Labor Party. It is their wish to deliver the votes of the workers and exploited farmers to the La Follette group, to the political representation of the lower middle class and well-to-do farmers. The Cleveland Conference of December 11, 1922, showed clearly that neither the Johnson clique nor the Socialist Party sincerely wish to form a Labor Party. The progressive officials have showed themselves just as much fakery as the conservative officials.

As the Farmer-Labor Party issued the call for the July 3rd convention, that meant nothing else but the liquidation of the last illusion that the big leaders of the American labor movement would ever lead the workers in an independent political struggle. We Communists at that time criticized the split, not because we had any trust in the officials but because we hoped that if the militant elements would stay in the Conference for Progressive Political Action, they would sweep along ever greater masses against the officials. At the moment that the split was made, when the militant elements decided to carry on an independent action, the Workers Party accepted the fact, and immediately declared that it would participate in the July 3rd convention.

The Farmer-Labor Party, which was leader of the shilly-shally center in the Cleveland conference, had not seen clearly through the consequences of its own tactics. It did not see clearly that its split from the Cleveland conference denoted a break with the entire officialdom of the Amer-

ican Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods, and it waited for the officials of the national and international unions and the Socialist Party to come to the July 3rd convention. They did not understand the situation—that the longing of the masses for the Labor Party was strong enough to bring the delegates of the rank and file to the convention, but not strong enough as yet, to drive the labor officials to the formation of a Labor Party.

**Luck and End of the Farmer Labor Party.**  
The leaders of the Farmer-Labor Party—Fitzpatrick, Nockels, Buck and Brown—set the rank and file into motion. But as the mighty rank and file, dominated by a militant spirit, gathered at the convention, these leaders were frightened back before their own bravery and began to fight against the convention. They called together the convention in order to found a Labor Party. But when the convention took its task seriously, and set itself to forming a Labor Party, they wished to disrupt the convention. Like Cronos, the Greek god, they wished to devour their own child immediately upon its birth. But the convention, like Zeus, the son of Cronos, showed itself stronger than the officials of the Farmer-Labor Party, and dethroned the whole officialdom of the Farmer-Labor Party, proclaiming itself sovereign. Fitzpatrick, Buck and Brown played a sorry role in the convention. In Cleveland they still spoke for the idea of a Labor Party. In Chicago they fought against the idea of a Labor Party. After the Cleveland conference, Fitzpatrick declared that they were splitting because that conference merely reviewed the vague phrase of progressive political action, but sabotaged

the organization of an independent Labor Party. In Chicago Fitzpatrick declared himself for the vague phrase of independent political action, and sabotaged the formation of an independent Labor Party. In Cleveland he made the split for the Labor Party. In Chicago he made the split against the Labor Party.

# Farmer-Labor Candidate Elected in Minnesota

**Magnus Johnson, Farmer-Labor candidate for the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy created by the death of the old reactionary Knute Nelson, defeated Governor J. A. O. Preus, who had come out on a platform supporting the Harding administration.**

It is expected Johnson's plurality will reach 40,000. When asked if he favored recognition of Soviet Russia, the winning candidate replied, "Well, I don't want to go on record on that now. Leave Russia out. Between you and me, I am for recognition right away, but I don't want to go off half cocked."

The election of Johnson is a tremendous boost for independent political action of the farmers and industrial workers.

# Daugherty "Open Shop" Injunction

(Continued from page 1.)

The injunction was seen to be largely a dead letter except for propaganda purposes against the men, the department dropped the case and Atty. Gen. Daugherty thus wins an empty victory in a court where nobody opposed him.

Atty. Donald Richberg for the unions points out unofficially that three federal judges differ from Wilkerson in interpreting the law and that the matter is of slight present importance.

The most interesting thing in the Wilkerson judgment is the full and unrestrained admission by the railroads, from whom he draws his material for the decision, that the strike, which began July 1, 1922, was temporarily effective. Pursual of statements by railroad executives throughout the period of the active strike were constantly that the strike was practically negligible. The Wilkerson ruling, however, sets forth that:

"As to the damage inflicted upon the railroads by the strike, the evidence shows that the total cost of the strike on the 50 railroads from which testimony was adduced, amounted to more than \$96,000,000. This represents only money actually paid out on account of the strike. The total cost to the department of justice of the United States for additional United States deputies and expenses, as evidenced by the certificate of the attorney general, amounted to almost \$2,000,000.

(Continued from page 1.)

The 50 railroads from which proof was taken had in their employ on the first of July, 1922, prior to the strike order becoming effective approximately 277,000 shopmen. Of this number, more than 90 per cent in every instance responded to the strike call. In some cases the number of those answering the call was as high as 99 per cent.

"The general effect of the strike on the performance and operations of the 50 railroads from which testimony was adduced, was to increase delays of freight, passenger and mail service approximately 50 per cent. The general effect of the strike on the motive power of the 50 railroads from which proof was furnished, was to bring about a general breakdown and deterioration of motive power resulting in the consumption of such surplus motive power as those railroads had on the first of July, 1922, and in the inability on the part of most of these roads to perform any back shop repairs during the early months of the strike, and in limiting repairs from then on.

"The general effect of the strike on business and industry of the country, as evidenced by the testimony of 53 representatives of leading business concerns of the country was a general disturbance, slowing down of production, reduction of volume, loss of customers and monetary losses due to delays on the part of business houses in receiving and obtaining raw materials and in the shipping and transporting of finished products.

It took the captain a few minutes to choke his anger and forget his dignity, but he came down from his perch on the bridge and talked with the stokers just as if they were human. Also he granted their demands for a bonus of about \$25 each for the trip.

The bonus was demanded because the 64 found they would have to do extra work on account of a shortage of 21 men in the stoker crew. The 21 found work at much better wages ashore.

# Sailors Bring Down Captain

**NEW YORK.**—Capt. F. E. Beadnell of the British White Star liner Adriatic, confronted by a strike of 64 firemen as the ship was about to sail for Liverpool, sent word to the 64—who had walked right down the first-class gangplank to the deck—that he wished to see their spokesman. His messenger came back with the answer:

"If the captain wants to see us, let him come out here."

# Workers Party Activities

## News of District Number Eight

During the last three months our District has made rapid strides forward both in gaining new members and intensifying the regular party activities. Local Chicago alone has taken in 140 new members, a large percentage of which were English speaking and an equally large percentage were union members. Of the other cities some have added to their membership while others have held their own. The following new branches have been organized during April, May and June.

**Four English speaking.** One in Chicago, one in Burnside, Chicago, one in Gary, Ind., and one in South Bend, Ind. **Four Hungarian branches,** two Polish branches, two Ukrainian branches and by the affiliation of the Roumanian Federation to our party two new branches have been added to our District. Our total District membership conservatively estimated now stands at 2,850 in 109 branches.

Our membership is realizing the need of taking a definite hold of the Voice of Labor and make it a powerful expression of our movement. Many members have shown themselves quite active in getting subscribers, and with the exertion of a little more energy it can be made much more successful yet. The results of this campaign to a great extent made the daily issues during the Federated Farmer-Labor Party convention possible. The Voice of Labor has gained many new friends. This our members must utilize and make them permanent readers.

Our Labor Party campaign was actively participated in by practically all members. Leaflets and pamphlets on this issue, as already reported in these columns were distributed, in large quantities. It brought response from many unions by sending delegates to the Federated Farmer-Labor Party convention. This party has now been successfully formed and our next big campaign must be to have it established definitely within our District and work actively for participation of all unions and workers groups in the coming convention in December or January. This convention must become an impressive gathering which will rouse the American workers to action.

The Fourth of July Picnic held in Chicago was a rousing success despite the showers. Several thousand workers came to the grove, many of them listened attentively to the speakers and all of them spent freely of their small change, so Local Chicago is now over \$1,000 to the good. A big picnic was held in Milwaukee July 8th, with comrade Louis Engdahl, editor of the Worker, as speaker. A picnic will be held in Gary, Ind., on July 22nd, with comrade Earl Browder as speaker. One picnic will be held by our Pullman branches in August, and a committee is now busily working on plans for

the biggest affair of the season, the Chicago Press Picnic in Riverview Park, where all party members will participate and all papers, regardless of language, will receive the benefit—that is if the comrades are on the job.

## Young Workers League Activities.

**Picnic on July 29.**  
On July 29 the big event of the season will come off at Chermanska's Grove, Ogden Ave. and Desplaines river, where the Young Workers League will hold its second annual picnic and outing. A very interesting program has been arranged for the occasion.

Dancing to the tune of snappy music, accompanied by the musical (?) croaking of the frogs in the Desplaines river; a base ball game between the Young Workers League and the Workers Party, with the League determined to avenge the defeat they suffered at the T. U. E. L. picnic.

Comrade Harris, city sport director, announces that there will also be a track and field meet, with foot races, a relay race between the different branches of the Y. W. L. and games for the Y. W. L. Juniors.

Prizes will be given to the winners in the athletic events. We invite all young workers, and adult workers who feel young in spirit, to come to the picnic and spend a enjoyable time.

## Coming Events of the League.

The question of reorganization of the League on the shop nuclei basis will be the subject of discussion at the general membership meeting, to be held Tuesday, July 24, at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. This question is of vital importance and every member should be present to hear the report of Comrade John Edwards, National Industrial Organizer of the Y. W. L. Workers Party members are invited to be there, since we expect them to aid us in the formation of our first nuclei.

## Children's Week.

In conjunction with the rest of the leagues all over the country, Chicago will celebrate International Children's Week Sunday, July 22, by an outing of all the children's groups of the league. Y. W. L. members should make it their duty to bring several children along with them to swell the crowd. We will meet at the end of the second Milwaukee Ave. car line, at 11 o'clock, and adjourn to a suitable place in the Milwaukee Ave. woods. We also expect the Workers Party to be there with their children (we have none of our own), and help us build up a strong children's section of the Young Workers League.

Maplewood, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., on Thursday, July 19, Comrade S. Borgeson, N. E. C. member, will deliver a lecture on "Industrial Unionism vs. Craft Unionism."

# TOLUCA MINERS REJECT NEW WAGE SCALE

Signed by Officials Without Referring to Membership.

By S. TOROSSI, Organizer Italian Federation, W. P.

The miners of Toluca, Illinois are in revolt against the action of their officials in signing a contract with the bosses which compels the workers to perform the task of removing ninety six cubic feet of rock for the miserable pittance of \$5.00. This task sometimes takes two days of hard work.

The following is the contract:  
**ILLINOIS COAL OPERATORS ASSOCIATION**  
and  
**DISTRICT No. 12, U. M. W. of A.**

We the Commission appointed by the presidents of the two organizations, to whom has been delegated the task of revising the Northern Illinois Machine Agreement as per the understanding reached in joint Scale Committee:

That in the machine section of mines working under the said agreement the miners will do the brushing and building in their own places and maintain their roadways as heretofore.

The brushing to be taken down eight feet wide and three feet in height, and as compensation for said work the miner shall be paid at the rate of \$5.00 (five dollars) for each four feet of roadway that is brushed.

The brushing to be shot or taken down with pick and wedge as per the custom of the several mines heretofore.

This agreement to supersede the Twenty third section of the Northern Illinois Machine Agreement and shall become effective July 1st, 1923.

**THOMAS J. REYNOLDS**  
**GEO L. MERCHER**  
**WM. HUTTON**  
**JOSEPH MACCONO**  
For the Miners.

**L. H. SMITH**  
**C. SHERARD**  
**C. C. SWIFT**  
**GEO S. MONSER**  
For the Operators.

This agreement was never submitted to the miners for approval but was as usual signed and placed in effect at once. As a consequence of this abuse of power on the part of the District officials of the United Mine Workers of America the miners at a special meeting held in Toluca on July 6th have decided to stay away from work until the agreement in question is either revoked to the satisfaction of the local unions involved?

The coal operators have made several attempts to induce the men to go back to work but the result was a complete failure as the miners are decidedly and obstinately against the shameful provisions of this contract. Of course the miners have not declared a strike but they have decided not to dig any coal.

## The New Immediate Tasks.

The new Federated Farmer-Labor Party is organized, but the July 3rd convention means only the first step. We must go further, if we would prevent the movement from ending in a fiasco. Four great tasks face us in the near future.

First, we must give a broader basis to the new Federated Farmer-Labor Party. We must call upon the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, and besides that upon all existing local labor parties, to unite with the new party.

Second, we must exercise a greater and greater pressure from below upon the national and international unions, to force them to join the new party.

Third, we must organize everywhere, from coast to coast, local, city and state units of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

Fourth, we must immediately begin an energetic, nation-wide campaign for the next convention of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, to meet early in 1924. At this convention, there must be present, not hundreds, but thousands of delegates. The next convention must unite, not only the left wing, but the majority of the working class, for conscious political action, and the struggle against the capitalistic class parties, as well as against the lower middle class La Follette and Ford movements.

majority there, and even in New York City has thrown away the mask of an American Labor Party, and once more put up its ticket in the name of the Socialist Party.

**The Role of the Workers Party.**  
The new party is a mass party. It is a party, not only of workers, but also of farmers. It is a ridiculous lie to assert that the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is nothing but a new name for the Workers Party. The Workers Party is a minority in the new party, just as it was a minority in the convention. Of the 740 delegates, the Workers Party had only ten official delegates, and only 170 delegates, who represented various trade unions and other labor organizations. And yet, the convention was almost unanimous on all important questions. The old Farmer-Labor Party officials never received more than fifty or sixty votes. It was not the Workers Party which dominated the convention, but rather the idea of the formation of a genuine Federated Farmer-Labor Party, and the Workers Party was nothing else than a driving force and ideological representative of the idea of independent political action of the worker and farmer. It is just as ridiculous to say that the new party organization is controlled by the Workers Party. The Workers Party is in the minority on the National Executive Committee and the Executive Council of the new party. The Workers Party has not the ambition to control the new party. Its only wish is to strengthen the militant spirit of the new party, to develop its class-consciousness, and to evolve the new party to a real party of the laboring masses. We do not wish to dominate or control the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, but we assert proudly that without the unifying work of the Workers Party, this new party would not have been organized, and that after the betrayal by the

Socialist Party and the bankruptcy of the Farmer-Labor Party, the Workers Party is the only political group in this country which fights consciously and militantly for the idea of a Labor Party.

It is just as ridiculous when the Socialist Party denies that the new Federated Farmer-Labor Party is a real mass organization—the Socialist Party, which was forced to give up the idea of the N. Y. State Farmer-Labor Party, because it feared that the Workers Party would get the

# Our Advertisers

Can Supply Your Wants  
Help Push By Saying  
**I Saw Your Ad In the Voice of Labor.**



# Editorial Page of the Voice of Labor



## "Force and Violence"

There are certain labor leaders in Chicago, who are never heard of except on the occasions when they land in a police station. They are not revolutionaries. Shooting craps is more to their taste than spreading education among the workers. Our alleged progressives do not waste any time denouncing them for "advocating force and violence," though force and violence is the method by which they retain their power over the unions they dominate.

Last week an installation of officers was scheduled to take place in the Fixture Hangers' Union, with Fred Mader, formerly head of the Building Trades Council and pal of Tim Murphy, now in Leavenworth, serving a sentence for robbery, slated for the honor of being installed as president.

It seems the opposition faction were not satisfied with the way the election was manipulated by the Mader forces, the ballot boxes being hurriedly whisked away before the votes could be counted.

The president of the International Union was called in and he was in the hall when the incident occurred that caused this story to be told.

It appears that the Police Department was notified of an expected riot, and to insure that trouble would ensue, two plainclothes men were supplied with cards from the Electrical Workers' Union and placed in the hall. When Mader saw that these gentlemen, besides carrying union cards, also sported "stars" he saw stars and pretty soon the cops saw them, too, in addition to having stripes carved on their anatomies by the violent contact of pieces of movable furniture.

Mader demanded that the policemen hand over their cards and leave the hall, but before they had time to make up their minds, if they had any, andry huakies proceeded to test their boxing ability by using the officers as punching bags. In fact, judging from the newspaper reports, professional Gaelic football players must have been present, as the imprint of several shoes could be seen on the ample countenances of more than one limb of the law.

Sergeants and common patrolmen democratically shared positions on the floor while the union men turned the meeting hall into a gymnasium, using their feet as well as their heads. They paid no attention to other business, being evidently of the opinion that such opportunities for innocent hilarity do not happen every day in the week.

Finally, after Commissioner Collins had called out the entire force, they were able to bring six of the men to the police station, and Chicago hospitals were crowded to capacity with wounded policemen.

## Lewis and the Progressives

The following editorial from the Knox County (Ind.) Labor News is pertinent at this moment. It shows what the rank and file of the mines think of Lewis and his reactionary policy.

I have seen by the daily press that the National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers has gone on record to expel all members who participated in the Pittsburgh convention to unite all of the progressives in its ranks. It looks like the fellows who claim that the radicals in the ranks of the union are trying to destroy the union are themselves the ones who are trying and making good at destroying the organization. If the radicals, in my opinion, wanted to destroy the organization, they would fall in line with the crowd that believes in rule or ruin, for it seems to me that no one could do a better job in tearing down the principles of the union than the present bunch of International officials are doing.

The International officials should have learned long ago that they cannot get the support of the rank and file of the organization when they refuse to give anyone a fair and impartial trial for any offense which he is charged with. When the organization refuses to do that much for the most humble one in the union, then the union is not fit to live. We should not ask the public courts to give us a fair trial if we refuse our own members a fair trial.

It looks to one up a tree that the officials who have practiced the theory that might makes right, and have seen the results of their handiwork should be the last to complain when the same theory is worked on them. There are quite a few of the rank and file who would be staunch supporters of the policies of John L. Lewis if he had played a different hand in the troubles in Kansas. When the fellows out there were down with the courts on their backs, then Mr. Lewis asserted his power. Then he possibly thought he had knocked out Howat and Dorsey, and others who were just as loyal as they, and expelled them all from the union.

Now, after two years of failure in his attempt to rid the union of members that did not agree with his policies, Lewis and his board are going to try to expel all of the rank and file that do not agree with him. If he succeeds in his attempt, in my opinion there will not be enough left in the union to pay the nice salaries of the officials. We hope the officials will not pull any more onions and will try to let some others than themselves think without being in danger of being thrown out of the union.

Most of the so-called radicals are the ones who went through all the hardships in the early struggles to build the organization, and I would like to know how anyone can think they want to destroy that which cost them so much to establish. Today they are the ones that are not trying to destroy, but are trying to keep the other fellows from destroying the union.

We are to be thrown out for thinking the way things are going is not right, then the union will die—not by the work of the radicals, but by the hand of the conservative officials.

—T. G. Lawton, Editor.

Federated Farmer-Labor Party is here. It is here in spite of the reactionary officials of the labor unions, and the fake "progressives." It represents hundreds of thousands of workers in industry and agriculture. It was born out of the womb of necessity and fills a want long felt by the exploited producers of this

## THE CAPITALIST'S ALLY



## In the "Best of All Possible Worlds"

By HARRISON GEORGE.

The following bits of news, gathered out of a daily paper, may point a moral or adorn a tale, but I shall allow the reader to make his own comment and put the pieces together to form the picture they present:

"John D. Rockefeller spends his birthday quietly at Tarrytown, strolling an hour before an eight o'clock breakfast around the hills of his estate, then reading the papers and attending church."

"Sixteen year old boys are being worked fourteen hours on night shifts at Homestead, opening the furnace doors."

"The seven days week in the steel mills has been abolished," says Judge Gary.

"Twelve thousand men in the steel mills of Homestead are working seven days a week, as may be seen by walking along the plant," says a member of the New York Daily News staff, who has been assigned to work as laborer to uncover conditions.

"Thirty-four I. W. W. men, who have served six years in prison for an alleged "conspiracy to violate" the espionage act, are at this moment sweltering in the hot dungeons at Leavenworth."

"President Harding enjoying perfect repose and life at sea in comfortable cabins and on the decks of the marine transport Henderson on vacation trip to Alaska."

"Twenty-two men and one woman, arrested at Portland, Ore., on charge of 'harassing the President' by carrying placards, which demanded release of war-time prisoners, through the crowds during a parade in honor of Harding, in which parade marched the armed forces of Great Britain."

"We have not wished to compel men to work when they did not want to work," said President Harding at Helena, Montana.

"If we dare protest low wages or twelve hour shifts, we are fired. When we struck, we were accused of trying to destroy the government," says Williams, a machinist of Homestead, in the New York Daily News.

"C. E. Ruthenberg, introduced as a communist, recently convicted of 'criminal syndicalism' in the state of Michigan, receives a five minute roar of ovation from a thousand farmer and labor delegates, gathered at Chicago."

"Twenty thousand of General 'Hell and Maria' Dawes' Minute men, openly fascist open shoppers, now organized in Illinois."

## UPHOLD CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS IN PENNSYLVANIA

The so-called "red raid" of April 27, 1923, and the subsequent arrests in Pittsburgh, Pa., which were conducted in violation of all constitutional procedure, were but another chapter in the series of outrages perpetrated against the workers in Western Pennsylvania. These sweat, blood and toil have built the marvelous industries that have made Pittsburgh famous as the "Workshop of the World."

As a result of this last raid the workers have arisen in protest and organized a permanent defense group to defend all workers in this district, persecuted in their exercise of the rights of free speech, press and assembly.

Workers' organizations, unions and individuals interested in the principle of free speech are invited to join this organization and give it their moral and financial support. For further information address: Labor Defense and Free Speech Council of Western Pennsylvania, 805 James St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa. The office hours are from 2 to 10 p. m.

## BOOK-REVIEW

"The Return of Middle Class." John Corbin.

Those who have been irritated by half educated college graduates, who insist on trying to discuss socialism, will recognize a familiar pest in John Corbin's "Return of the Middle Class." The book is more pretentious and just as comic as Ole Hanson's "Americanism Against Bolshevism."

The author's bibliography is delightfully naive. To show his familiarity with Marx, he cites his "bourgeois refutations." He learned all he needs to know of the theories and successes of Lenin and Trotsky from "the New York Times!" He actually believes and expects us to believe the Brass Check press! He cites on page 153 the "official Bolshevik figures" for the Cheka's executions as 1,766, 118, and when I asked his authority, he referred me to a N. Y. Times editorial!!!

The book is "without form and void." But the heart of the matter seems to be that the working man is too well paid, and that more pay and attention must be granted the middle class—the college graduate—professionals. Later, when he wishes to show the latent power of this "middle class," he counts in as bourgeois not only the professions, but the clerks, the farmers and—the labor aristocrats!

He discusses at some length Guild Socialism, Syndicalism, Marxian Socialism and Bolshevism, and demonstrates an utter inability to tell them apart.

His hostility to all organized and organized labor is bitter and outspoken. A few of his phrases occur: "Offshoots of the country," "uncouth in speech and manners," "dirty and brutal," "the grip of the gorilla paw."

The book is exceedingly amusing, and is highly recommended to those whose jaded literary taste no longer responds to the Sunday supplements.

## LOOK AT DATE ON LABEL

The date of expiration of your subscription to the Voice of Labor is marked on the address label. Look at it, and if your subscription has expired, renew at once. You cannot afford to miss the Voice of Labor.

## Churches Get Free Rent in Russia

By ANISE.  
(Fed. Press Staff Correspondent.)

MOSCOW.—Far from being under a special ban, churches seem to enjoy special favors in Russia in at least some particulars, according to my inquiry made today of Krasskof, the man in charge of church affairs in the highest legal department of the government. While everyone else has to pay rent to the government on the nationalized property, the congregations meet in the churches "without rent or tax."

"These buildings are closed off, specially," said Krasskof, "as non-productive state property, like some of the government buildings. Of course at first, when all property was nationalized, churches also were declared state property, but left to the care and use of the group of worshippers. In those days there were no rents-anywhere. When rents and taxes again began, some local authorities tried to tax the churches, but the matter came at last to the central executive, which decided that the churches should pay only the ordinary charges for light, water and similar public services, but no rent or taxes."

"The large profit-making properties of the church, which was the biggest owner in many lines of industry in Russia, were nationalized and not given back."

I asked about the reported taking over of churches for workmen's clubs, theaters and similar purposes. "This has occurred in some places," said Krasskof, but 90% of these 'churches'

thus taken over were private chapels in rich men's houses or adjacent to them. The houses were taken as due and the church went along.

"Occasionally in the severe housing shortage, in towns where there has been much destruction, some church buildings, or synagogues buildings, or synagogues architecture is especially fit for such purposes—have been used as dormitories for students, in Moscow, such a building, I forget whether church or synagogue, was used by the soviet for its assembly, as there was no other suitable place of assembly after the war destruction. But these cases are exceptions."

I asked whether churches had been ever taken by government action from one group of believers and given to another—such as the Living Church group, for instance. Krasskof said no.

The method of church use in this country is different. Twenty or more people in a religious group enter into contract with the local authorities, agreeing to use the building and keep it in order, and occupy it for religious purposes only. There have, however, been cases where such buildings were used for hiding arms and ammunition and the valuables of the nobility, and the discovery of this has led to canceling the contract. The church of Butchkevich, for example, had very large amounts of valuables hidden in it by members of the old nobility who used the church in this way.

## Farmer-Labor Conference Demands End of White Terror

CHICAGO.—The vital interest of labor in class war prisoners, or as they are better known "political prisoners," was shown by the great conference which gathered in Chicago on July 3, and from which was born the Federated Farmer-Labor Party; the conference adopting by a unanimous vote a resolution favoring a spirited defense of all political prisoners throughout the nation.

More particularly important was the fact that the resolution was considered as a matter taking precedence over other vital questions, was presented to the conference as "Resolution Number One," and was the first official action of the new party of Labor, in whose affiliated ranks are hundreds of thousands of union men and political militants.

**Demands Release of Politicals.** It is significant that this, the first official demand, as it may be interpreted, of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, upon the government, is the release of the "political prisoners" at Leavenworth and the cessation of reactionary persecution of labor men by Burns and Daugherty, such as the famous Michigan "criminal syndicalist" cases against the communists.

Indeed it may be stated as a foregone conclusion that, as the conference showed a tremendous sentiment of revolutionary protest against governmental tyranny, boiling within the masses, the administration, in dismay and fear of a new political alignment, may attempt to compromise with the masses by a more or less immediate release of the war time prisoners, while continuing the persecution of the communists, under cover of state "criminal syndicalist law."

"The capitalist politicians will try to compromise on the issue of free speech for labor," stated a prominent labor man, "by tardily releasing on 'conditions' such as the administration thinks will compel their inactivity, a part or all of the federal war time prisoners held at Leavenworth; but it will fool nobody by this manoeuvre, so long as it continues persecution of the communists in Michigan; and it is up to labor, as never before, to rally to their defense, while the new party carries the war against reaction into the field of political struggle upon lines of class."

Thus it was quite truthful, for the Tribune, to state that "if such living wage budgets really describe a living wage, then 90 percent of American workingmen are already dead!" Certainly they do not live, and scarcely exist; while the paradoxical song now agitating the jazzmaniacs entitled—"Yes, we have no bananas," finds an amusing parallel in the case of the "living."

However, the great masses of the "dead" come to life and, organized demand their inalienable rights to the wealth they produce, the capitalist press brands it a "sentimental appeal," and the government slaps the leaders in prison, as in Michigan where thirty communists are desperately in need of the combined forces of labor, in defense of Labor's right to free speech concerning the vital issue of the distribution of the value of its toil.

But the Tribune, waxing statistical, asserts that there are 25,000,000 families in this country, and if every one of them were to get that "sentimental" demand of \$2,000.00 to live on, the total income of the nation would have to be fifty billion instead of forty billions as at present. Now we are no great shakes for mathematics, but we are sharks on equality, and by dividing the national income