

As We See It  
A KINDLY MAN  
RUSSIAN ATTITUDE  
WORTHY SUCCESSOR  
SPAGHETTI  
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The death of President Harding was one of the most enthusiastic players that ever occupied the White House. He was a very genial man, as is evidenced by his kindly smiling toward the striking shopmen. He said that "Men's good deeds are remembered after them," is borne out by the fact that even though Mr. Harding is dead, his injunctions still live. The striking shopmen should need no monument to hold him enshrined in their memory. They were to him like his dearly beloved golf balls.

The workers are assured that Mr. Harding's death will not result in any startling change of attitude towards them on the part of the new administration. The railroad shopmen were handed an injunction, which will "keep" for the rest of their lives—other and other circumstances permitting. The coal miners are assured that Mr. Harding's successor, Strike-breaker Coolidge, will be even more liberally generous.

One of President Harding's last official messages was an exhortation of the Russian workers. This was just and proper. They cannot be recognized until they turn over their country to the capitalists. Again the president showed his regard for civilization. His generosity in providing scores of workers with accommodation in Leavenworth penitentiary, because of their correct diagnosis of the war also testifies to that spirit of munificent hospitality, which is so typical of Main Street politicians.

Indeed he will be mourned, not so much because of his death as because of his successor. In connection with his death, it is rumored in Washington that the station of William J. Burns in publishing a fake telegram the effect that a plan to assassinate a president was discovered, had a mazing effect on the presidential vote. This was done, it is reported, about Mr. Harding's knowledge, and the president's weakened condition. Fear of an untimely end by violent means, not at all conducive to his health. It is not known whether Mr. Burns will be censured for his stupidity. But he will be forgiven for good intentions.

Coolidge leaped to fame because of the Boston police strike. He claimed the credit for smashing it. As a matter of fact that strike was broken like so many others—by Sam Gompers. The latter hoped the police would be allowed to go ahead and organize, which would mean an addition to the A. F. of L. treasury. This did not happen. The capitalists were terrified at the thought of their armed forces linking up with organized labor. Sam sent his private secretary, Guy Oyster, to Boston, and from then on the A. F. of L. generals were conspicuous by their absence, and the Boston police, after a splendid demonstration of solidarity, were left in the lurch and were defeated. The broken promises of the A. F. of L. broke the strike.

It is rumored around New York that because of the Albany fiasco Morris Hillquit, commanding officer of that unfortunate adventure, is expected to resign leadership in the party. Pat Quinlan, of Buffalo, is slated to succeed him. The latter is well qualified to lead the S. P. in its present stage of demoralization. He is undoubtedly the champion political idiot of America. His comment on a convention resulting in the formation of the Federated Farmer-Labor was conceded to merit the motto for pure, unadulterated sanity. Such a person sitting leader for what is socialist Party of 1923.

**Machineists' Local Affiliates to Fed. F.-L. P.**  
Local 337 of the International Association of Machineists at a specially called meeting on August 5, voted to affiliate with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The opposition to this action is from a few Socialist Party members who express general pessimism, their stock-in-trade. A donation of \$10.00 was made to new party.

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## STRIKE-BREAKER PRESIDENT

### THE UNITED FRONT OF LABOR IN ROCKFORD, ILL.

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

When Herman J. Hallstrom, trade unionist and socialist, was elected mayor of Rockford, Ill., in the spring of 1921, consternation reigned among the residents of the exclusive quarter of that city. Society ladies organized a grievance committee and, under the slogan "Away with him; he is a Bolshevik," declared war on the new mayor. "The city is disgraced," wailed the painted parasites. But their husbands did not confine themselves to wailing.

The chief of police, a relic of the previous administration, said he would soon educate this representative of labor. But the opposite has happened. The chief is now an educated and obedient servant, and walks on the chalk line nicely.

The workers of the city of Rockford, like their brothers in most every other city in the United States, had to choose between a democrat or republican, until the 1921 elections. Then they conceived a new idea. "Why not organize and elect a labor mayor?" they argued. "We are in the majority, and if we unite our forces, we can elect our man." And they did. The Labor League of Rockford was the result.

The unions were called on to send delegates to a conference to devise ways and means of bringing about political unity of the workers. Before this there were all kinds of political parties claiming to represent the workers. This only caused confusion. The workers could not decide which party had the proper solution to their problems. So they did what caused them the least mental effort; they voted for either the republican or the democrat; for the fellow who promised them something NOW and not a few centuries hence.

The unions sent delegates to this unity conference. Among them were some henchmen of Sam Gompers, who counseled caution, patience and dependence on the old reliable policy of "reward and punish." But this twaddle did not go down with the workers of Rockford. They brushed aside the political cave-men and organized the Labor League. They nominated candidates for mayor and for aldermanic offices. When the votes were counted, Herman J. Hallstrom was the winner in a three cornered contest. Four labor aldermen went in with him.

(Continued on page 5.)

### New England "Puritan" who Claims Credit for Breaking Police Strike now Heads Nation

(By the Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Calvin Coolidge, president of the U. S. since Warren G. Harding's death of apoplexy in San Francisco, Aug. 2, inherits the unsolved problems of the administration and those that will have to be solved over again because they were so badly disposed of.

Harding's end came a few weeks after the notorious Daugherty anti-strike injunction against the railroad shopmen had been made permanent by Judge Wilkerson in Chicago. Coolidge, a dyed-in-the-shoddy open shopper, will probably continue the Harding-Daugherty injunction fight against workers seeking a living wage. Coolidge's calling out of troops against the striking policemen's union in Boston when he was governor of Massachusetts indicates what labor can expect of him as president.

Ralph Chaplin and seven other political prisoners serving wartime sentences for their opinions came out of Leavenworth penitentiary a few days after Harding started on his fatal western trip. These political came out with a string tied to their freedom and over two score other political are still behind the walls. Coolidge is hardly likely to be more just to the political in spite of the amnesty precedent set by European governments at the close of the war.

The red scares crudely passed off on the public by Hiram Johnson's nominee, Wm. J. Burns, and the department of justice will prosper in number and crudity under Calvin's guidance. He has fought the American progressives with his own pen in The Delineator, a woman's magazine of styles and household recipes enlivened by light fiction. Coolidge did some of this fiction for the magazine in a series of the radicals in American colleges in which he painted a terrifying picture of the progress the "Bolsheviks" were making in Vassar, Smith and other highly respectable women's colleges in the east. Daugherty's raid on the Communists in Michigan last summer may be supplemented under Coolidge's inspiration by spectacular deceptions on unsuspecting universities.

The Coolidge administration will probably be more openly anti-labor in utterance and just as reactionary in practice as its predecessor. Coolidge is a Boston bankers' man.

Neither farmer nor industrial worker will benefit by his elevation to the presidency.

### SOCIALISTS EXCLUDED FROM ALBANY LABOR CONFERENCE

A stoop-pigeon and scab, when no longer useful to his boss usually finds his way to the industrial dung heap. He fights his own class and as a reward for his perfidy earns the loathing of even those he served.

Hillquit's Heroic Hunt.

This is what happened to the Socialist Party at the conference called by the New York division of the Conference for Progressive Political Action. The invitations were sent out by Thomas E. Ryan, one of the most conservative labor fakers in the country. At first the Socialist Party was overlooked, but Morris Hillquit went hunting and returned with the bacon. The S. P. would not accept the invitation to the Chicago convention, but it gladly agreed to go to Albany and hobnob with the Tammany Hall labor fakers.

The New York Call gloated over the prospect. "Here we are at last among the regular fellows," it shouted. And, of course, the communists were excluded. The New York Call chortled as it related how "husky railroaders were stationed at the doors to see that no 'disrupters' would get inside." The communists are divorced from the labor movement!

What a shame that this pretty picture should be spoiled! The socialists served the reactionaries so well in fighting the left wing elements in the trade unions that they deserved better treatment. Hillquit and his followers were unanimously accepted after some misgivings. Everybody was happy.

Hillquit, according to Mr. Figenbaum, swept the assembly off its feet with his eloquence. Marie MacDonald, of the American Labor Party, was put to work on the credentials committee.

Unity With Fat Boys.

The push-cart peddlers from the East Side were never in such goodly company before—fat lawyers, fat labor fakers and jovial Tammany politicians actually shaking hands with the wicked socialists and paying them compliments. One after the other the labor leaders spoke, paying tribute to the socialist politicians. Hillquit spoke, and in his enthusiasm over his new friends, read the obituary of the Socialist Party. "Politically, we are at the end of our rope," he declared amid the applause of the foxy Tammanyites.

He Spills the Beans.

Hillquit was elected chairman of the organization and finance committee. Things looked so bright that some of the S. P. pawnbrokers went back to their counters. Then the storm broke. It seems Hillquit heard something about the Workers' Party capturing a convention in Chicago and decided he would show them something. He gathered the S. P., the Garment Workers, and the Am. Labor Party together and said, "Hush, hush! We struck oil. These railroad men are a parcel of nuts. They are even easier than Buck, Brown and Fitzpatrick. We will steal their conference and they will thank us for it. This is how we are going to do it."

(Cont. on page 5.)

### INTEREST IN PRESS PICNIC GROWS

A friendly rivalry is developing among the language federations of the Workers' Party in Chicago for the honor of selling the largest number of tickets for the grand press picnic in Riverview Park on August 26th. Each group has ordered from five hundred to one thousand tickets. The tickets sell for thirty-five cents in advance and fifty cents at the gate. Twenty-five cents out of the proceeds of the sale of each ticket goes to whatever publication the tickets are sold for. This is an incentive for the supporters of our press to make as much money as possible for their papers.

Aside from the business feature of the picnic, the social side promises to surpass in color and attraction anything yet staged by the Workers' Party in Chicago. Pretty girls from all parts of Europe in native costumes will dance, sing and charm their way into the hearts of the workers of what is supposed to be the sterner sex. But who could be stern in the face of such an onslaught of feminine loveliness?

Those who require more material things than drinking in beauty, with eyes and ear may regale themselves with that famed concoction known as Hungarian goulash. Renowned for centuries in mediaeval Europe as the "fodder of kings," it is now placed within the reach of every worker through the legerdemain of our Hungarian cooks. That delicious viand is now as easily procurable as our

old friend, the "hot dog." Barons of bygone days fought and killed each others' serfs for possession of Hungary—all because of goulash. You can have a portion of it for a dime at the Press Picnic. Make the most of your opportunity.

Those who like to trip the light fantastic with the aid of good union music can revel in the terpsichorean art to their heart's content in the splendid dancing pavilion at Riverview. The workers of Chicago can get closer to each other by a proper use of their understanding that in any other way we know of. "Dance, sing and make merry" will be the slogan at the Press Picnic.

The great event of the day, however, will be the speech of Mossalye Olgin, author and orator. One of his books, which attracted international notice, is "The Soul of the Russian Revolution." As an orator he has few equals, and the fact that he will be the principal speaker would alone attract thousands to hear him.

ON TO RIVERVIEW PARK AUGUST 26!

### Workers' Party Plans to Inaugurate Daily Paper

The C. E. C. of the Workers' Party, in its July meeting, definitely decided to launch an extensive campaign for increasing membership of the party; also officially approved affiliation with the new Federated Farmer-Labor Party, laid plans for the starting of a daily propaganda paper, and for the removal of party headquarters from New York City to Chicago. The reason for this change of party headquarters, which question has been under consideration by the C. E. C. for the past six months, is stated to be the various advantages to be derived from this more central location, in the way of closer connection with surrounding districts and consequent lessening of necessary expenses.

The daily paper will be inaugurated as soon as possible after Sept. 1, at which time the Chicago headquarters are expected to be in operation. For the financing of this daily newspaper a stock company will be incorporated, with shares at \$5.00 each, and all members of the party will be asked to purchase at least one share of this stock. Also the proceeds of various mass meetings, entertainments, excursions, picnics, etc., will be applied to the daily newspaper fund. And in each party unit a "Daily Worker" committee will function in the carrying out of an intensive subscription campaign for the daily paper.

### CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR TO FIGHT INJUNCTION

By JOE CARROLL.

Unusual "Pep" seemed to permeate the regular meeting of Chicago Federation of Labor, held on Sunday, Aug. 5. But the old machine was more or less in evidence, also.

Delegate of the Window Washers' Union gave notice that a strike is on in that industry, covering the entire city of Chicago, with exception of the workers engaged upon municipal buildings, the public library and the board of education. He asked that the Chicago Federation issue official endorsement to this strike, and render all possible assistance. Offered amendment, referring this matter to grievance committee for investigation, was defeated, and endorsement of the strike carried unanimously.

**Injunction Fight Paramount.**  
The next matter taken up was that of the recent court injunction restraining the organizational activities of the Ladies' Garment Workers. Delegate Davidson, of this union, detailed the action now being undertaken to overcome this capitalistic judicial procedure, and asked that all unions in the Chicago Federation lend assistance. In this connection he requested that a date be set for a conference of delegates from each union, to decide upon how this injunction should be fought.

**Johannsen Urges Immediate Action.**  
Anton Johannsen, chairman of organization committee, spoke quite strongly in favor of such co-operation and for the conference requested. He explained the general dangerous significance, if this legal precedent is permitted to rule. In connection with

the building trades controversy, he said, the right to organize and to strike had been acknowledged to be as inherent as the right to vote but that this injunction now seeks to completely annihilate the right to organize.

In a similar case, Judge Ryan of Rock Island, he said, had felt it necessary to state two opinions—his "private opinion" and his "legal opinion." And the judge stated that, in his private opinion, the union had all the rights they claimed; but that on account of the precedent established, he must rule in the opposite way. Organizer Johannsen stated that as organized labor generally will have to fight this injunction some time, the battle should begin right here and now: that the request of the Ladies' Garment Workers, for a conference, should be complied with, and all possible assistance should be given that union in its present difficulties.

Other speakers were equally insistent that this injunction is a standing menace to all unions, even the soliciting of the unorganized for union membership being thus prohibited; and that unions having satisfactory signed agreements and no trouble threatening, are equally interested in overcoming this danger.

Motion unanimously carried, that the Executive Board be authorized to call a conference for the purpose of discussing the question and finding ways of defeating this injunction against the Ladies' Garment Workers.

(Cont. on page 5.)

### COMMUNIST REVOLUTION IN GERMANY?

By LUDWIG LORE.

Germany is in the midst of a severe crisis. When the market value of the mark sinks from 444,000 to 1,100,000 per dollar in one week, we get something like a mental picture of the chaos that reigns in industrial Germany to-day. Prices keep step with the most breath-taking jumps the mark may take. But lag far behind, due to no negligible degree to the earnest effort of the Social-Democracy and the labor union bureaucracy to remove every unpleasantness from the path of German capital. Hunger, starvation, disease and desperation follow apace. "Bread riots are the natural consequence."

So unspeakable is the misery in Germany's industrial centers today, that even the most callous onlooker appreciates that violence must and will be the inevitable outcome. Misery

has reached the point when life loses its value, and open rebellion seems preferable to fatalistic resignation. No one knows this better than the capitalist press. And sensing the storm in the air, it is already preparing public opinion to meet it and its consequences, with righteous boldness and virtuous disapproval, by making the communists of Germany—and, of course, of Russia—responsible for the "German revolution" that, in their eyes, is as good as an accomplished fact.

At the end of last week every capitalist and every socialist newspaper in America and in Europe featured on its first page the news that the Communist Party of Germany was preparing for a revolutionary outbreak on Sunday afternoon, July 29.

(Continued on page 5.)

### The Trade Union Educational League and the International Ladies' Garment Workers

**A Statement on the Chicago Case.**  
There appeared in the Forward, Sunday, August 5th, a statement from Bro. M. Pearlstein regarding the Trade Union Educational League and the dispute now before the Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. This statement was issued while the matter is still pending in Committee and in violation of an agreement at the meeting of the Joint Board on Friday, August 3rd, when Bro. Pearlstein proposed that the matter should not be discussed in public until the final decision had been rendered. This is not the first time that Bro. Pearlstein has used publicity on matters which the members had been requested not to discuss. The previous time was not so serious, but this

latest action, involving as it does the union membership rights of several very active workers, makes it necessary that this statement now be issued to the membership of the I. L. G. W. U.

Bro. Pearlstein's statement in the Forward is not, as he claims, a digest of the proceedings in the Committee; if he would quote the minutes even a child would understand that his statements are not in line with the facts. Neither are they the findings of the Committee in the case. They are Mr. Pearlstein's own opinions. And we propose to show that his statements are clearly untrue.

**No Dual Unionism Involved.**  
What is the issue which is raised by this case? Bro. Pearlstein

(Cont. on page 3.)

**PRESS PICNIC** Given by the **Zahora's Grove** Ogden and Custer Aves.  
Czechoslovak Section **Sunday, August 12**  
Friends of Soviet Russia

UNION MUSIC, GAMES, SPORT, ETC.  
Speakers: JOHN T. TAYLOR, President of Detroit Federation of Labor and Others.  
TICKETS 25c AT THE GATE 35c  
Take any car to 22 and Cicero Ave., then Lyons-Berwyn car to the end and walk two blocks west to the grove.

# The Sacramento Political Prisoners

By RALPH CHAPLIN

Public Department General Defense Committee

(Federated Press)

Many people wonder why President Harding did not include the Sacramento I. W. W. group in the prison computation he issued just before starting on his trip to Alaska. At the eleventh hour the president was induced to grant conditional releases to the Chicago and Wichita groups of political prisoners. But the Sacramento men were almost entirely ignored.

There is no fundamental difference between the Sacramento and the other cases. U. S. Senator Pepper and numerous other capable and conservative lawyers, who have examined the case thoroughly, are emphatic on this point, insisting that these federal I. W. W. cases should be considered as a whole and that all the political prisoners are worthy of immediate and unconditional release. As far as comparative guilt is concerned, the Sacramento case does not in reality stand apart from the other cases. It is part and parcel of the labor cases prosecuted during the war under the convenient provisions of the espionage law. The conviction took place at the height of the war hysteria.

The Sacramento case differs from the other cases in one respect only. The "silent defense" adopted by these men and adhered to throughout their lengthy trial was unique in the history of American courts. It was at once a challenge and an accusation. And no doubt this silent defense is

held against the Sacramento group by conservative gentlemen, who are horrified to think that American workingmen refused to spend money for a mockery of a trial in court.

But the "silent defense" put the Sacramento group in a position which at present works to their disadvantage. No record was made in court of the evidence and no exceptions were taken as to the admissibility of evidence or the rulings of the judge. They were not represented by counsel, and so it was impossible for the defendants to appeal their case to the higher courts. Had they been able to do this, the counts in their indictment charging violence would, no doubt, have been dropped, as was done in the Chicago and Wichita cases.

These men, in my opinion, are being punished not for being mere members of the I. W. W., but for being members of the I. W. W. in the militantly anti-labor state of California, the home of reaction, the frame-up and the open shop. Her corporations and land owners are prosperous, determined, vindictive and very influential. Beyond the shadow of a doubt it is the arrogant business interests of California that are instrumental in keeping the Sacramento men in prison. They have done the same thing with Tom Mooney and others for years, when the whole world knows them to be innocent.

# The "Busted Trusts" Look Healthy



## REVIEW OF THE WEEK

By CLARISSA S. WARE

Research Department, Workers Party of America

### City Worker Gets Only 30c out of Every Dollar That the Farmer Pays for Factory Goods.

In discussing the causes and results of the net migration of 1,200,000 from the farms to the cities during 1922, "The Peoples Legislative Service"—the factfinding organization of the progressive bloc in congress states:

"What are the roots of this trouble? They lie in the monstrous system of distribution, which we have allowed to grow up in America, where the farmer gets only 37 cents of every dollar that the city worker pays for farm products, while the city worker gets only 30 cents out of every dollar that the farmer pays for factory goods.

"Thus the farmer and the city worker have one common enemy. That enemy is the monopolistic group, which owns, controls and operates this monstrous system of distribution.

"This system must be destroyed and a new system of co-operative distribution for service and not for profit, must be built in its place."

In pointing out the extent of the exploitation of both groups of producers by a common enemy, the "Peoples Legislative Service" is performing a real service to the workers and farmers.

However, the issue of solving the question, of uprooting the roots—is not squarely met. A system of co-operative distribution, which ignores production and the ownership of the means of production, will not even touch the roots. Furthermore, we see today the government functioning through its laws, courts, police and military forces to protect the right of the capitalists to take 70 per cent, and even more, of the product of the labor of the men, women and children, workers in the fields and factories. The establishing of any effective system of co-operative distribution under such a government is more than difficult—it is impossible.

Only a system of co-operative ownership of the means of production and distribution, established by a government of the producers—the workers and farmers of America—can destroy the roots through which the capitalists are sucking the life blood of the producers.

### LIVING COSTS STILL GOING UP —WAGES FAIL TO FOLLOW

According to the report of the United States Department of Labor, issued on July 26, the changes in the cost of living in 32 cities since March, 1923, have varied from a decrease of 4 per cent to an increase of 2.8 per cent, the average for the United States being an increase of 5 per cent. On July 27 the New York State Department of Labor reported that for the month of June, earnings in the textile industries went down, earnings were stationary in the furniture industry and fell off in the automobile factories, the brass and copper factories, in sheet metal work and in heating apparatus industry. In the brickyards the weekly earnings increased, at the same time they went down in the cement mills. In practically all the food products industries earnings went up slightly.

### Wages in New York State Factories

The report states: "The most significant change in the wage situation is the practical cessation of wage rate increases. Increases reported in June affected over 30,000 employees, but in May increases were granted to six times as many workers as in June. Also the number of increases granted had been rising steadily for the last year. This is the first drop and it is a severe one. The only extensive advance in rates in June was in the railway repair shops. Practically all the separate industries reported a smaller number of increases than in May. Some further adjustments may be expected in particular establishments or special industries. But the tendency noted last month, when unusually large advances were made in wage rates, while other prices remained stationary or receded, has been checked for the present.

### Employment Decreases in U. S.

Figures for employment in the industries of the country during June show that a decrease in employment took place. The largest decline took place in the paper and printing industry, a decline of 4.4 per cent; vehicles for land transportation decreased by 2.5 per cent; stone, clay and glass by 1.16 per cent; textiles and their products by 1.2 per cent; metal and metal products, other than iron and steel, by .067; lumber and its manufacture by .34; iron and steel and their products by .16 per cent.

In discussing the employment situation, Babson stresses the efforts of the employers to reduce the cost of production, threatening that unemployment or lower wages will be necessary unless wage workers "speed up, become more efficient, and take a real interest in their work." His slogan to the employers is, "Stand firm and refuse to compromise." Many years ago the originator of the House of Morgan, seeing the disastrous results of business rivalry in the panic of '05, taught the American employers the slogan, "Unite and divide the profits."

Today Babson flings forth the challenge to labor in the new capitalists' slogan, "Stand firm and refuse to compromise." The workers who are digging the coal, making the steel, running the railroads, and producing the food, the workers of mines, factories, and farms, should heed the Morgan slogan adopted by the employers years ago, and the Babson challenge of today. Labor's own slogan should be, "UNITE THE FORCES OF LABOR—STAND FIRM AND ACCEPT NO COMPROMISE."

### Railroad Workers Demand Increase in Wages.

The Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen and the Brotherhood of Freight Handlers and Clerks, have followed the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors and Trainmen in demanding higher wages. Mr. Daugherty, through his tool, Judge Wilkerson, has not succeeded in terrorizing the railroad workers of America.

### Anthracite Coal Situation.

With the retail dealers piling in reserve supplies, the parley between the miners and operators goes on. Today the retail dealers claim to have a 45 day reserve supply of anthracite coal—the largest in years. The deadlock reached before the adjournment of the conference. The operators are making a great deal of noise over accepting certain minor demands, but the recognition of the union—the closed shop and check-off—the issue fundamental to the life of the union the operators have flatly refused to agree to. Meanwhile the question of the increase in wages has not been discussed. The Wall Street Journal is prophesying that it will be the bituminous wage conference, a few months hence, which will demand a raise, and the conditions in the industry encourage the operators to refuse.

The workers in the bituminous fields are watching the negotiations at Atlantic City and will expect the leaders of the United Mine Workers to "get results." Meanwhile the bituminous operators, also with an eye on the anthracite parley, are preparing a mass of material for the United States Coal Commission to issue in the form of another doctored report. The pretense of the impartiality of federal commissions is getting worn pretty thin.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS ESTABLISHES TRUTH ABOUT SIZE OF WORLD ARMIES

American Army Only is Bigger Than in 1913.

The Under Secretary of War, replying to a question in the House of Commons, stated that the respective strength of the armies of the world in 1913 and in 1922 was as follows:

	1913	1922
Britain	106,514	80,919
France	666,743	450,859
Germany	836,000	100,000
Russia	1,500,000	900,000
United States	86,500	137,000

Showing that the American army is the only one which is not reduced. We are calling the countries of Europe militarists, we are demanding that they reduce their armies and at the same time we are the only power which has failed to decrease its armed forces and we have on the contrary increased them. Mr. Weeks should explain to the Under Secretary of War that there is supposed to be some honor even between Secretaries of War.

MARYSVILLE, Calif.—The jury in the case of F. W. Thompson, of trial here for criminal syndicalism, has disagreed and was dismissed. This is the shortest criminal syndicalism trial on record, lasting only two days. The judge refused to postpone court for four hours for defendant witnesses to arrive, and the prosecution used only one witness, depending on local prejudice to secure a conviction.

# Oklahoma "Friend of Labor"

By CHARLES R. LEAVILLE

(Fed. Press Staff Correspondent.)

OKLAHOMA CITY.—Gov. J. C. Walton, hailed as the people's governor, after his election on the Democratic ticket through the backing of the Farmer-Labor Reconstruction League, is a traitor to his supporters and in league with the corporations, according to the Oklahoma Leader. The Leader is the principal mouthpiece of the farmers and workers of the state and was foremost in the campaign to put Mayor Walton of this city into the governor's chair.

A month or two after the stupendous barbecue inaugural, at which everybody in the state who cared to come ate and drank and at which dress suits were taboo, Walton began to lose touch with labor and the farmers. His policies and his appointments evoked protest from rural associations and from the state federation of labor. It is charged that his ambition to become U. S. senator from Oklahoma dictated a change from progressive to reactionary alignments.

"The Farmer-Labor forces made J. C. Walton. He is now in league with men who wish to destroy the harmony of these forces. They shall not succeed, not even with the governor of the state aligned with them," the Leader declares.

One of the hardest blows dealt the league was the proposed ouster of George Wilson, appointed to head the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College in Oklahoma, some time

ago, by the governor. Wilson was formerly head of the Reconstruction League in Oklahoma. The fight to oust Wilson has been waged bitterly by the American Legion, an or shop organization in this state. The issue has hinged on the state box of agriculture, which controls the college. Up to the present time there have been enough league members on the board to retain Wilson, but the announcement of the ousting of Pete Coyne and H. M. Stillwell, league members on the board, Wilson dismissal has been made a tality.

Another issue in the fight was governor's refusal to demand that the union label go on all state printing. This was one of the promises made by him in the Shawnee platform, upon which he ran for office. He stated that he would be handicapped. Resolutions sent by the executive committee, Oklahoma State Federation of Labor, to the governor, demanding the removal of "friends of labor" from the state board of public affairs, who oppose the placing of the label on state printing, were ignored by Walton.

One result of Walton's flop will be the silent burial by night of the many claims for the credit of his election put forward last November. Among these claimants were the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Politics action, the Farmer-Labor Party and the A. F. of L. Nonpartisan Committee.

## David Caplan Leaves Prison

By MIRIAM ALLEN DeFORD

(Fed. Press Staff Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO.—David Caplan, a week out of San Quentin prison, after serving six and a half years of a ten-year term in connection with the explosion at the Los Angeles Times building in the 1910 labor war in Los Angeles, before leaving this city to go East, talked about his hopes and plans.

Caplan's shock of black hair has turned to iron-gray. He is the same gentle-spoken, rather retiring man who awaited trial after his betrayal—and that of Matthew Schmidt, now serving life in the same case—as the spy, Donald Meserve, of Vese.

"I was head of the prison barber shop and barber in the hospital," said Caplan, "and I intend to continue that trade somewhere in the East. I have already joined the barber's union and shall take an active interest as before in the progressive wing of the A. F. of L. But first I am going to New York, Boston and other cities to see some of my old friends and to rest for a month or two before going actively to work again.

"I believe thoroughly in the amalgamation movement and in boring from within, and I shall advocate this program in any local with which I may be affiliated.

"It seems to me that there are just two things of the first importance in the labor cause in America today—the amalgamation movement and the real labor press. The Federated Press is doing more for the cause of the workers than any other single body in existence in this country. I am heart and soul with its work of

educating the men and women who do the world's labor."

Caplan went into prison an individualist-Anarchist, but his years study and reflection in San Quentin have brought him much more sympathy with the Communist point of view. He has kept thorough posted on the labor and radical movement here and abroad.

"I think I have read every book English on the Russian revolution for and against," he said, "and soviet government and Lenin in particular, have my greatest admirers. They have made mistakes, but they have always acknowledged them and corrected them as soon as possible; and as the only working-class government in the world they should have the hearty support of every class-conscious worker in America."

## Fifty-eight Prisoners Strike in Solitary

SAN QUENTIN, Calif.—The protest strike among criminal syndicalism prisoners at San Quentin prison continues. There are now fifty-eight men in solitary and in the dungeon.

This includes twenty-four of the twenty-seven recently sent up from Los Angeles, three of the number having been sent to Folsom because of having served previous terms as industrial prisoners.

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# New York Call Driven to Wall: Forced to Reorganize

NEW YORK.—The New York Call, Socialist daily, published by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, is to be turned over to a new corporation, to be composed of several labor unions and its present owners. Under the plan approved by the present publishers, the Call will continue its policy of working for the political and economic interests of labor.

The reorganization plan calls for the formation of a new stock company to take over the paper and its plant. It is probable that a majority of the stock in the new concern will be held by the labor union which subscribe, and that a minority block will be assigned to the present owners of the newspaper and its plant, "proportionate to the value of their property." It is proposed to enlarge the paper to include general as well as labor news and features.

S. John Block, president Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Assn., says that probably a majority of the unions concerned are affiliated with the A. F. of L.

"The majority control by the union," he says, "will mean that it will be owned principally by the organized wage-earners, whom it has endeavored constantly and consistently to serve, and who now will have an even greater interest in it."

Among the local and international labor bodies whose representatives have been participating in the conference incident to the reorganization are: International Ladies' Garment Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America district council, International Fur Workers, Fancy Leather Goods Workers and Local 51 of the Printers' union.

## Legion Invites Mussolini

SAN FRANCISCO.—The American Legion, which is to hold its national convention in this city in October, has sent a cordial invitation to Benito Mussolini, the Italian premier, to address its meetings. The Fascist chief has responded in a brotherly-greeting, in which he half promises to attend.

"I have nine revolutions brewing," says his cablegram, "but if they are settled I may accept your kind invitation."

## Phone Strikers Return on Probation

BOSTON, Mass.—All disputes over reinstatement or priority rights of the telephone operators in New England, who participated in the recent strike, will be handled in this state through the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. The strike, which began June 26 for a six-day week and wage advance, was terminated following a referendum vote of the union membership, which sustained a recommendation of the New England Council of Telephone Operators' Union.

NEW ORLEANS.—With a population of 400,000 New Orleans has 7,971 children between the ages of 10 and 16 years employed at gainful occupations, according to figures of the U. S. census bureau. Eleven hundred and eighty-one women over the age of 16 are compelled to work for a bare

mills and bag factories offenders.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Monday Club, composed of Congregational ministers of this city, has passed a resolution, declaring that all legal residents of the U. S., including Orientals, should be eligible for citizenship. "We believe," states the club, "that the proposal to deny to American born children of Asiatic parentage the constitutional right to citizenship is fraught with grave peril and should be strongly opposed."

ST. LOUIS.—Mayor Kiel of St. Louis announces he will promptly employ strikebreakers if the union employers of the city water department go on strike for the Saturday half-holiday. The Saturday half-holiday is enjoyed by city workmen in other departments. The water department men are firm in their intention not to work Saturday afternoons, and say they will not accept pay reductions for that time off.

The mayor boasts membership in the bricklayers' union, finding his union and covenant around election time.

# Special Pleading of Editor Buck

By WILLIAM H. GREEN,  
Sec. of the Progressive Party of Nebraska and Vice Chairman  
of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

OMAHA, Neb.—Were the editor of the New Majority compelled to depend upon advertising for the maintenance of his paper, he would have condensed that three-column editorial "The F. L. P. Convention."

Inasmuch as the National Secretary of the Farmer-Labor Party mails out this editorial, it is presumed to be an official statement. Delegates who sweltered for hundreds or thousands of miles, in going to Chicago, who were taken to an inconveniently located auditorium, big enough for an automobile race, but with poor acoustics; who remained practically a whole week at Chicago's high-priced hotels, when a day and a half should have done the business—have been taking stock since they returned home, and are asking themselves, where was this far-famed Farmer-Labor Party, which we went to see? The fact is, it was not in sight. Those skilled in the political game know that the day before a national convention is more important than the convention day itself.

In reading the prospectus that this Farmer-Labor organization mailed out, it was noted that an elaborate plan for a national committee had been prepared—but that committee was not there. A national executive committee of seven had been emphasized upon the letterheads and elsewhere—but a quorum of that committee was not present. The only committee that met the men who came with a resolute purpose, was a committee that had desks in the Federation Building—and several delegates expressed the conviction that they had been "gold-bricked."

All of this talk about "guests" and "hospitality" is offensive to Western men. The pioneers who made this great West, so that Chicago could take a toll from every dollar's worth of agriculture, manufacture and transportation that crossed the continent, had a hospitality that those bolters never heard of. The doors of the cabins were never locked. The coffee-pot was in plain sight, the bread was in reach, and the traveler helped himself to the bacon—and passed on (after washing the dishes), spreading good cheer.

A stranger attending that convention would have picked Duncan MacDonald as a resolute character, with a definite purpose in view. Here is an extract from his official report of the convention:

"The opposition to the general program emanated from Chicago, and

they were hopelessly beaten, at every turn of the road. Of course, the split—or splinter—gave the press the usual line of bunk that has been the cry of Wall Street and its satellites for months."

Mr. M. Toscan Bennett, temporary chairman of the convention, and one of the two outside members present of the executive committee, in the Farmer-Labor Party caucus expressed the conviction that "the unusually large representation of the Illinois branch of the party—made possible by its closeness to the place where the convention was held—might not represent the true sentiment of the party in other sections, with a small representation."

Mr. W. E. Zeuch, president of the Commonwealth College, of Madison, Wis., and representing the Non-Partisan League of that state, who brought such a comprehensive plan of organization that it was accepted by the Farmer-Labor executive committee, delivers this broadside after he returns home:

"The position of Fitzpatrick and Buck is highly amusing, when one realizes that they were instrumental in inviting the Workers' Party to the conference. Also these same men withdrew from the Cleveland Conference for Political Action, and roundly denounced that conference, because it would not admit the Workers' Party."

Now, about "sledge-hammer, battering-ram or pile-driver tactics," mentioned by Editor Buck. We have been attending national political conventions for the greater part of a generation, where "Charlie" Murphy, "Tom" Taggart and Roger Sullivan were supposed to be past-masters in the art of handling the steam roller. But, for whang-leather guts and impudence, the action of Mr. Gifford Ernest in stepping before the chairman—while a vote was being taken on the previous question—ostensibly to make an announcement, but in reality to send out a political S. O. S., touches the high-water mark for insolence in civilized parliamentary tactics.

The Farmer-Labor Party members take themselves too seriously. True, they have the ear of the harlots of the kept press. But the plunder-bund will soon discover that those knocks are boosts, and that the Federated Farmer-Labor Party has received a million dollars' worth of free advertising.

## Wage Boom Halted

The wage increase movement has reached its high mark and is slowing up, according to the monthly figures published by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Between April 15 and May 15, 1,279 manufacturing establishments reported wage increases. In the following month the number reporting increases had fallen to 472.

For six months the number of concerns granting wage increases rose with increasing rapidity. The demand for labor resulted in a steady bidding up of wages. Employers granted increases in order to hold together their forces or to get additional men.

There followed a definite, although quiet move by employers to stop this bidding up of wages and to stabilize rates of pay on the existing level. The effect of this appears in the following table, which indicates monthly the number of concerns granting wage increases, as reported to the labor department:

Nov. 15-Dec. 15	132
Dec. 15-Jan. 15	247
Jan. 15-Feb. 15	251
Feb. 15-March 15	460
March 15-April 15	810
April 15-May 15	1,279
May 15-June 15	472

During the six months average weekly earnings increased from \$25.27 to \$26.80, or by about 6 per cent. But in the last month a slight

decrease was shown, the figure for June being \$26.64. This slight decrease is not significant except as it shows that wages are being stabilized.

Existing wages mean that by working 52 weeks without loss of a single working day the wage earner could earn \$1,383.28, which would support a family of five at a bare subsistence level, providing no comforts. But E. S. Bradford of the economic advisory committee of the president's unemployment conference has found that the average industrial worker loses 21 1/2 per cent of his pay through unemployment, part-time work, sickness, etc. This would reduce the spending power of the average worker's family to approximately \$1,083. No family can maintain health on this amount.

The fact that the wage boom is slowing down raises vital questions as to how long this inadequate wage will be maintained. Will the fall bring another demand for labor, which will cause a second wage boom? Or will another period of wage deflation follow before financiers think labor costs low enough to make possible success in the fight for foreign markets?

Organized control of the labor market by the employing class has been perfected during the years since the war. Labor must anticipate the purposes of this opposing combine and must break its control.

## Toluca Mine Closed Down

(Special to the Voice of Labor.)

TOLUCA, Ill.—The Toluca Coal Co. closed its mine indefinitely after the miners had refused to submit to the conditions as stipulated in the new agreement regarding the brushing work.

The district officials of the union, in signing the new contract, had entirely ignored the consent of the miners; but worst of all is the threat made by the Dist. No. 12, to take away the charter of the Toluca Local, unless the men go back and put the mine in operation.

The miners made every effort to adjust the controversy, but the officials of the union would not listen

to anything, and instead of looking after the interests of the miners, they actually upheld and aided the coal company. Under these conditions the miners decided to abandon Toluca and seek work elsewhere, and although many of the men have families to support, they are determined to make any sacrifice that will carry their struggle to a victorious conclusion.

The Lewis machine has proven once more its utility disregard of the miners' interests. How long shall the present administration of the U. M. W. of A. stay in power? This question will be answered at the next convention of the miners of America.

## WARNING TO LABOR EDITORS

BERLIN.—American labor is warned against a news service that parades under the name of Deutscher Arbeiter-Nachrichtendienst and that is edited by Arne Franke and Otto Perls. This service, which is sent broadcast into foreign countries free of charge, and which purports to bring news about the German working class, has no official connection whatever with German labor.

The Berlin Vorwärts reasons as follows: "Since neither Arno Franke nor Otto Perls are so richly blessed with earthly wealth as to be in a position to send a news service abroad free of charge, the conclusion is justified that Mr. Stinnes (the German Gary) is furnishing the money for this service."

The Vorwärts further points out that Franke edits a pseudo socialist magazine published in one of the Stinnes concerns.

## Un-organized Dress Workers

By CARL HAESSLER.

(Fed. Press Staff Correspondent.)

CHICAGO.—Worse conditions prevail in Chicago among women workers in the dress trade than anywhere else in the country. The girls are largely unorganized and are exploited without scruple. The drive of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union to better conditions is being met by the employers through violence and federal injunctions.

Over 5,000 workers are affected. The large scale making of dresses is the last remaining section of the Chicago garment trade in the open-shop class. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers have unionized the men's clothing industry here and the I. L. G. have made excellent headway in the cloak, shirtwaist and suit divisions of women's clothing. The cutters and pressers in the dress department are usually men, but 95% of the workers are unorganized women.

There is no standard scale of hours, wages or other conditions in the dress industry. Hours range from 44 a week in the few unionized shops to 60 a week in the worst open shops. Wages range from \$12 to \$25 a week. There is no security of job, no protection from insulting and tyrannous straw bosses, no guarantee of weekly income because the work is done on a piecework basis with the rate subject to change without notice.

The union shops are adversely affected by the open shops, which force down wages and force up hours. The rates are 25% to 30% higher in the union shops, but fall about 25% below the rates in other towns. The work is highly seasonal. The best a skilled worker can expect is \$35 to \$40 weekly employment. The average worker fares much worse.

In 1917 a strike of 16 weeks' duration was lost by the workers. Since that time there have been sporadic strikes in single shops, but no general stoppage. There is no strike on now, but the employers have proceeded with warlike preparations as though a fight for existence were on. Union organizers have been assaulted and attempts have been made to break into the home of Meyer Perlstein, international vice president, who is directing the union campaign.

## Pres. of Detroit Federation of Labor Going to Russia

Chicagoans will have an opportunity to hear John T. Taylor, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, speak at a picnic given by the Czech-Slovak Section of the F. S. R., at Zahor's Grove, Ogden and Custer Aves., in Lyons, Ill., on August 12. Tickets are on sale at W. P. office, 166 W. Washington St.

Brother Taylor is the winner of the Free Trip to Russia Contest, and will soon be leaving for Russia. He has been active in the Russian relief work ever since its inception, and workers of Detroit and other cities applied their votes to him so that he could bring to Russia the message of the American militant workers.

The goal set by the Friends of Soviet Russia for the purchase of tractors has not yet been reached, and another campaign is now in full swing. This picnic is held for the purpose of raising additional funds for tractors.

While the peasants in Russia are trying to get in their crops with the sickle and scythe, and the warehouses of America are filled with harvesting machinery, are you doing your share to send these tractors to Russia? Subscription lists for the tractor drive are being circulated. Take yours to your fellow workers. Help buy the tractors!

## The Trade Union Educational League and the I. L. G. W. U.

(Cont. from page 1.)

brought charges against several of the most active members of the I. L. G. W. U., claiming that they, by belonging to the Trade Union Educational League, were members of a dual union which transacts business of the union outside of the official channels. In the hearing before the committee, the fact, which is well known to all needle trades workers, that the Trade Union Educational League is not a dual organization in any sense, was thoroughly established. The League is purely a loose grouping of members of the unions for the purpose of propagating their ideas within the union membership. Its purpose is to convince the union members of the correctness of the ideas and have them adopted by the union. It does not duplicate the union work in any way. It does not collect dues. It issues no charters. It does not deal with the boss. All of the functions of the union are very carefully kept outside of the League. Insofar as the League deals with these questions, it is as an educational group for the purpose of clarifying the ideas of the membership and assisting the union in finding correct solutions to its problems. It is auxiliary to the union and in no sense is it dual.

### The Real Issues.

This was clearly brought out in the hearings of the Committee. In no single instance did Bro. Pearlstein, who acted as the prosecutor in the case, show any action of the League or its members in the I. L. G. W. U., which violated this fundamental principle. The meetings of the League, which Bro. Pearlstein brought into question, were clearly of this nature. At the first one, a speaker addressed a gathering of union members on the subject of "Amalgamation of all the Needle Trade Unions," an issue of prime importance to the union and on which there is a difference of opinion, after which a general discussion took place. At the second, the question of independent political action was discussed, after hearing a speaker on the subject. And at the third, a discussion took place on the Conference of the Needle Trades in New York City. In no one of these meetings was any action taken whatsoever except looking toward educating the union membership on these subjects. In not one instance was it shown that the League attempted to legislate for the union. The minutes of the Committee show this clearly. We would quote directly from the minutes, but they are in the possession of Bro. Pearlstein, and in spite of his promise to provide copies, the defendants have not received them. Every statement made here can, however, be verified from the official records.

### Purposes of League.

Every policy which the League advocates, is based upon the idea of obtaining action through the union itself and not outside of the union. The League is the most determined opponent of dual unionism in every form. The only reason why it even has its separate educational organization, aside from the official machinery of the union, is because the higher officials of the union, being opposed to amalgamation and the other principles advocated by the League, make it necessary that those who believe in these principles and wish to put them into effect in the life of the union must get together in their educational groups to carry on this work. But the principal activity of the League, in addition to purely educational work, is the proposal of resolutions for the union and its various committees to act upon. On the issue of amalgamation, for example, the program of the League is to carry this issue into the International Convention, the highest body of our union, and there have a decision made. It should be clear even to one who has no acquaintance with the League, that there is not the slightest trace of dual unionism in this program.

### Question at Issue.

What is the issue raised by this case? The question is whether a

member has the right to advocate ideas as to how to strengthen and develop the union among its members, whether or not these ideas agree with those of the officials, and if the member has such a right, whether a group of members have the same right to work together in the same way. We say that the laws of our union guarantee this right, both to the individual member or to voluntary groupings of members within the unions.

### Unfair Trial Procedure.

We must say a word about the manner in which this so-called trial has been conducted. The Constitution has been flagrantly violated at almost every step. Bro. Pearlstein has acted in the capacity of prosecutor, witness, judge, jury and executioner, and the custodian of the records of the case. He has attempted now to bring in a verdict for the Committee while it is still considering the matter, and has made his personal findings public through the press. The members who were thus illegally placed on trial, having faith in the membership of our union that they would not allow this farcical proceeding to deprive well-known and active members of their rights in the union, have permitted the proceedings to go ahead. We must at this time, however, protest against the continued and open violation of the rights guaranteed us by the union laws.

### Members on Trial.

Who are these members who are thus placed on trial by Bro. Pearlstein? What have they done which is against the interests of the union? Every member of the League who now holds office in the I. L. G. W. U. has been active in the organization for years, and they have held offices as high or higher than they now hold. The membership knows each one of them, and knows that it is absurd when Bro. Pearlstein says the League is trying to force its members on to the union as officials. Not one single act has even been charged against these members, contrary to the interests of the union. Right at this time, in the same moment when the union is asked to throw out these active members, they are carrying on some of the most responsible organization work of the union, and have thrown their services into the organization campaign now going on without reservations. They are going to continue this work, and are ready to go to jail for the union if that should be necessary.

### Needle Trades Problems.

What are the important problems in the needle trades industry at this time? We believe that the entire union should be giving its attention and energy to bringing the unorganized into the union and finding means to improve our conditions. We do not believe that the interests of the union are being protected by trying to throw out some of its most active members. We appeal to the rank and file of the I. L. G. W. U. to speak up and tell those officials who are carrying on this work of disorganization, that they should cease it at once! We believe that the rank and file is going to protect the rights of every member and group of members to propagate their ideas within the union, for the benefit of the union. We trust that you will emphatically go on record that the officers of the union should carry on their proper organization work, see that we get better conditions, and protect our members in the shops, and stop their stupid attacks upon valuable and respected members of the I. L. G. W. U., who have served their union faithfully for many years and who are serving their union now both directly and through the Trade Union Educational League.

(This statement is signed by the union members, now under charges.)

## Mussolini Wants "Fifty-fifty" Deal

ROME, Italy.—Mussolini, speaking on immigration, made the following suggestion to Secretary Davis of the U. S. Dept. of Labor:

"Within six months I can supply a half million workers to America—the kind that will work 12 hours a day. Now, you give 6 hours of wages to the worker and the other six hours of wages you will forward direct to me in Rome." How's that? "After all," said the great Mussolini, "it's a fifty-fifty proposition, which I understand is the American standard of doing business."

Mr. Davis, quite surprised at Mussolini's geniality, answered that he

would see Mr. Gary of the U. S. Steel Co. as soon as he reached America. Mr. Gary is a specialist on the 12-hour day. "Of course," Mr. Davis remarked, "I will not guarantee that we can give you 6 hours pay, because the American capitalist system only pays six hours of wages for 12 hours of work."

Mussolini, with a gentle tap on Mr. Davis's shoulders, "Well, if that is the case, just give the worker 3 hours of pay, and the other 3 hours worth send it to me. Thus, we can keep the Fascist reconstruction; and you can continue your system of business without interruption. All told, it is the same fifty-fifty proposition."

# Nova Scotia Mine Driven Back Work by I

By JOHN A. McRURY

(Fed. Press Staff Correspondent.)  
GLACE BAY, Nova Scotia.—After standing solidly against the attack of the British Empire Steel Corporation and of provincial and federal governments, the 12,000 Nova Scotia miners have returned to work, under the orders of John L. Lewis, president United Mine Worker of America.

The miners of District No. 24 were entering upon the fourth week of their protest struggle against the use of provincial police and troops against the striking steel workers of Sydney who are still on strike for a 20 per cent wage increase and establishment of the check-off.

Claiming that the strike of the Nova Scotia miners was a breach of contract and likely to bring the union into public disrepute, Lewis revealed the district charter and deposited the entire executive officers after his orders to return to work had been ignored. Silby Barrett, appointed provincial president by Lewis of the defeated officers election, banks not to honor checks presented by the deposed executive for relief. The banks refused to cash on the ground that the money belonged to the rank and file and be issued to them, through channels; but the supreme court held Lewis. The court also set in injunction on the deposed officers, prohibiting them from speaking.

The miners decided that a policy would be to return to a body. Since the strike territory some 250 miners have been fined against.

## A. F. of L. Uses Spy

NEW YORK.—Replying to on the American Civil I Union, circulated by the dire the A. F. of L. publicity service, Harry F. Ward man of the Civil Liberties Union an educator in the Union The Seminary, declares that the "information" was taken from tenuous Lusk reports.

Ward's charges are contained in a letter to Chester M. Wright, A. F. of L. publicity service, who dodged the Civil Liberties challenge to cite a single act or publication which could be called pro-soviet.

"If you had informed your tuents that the basis of your was the notorious Lusk comm'port," says Ward in his letter Wright, "its value and worth basis for judgment by organization would have been appreciated."

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The supreme court has affirmed the decision of the appellate court in ten defense witnesses who criminal syndicalism act and fiery trial must serve a sentence for fourteen years.

This case has aroused wide interest, because no witness permitted to testify for the except members of the I. W. each witness who admitted a ship was arrested immediately. The ten include several prominent I. W. W. on the Pacific such as Peter Anderson, Smith and H. M. Edwards others named are Andrew, B. B. Kyler, Charles (Bert) Thomas O'Mara, John F. Nailliam Rutherford and Tom Zan.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Liberal radical women of this vicinity formed the Northern California Women's Committee, with Claire man as chairman. Its object secure unconditional amnesty for remaining political prisoners in eral penitentiaries. The committee circulating a petition to that which has already received the tures of hundreds of local ers.

Headquarters of the committee the Tunnel Book Shop, 4 St., San Francisco.

OKLAHOMA CITY as a daily is announced homa Leader, a work of Oklahoma. Fins among the farmers, miners of the state the majority of the tion, were given as the management. I continued in weekly arrangement is tem "We will do our and fit ourselves b the fight for the I construction League edition of the paper

of a Feather

By JOE CARROLL

ient Gompers of the Amer-
deration of Labor, seems to
nself quite in accord with
ry of State Hughes, who now
to outlaw Soviet Russia among
the nations of the world.

The Secretary of State says that
he does not believe the American
people will be favorably disposed
ward the acceptance of the Soviet
regime "into political fellowship," so
long as it has for ultimate end, de-
spite aim what he claims to be "the
struction of the free institutions
which we have laboriously built up,
containing as they do the necessary
assurances of the freedom of labor,
upon which our prosperity must
depend."

Sec. Hughes overlooks this fine op-
portunity to present in support of his
argument such convincing documents
as the Wilkerson anti-strike perma-
nent injunction, the State Criminal
Syndicalism statutes, the Landis
award, and various other existent
proofs of the American "freedom of
labor" as it is presented "prosperity."

And Gompers is equally consistent
with Hughes, in his attempted strict-
ness toward Soviet Russia, and his
stated reasons for believing that the
Workers' Government in the
U. S. is a tyrannical despotism in
all the "liberties" alleged to
enjoyed by the working class
in Russia. He has been, "by a small
margin," taken from the Russian
who really are the govern-
ment of their country.

He thinks that some good purpose
is served—or says he does—
in standing for the American
of right and justice and de-
could be given clearly to
and that the backbone of the
situation regarding Russia is
al to the people of Russia of
portunity to pass judgement
own affairs, or to say by
r in what manner they shall
"end."

Gompers really believes any-
thing of this sort, then he too might
lightenment by studying over
documents as those above re-
to, and by comparing them
he Labor Laws of Soviet Rus-
e Soviet Russian Constitution
in Russia is not "a scrap of
and the theory of Russian
representation (which is not
easy but is in fact the actual
working program in Russia

Progressive Miner
Appears
BURGH—The Progressive
bulletin of events of in-
every sincere member of the
V. A. has made its first ap-
pearance with Vol. 1, No. 1, dated
It is a four-page paper of
re printed in English, Slo-
vackian, Polish, Hungarian
an. The editors, Wm. A.
nos, Myerscough and Thos.
the executives of the Pro-
International committee, a
nt in the Miners' union to
international. President John L.
is opposed. The first issue
condemns dualism and seces-
and demands unconditional
ce to the union. The reason
the committee for publica-
Progressive Miner is that
sums of the official organ of
f. W. A. are regarded to such
ent that the editor, Ellis
who is not a miner, even re-
to publish the official report of
tionalization committee which
en appointed by Lewis.

paper is to be published twice
th at 35 Miller Street, Pitts-
at \$1 a year.

British Labor Faker
Coming
N. England—Although J.
MacDonald, Labor Party
house of commons has
his intention of visiting
ause of his duties here,
is, the miners' secretary,
r going to the United
peaking tour which will
York, Washington and

chart urges Hughes to
oviet Government de-
uld go a long way
e's ills. The Senator
Soviet government
stable government
United State being
repelled to this re-
long and ridiculous
pers on the sins of
ers. No wonder
an extra session

The Last Revolution

A Comic Opera for Proletarians, in Two Acts.
Book and Lyrics by Michael Gold and J. Ramirez
Music by Rudolf Liebich.

Time: The year 19...
Place: The Morgantown 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
Morgantown.
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 EUNK
SENATOR BUNK
BISHOP BUNK Four brothers, each a pillar of society
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 misleader
MRS. CRIMPERS His young wife
GIUSEPPE TRENTINI Delegate from the Soviets
Chorus of Housemaids, Henry Dubbs, Juniors, Newtoys, etc.

(Continued from last week.)

DUBBS:

I'm the Henery, Henry Dubb—
My back is strong, but I'm weak in the head.
I love my master's sub-de-rub-de-rub.
I'd rather eat speeches than good rye bread.
I feel it a privilege to grub, grub, grub.
And that's why they call me the dub, dub, dub...
They call me the Henery Dubb.

O, the Henry Dubb believes all that he's told.
He thinks politicians have hearts of gold.
And that for all evils the antidote
Is to simply remembering how he should vote.
Though after each hopeful election day
They just kick Henry's pants in the merry old way—BUT
YOU CAN'T FOOL HENRY, HE'S SLICK AND HE'S SLY.
AND HELL SOAK ANY SOAKALIST WHO TRIES TO TELL HIM
WHY.

O, I'm the Henery, etc.

O, the Henry Dubb dreams of heaven a lot:
If he starves here on earth, up there he will not.
He's always repeating how preachers have said
That the Lord loves the workers... when they are dead.
So he prays, and prays till his knees become sore.
And the preachers get fatter while he remains poor—BUT
YOU CAN'T FOOL HENRY, HE'S SLICK AND HE'S SPRY.
AND HELL SOAK ANY SOAKALIST WHO TRIES TO TELL HIM
WHY.

O, I'm the Henery, etc.

(The Dubbs bring the fruits of their toil and lay them at the feet of the
capitalists, kneeling as they do so. The chief Dubb, an elderly, frog-faced
individual with goggles, who is named Lemuel Crimpers, and who looks much
like the great S. Gompers, steps forward and speaks for his companions.)

CRIMPERS: Noble masters! Recognizing fully that Labor and Capital
are partners, and that Labor's share is to produce the necessities of life,
while your share is to consume them, we lay this day's offering at your feet.
Though the whole world has abandoned the principles of democracy and
has been cruel, very cruel, to capitalists—even putting them in overalls and
forcing them to work—it shall never be said that the working class of this
colony is tainted in a similar manner. No. We will not become traitors
and pro-Germans and exchange our boon of democracy for a working class
tyranny. So long as I am president of the Federation of Labor if this com-
monwealth I pledge that our noble masters shall never hear a harsh word
or don a single ignominious overall.

CAPITALISTS and BUNK BROTHERS: Hear! Hear!

CRIMPERS: We have fought hard for our rights and have preserved
the principle of a fair day's wage for an even fairer day's work—also, the
right to arbitrate with you on the amount of food we shall receive when we
find we are starving. We are free, independent citizens and working men.
Are we not?

DUBBS (feebly): Yes, yes. We are!

CRIMPERS: And now may I ask a boon?

PIERPONT (uncertainly): What is it?

CRIMPERS: The officers of the federation, including myself, would like
to lick the dust of your boots, noble masters. We find it very satisfying,
very nourishing somehow.

PIERPONT: Let that be tomorrow night, Mr. Crimpers. It is the anni-
versary of that great libertarian, William English Walling, and our Civic
Federation is arranging a little banquet for you labor leaders. You can lick
our boots then—for we enjoy it as much as you do.

CRIMPERS: Oh, thank you! Thank you! Thank you!

PIERPONT (to Dubbs, who are still kneeling before the capitalists):
Rise up, fellow citizens. It is not meet that you should kneel before us.
All are equal here. (Dubbs rise meekly). And now, before you go to your
frugal, wholesome suppers and dutifully rest yourselves for tomorrow's
work, I wish to show you that we capitalists are not ungrateful. Brother
capitalists, what shall we give our loyal workers in return for all they have
rendered unto us?

GUGGENWALD: Say, I got an idea. Let's give dem three cheers!
Dot dot dot noddink.

PIERPONT (solemnly): A good suggestion. Come, I'll lead the way.
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

OTHER CAPITALISTS: Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

CRIMPERS (with emotion): This is too much! We are unworthy of it.
DUBBS (sing):

Thank you kind masters for all you have done
To make our lot easier under the sun.
You've left us our arms and legs, flesh, bone and sinew—
And falling these royal gifts could we continue
To labor and live and bring you the mon?
O, Gawd no, how could we?

CAPITALISTS:

Good people all, don't mention it.
We know, my friends, that a man is a man
And we're always glad to do what we can—
Yes—business allowing—to do what we can.

DUBBS:

But thank you, kind masters, again and again
For deigning to notice such crude, lowly men,
And deigning to notice our straining and trying
And paying us wages to keep us from dying.
How could we remain unappreciative then?
O, Gawd no, how could we?

CAPITALISTS: Good people all, etc.

PIERPONT: And now you may go. (Dubbs start toward hall.)
CRIMPERS (apologetically): But haven't you forgotten something, sir?

PIERPONT: No, what is it?

CRIMPERS: Our wages for the day, sir.
(To be continued.)

A. Mystery Story Amalgamation or Annihilation for the Shoe Workers

By ALFRED TIALA.

(Worker: do not live by bread alone
but rather by good words," sayeth the
Apostle Gary; wherefore we serve the
hungry proletariat this scrupulously
truthful dish of the ups and downs
of an honest man.)

SIXTH EPISODE.

Ole had run a good race; and like
any hero of the track he was treated
to a good rub down. He winced under
the application of the professional
masseurs, who were servants on the
estate. Ole thought they were not
quite up to snuff in their work, for
they used no ointment in the pro-
cess. Nevertheless he felt good when
the treatment ended. For a matter
of some days he was given strictly
private accommodations, but then again
it was thought best for his muscular
development to permit him to work at
the hardest tasks on the place.

It was then that Ole became
acquainted with Phil Quirk. He be-
came fond of Phil. We blush for
Ole's taste for the medicore.

Consider even the name, Phil Quirk.
Is it not positively unromantic and
uneverything else but commonplace?
Even more commonplace was the man
himself. He was neither young, hand-
some nor clever. A mere bricklayer
by trade.

Ole had spurned the friendship of
the bright pair—Ambrose Leight and
Hosiah Kandell—who had been so
light-giving that they set a house on
fire and so earned a scholarship to
the great institution. Likewise, he
had found the company of the illus-
trious Jake-the-Jolly impossible. But
he stuck to Phil Quirk like a louse
to a hen's feather.

The other guests complained about
the presence of Phil Quirk. The man
had not distinguished himself in any
fashion. They considered it to have
been extremely poor-taste on the part
of the host to have invited Quirk
under the same roof with deserving
men.

Quirk had merely gotten upon a
box on a street corner, where men
and women gathered, and had told
the crowd a funny story about an
influential citizen who had decided to
go to Berlin on important business
after he had learned that the salaries
of chorus girls are about five dollars
a month in the German capital. Telling
funny stories is, of course, commend-
able. But Quirk had shown that he
was commonplace by telling such a
story about a great man.

It was accidental that he was in-
vited to the country estate. It hap-
pened because an influential citizen's
wife stopped her automobile on the
corner where Quirk was story-telling.
It had happened during the day that
this woman's notable husband had an-
nounced that he had to go to Berlin
on important business. Consequently
she was enthused by Quirk's story.
She consulted the proper authorities,
and Quirk was given leave of ab-
sence for three months to the grand
palace.

Quirk, on his part, appeared pleased
with the homage Ole paid him. He
was so pleased that he did not strive
to cultivate the friendship of the more
illustrious guests. In Ole he found
a man on the same social plane as
himself, with the same humble aspi-
rations. They had no great affairs
nor illustrious friends to talk about.
Perhaps the other men thought they
were snubs, for they rarely talked
of women, and never in the Ger-
man army at the height of its
glory, with a bean shooter, so to
speak. At this time, 1889, there
were in existence the following or-
ganizations of shoeworkers, claiming
to represent the workers, all of them
national in scope, all of them ever
ready to give the other fellow the leg
even to the point of scabbing: there
was the Lasters' Protective Union,
which controlled the lasters. The
International, (Skeffington's meal
ticket), and District Assembly 216,
K. of L., which was the last of the
Order so auspiciously born twenty
years before in Philadelphia.

So stood matters when in 1895 the
Boot and Shoeworkers' Union (the
Tobin outfit) was born. As a result
of the numerous unions in the trade
and the propensity of their leaders to
try to baak in the smiles of the em-
ploying class, especially so in the
case of Skeffington, who was so
crooked even when he thought he
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hind a cork screw or go to sleep com-
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and at this time the shoeworkers
were getting many of them, because
of this condition and the scabby prac-
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the Haverhill, Mass., strike, during
the winter of '94-5. Then the Boot
and Shoe Workers Union was formed.

For fear that an important point
may be overlooked in the consider-
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writer would observe right here that
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was an honest, though ignorant at-
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Amongst others who fought to
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rank and file of the Tobin union were
a long way behind the few enthusiasts
who in that early day of advanced
working class thought were gullible
enough to believe that putting new
wine in old bottles would effect the
desired result.

From its formation in '95 until
about '98 the Boot and Shoeworkers'
Union was fairly representative of
its rank and file, as much so as con-
glomerate ignorance can represent
anything. Suddenly, as a result
primarily of two strikes, which took
place at this time, one in Brock-
ton, the other in Marlboro, and which
nearly swept the Boot and Shoe-
workers' Union into the ash can of
history, the officialdom veered about
with a new policy. They had dis-
covered that there was no money in
running a labor union if it was run
in the interest of the rank and file, so
they went to the extreme and boldly
came out with a program that meant
slavery to the rank and file, and
strike insurance for the employer. It
was like Dante's inscription over the
door of Inferno, "Abandon hope, all
ye who enter here," and it has been
so regarded by all thinking shoework-
ers ever since.

As a result of the adoption of this
policy by Tobin and his followers, the
shoeworkers in such centers as Lynn,
Haverhill, Brooklyn, Rochester, Phila-
delphia, Chicago, and St. Louis de-
clared war and set up rival unions.
In Haverhill, the Shoe Workers' Pro-
tective Union was organized as a pro-
test to Tobinism. In the other cen-
ters, but at a later date, the United
Shoeworkers of America was set up.
Other small groups, local in character,
such as The Allied Shoeworkers in
Lynn, completed the picture. The
shoeworkers had now got back to the
days of rival-dual unionism that
existed when the L. P. U. D. A. 216,
K. of L., and the Skeffington outfit
occupied the stage; the vicious circle
had been completed and the decks
cleared for more "organization" in
the not far distant future. War has
been the natural order of things in
the shoe industry ever since the Tobin

(This is the third and final article of a series written on trade
unionism in the shoe industry by Michael T. Berry of Lynn, Mass.,
an active participant in the struggles of the shoe workers for decades.
In the first article he tells of the present efforts of the progressive
shoeworkers to bring about industrial unionism through amalgamation.
In the second article he tells of the organization of the Knights of La-
bor and the appearance of Sammy Gompers on the scene as the tool and
agent of Andrew Carnegie, the steel Magnate. The role of the Catholic
church as an ally of capitalism is clearly indicated in the final install-
ment.—Ed.)

Capitalism even then had its
"under cover men" who were snoop-
ing around to see what if anything
threatened the existence of the then
embryonic American plunderbund,
amongst the protecting saints of
which the name of canny Andy Car-
negie, who was then dreaming of the
Billion-dollar Steel Trust, and who
needed peace and contentment in the
Jungle if that program was to go
through, will forever stand high
amongst the Gods of Rent, Interest,
and Profit. The slumbers of canny
Andy were disturbed when he learned
of the existence of the K. of L. and
he lost no time in putting his Man
Friday to work to counteract its in-
fluence.

That Man Friday was and is Sam-
my Gompers, and the counter irritant
was the A. F. of L., something that
it has been ever since. If my mem-
ory is not at fault that act of kindness
on the part of Gompers was never for-
gotten by the canny Scot, who as we
remember rewarded that Judas
Iscaariot of the American labor move-
ment with a bequest of a few paltry
thousands of dollars at the time of
his death. Some two years later the
"Opole and Holy Order" was attacked
from another angle, this time by the
church.

The K. of L. threatened the exis-
tence of American Capitalism and
all its retinue of brain twisters,
Press, Pulpit, and Bar. These kept
men of the robber system that says
to you "Blessed are the poor for they
shall be poorer," included amongst
the watch dogs of capitalism a cer-
tain Canadian Cardinal named
Taschereau.

This gentleman sought to make his
place at the table of capitalism secure
by threatening to excommunicate
every Roman Catholic who was a
member of the K. of L. Cardinal
Gibbons, less spectacular than his
Canadian colleague interposed an
objection, and had the secret work,
"AK" etc., submitted to him for ex-
amination. He evidently examined it,
as shortly afterwards the Order
found itself passing through an em-
flaming fire, on one side 'was the
"smashing from without" of the
Gompers gang, while on the inside
were developed the labor fakirs who
smashed or sold for greed or gold
the last remnants of what might
have been today the shock troops of
the World Revolution, had the teachings
of Stephens, instead of the
teachings of Powdersly and Sovereign
prevailed. Out of the "sanctuary"
of the K. of L. were graduated the
labor fakirs who became the lieuten-
ants of Gompers and Capitalism.

Harry J. Skeffington, the notorious
boulder of the "Reds" as well as
lecturer for the Knights of Colum-
bus, was one of this corrupt hell
houndish crew. In '89 this bird
formed the International Boot and
Shoeworkers Union, which was a
cheap caricature of pure and simple
unionism, an attempt to fight the
German army at the height of its
glory, with a bean shooter, so to
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desired result.

bunch promulgated the "Rochester
Constitution" in '99.

All of the independent unions were
in a state of war against the Boot and
Shoeworkers and vice versa. And on
other occasions, the independents
fighting each other to see who would
grab the crumbs that fell from the
employer's table. A highly edifying
situation, you say? Yes, but what
else can be expected while the shoe-
workers are taught to understand
things from a capitalist standpoint?
To ignore the class character of
labors' conflicts for better conditions,
to regard capital and labor as iden-
tical in interest; along with all the
rest of the cobwebs that pure and
simple craft union teaching has wound
their brains with, until they know not,
and as a rule don't care, whether they
are going or coming; as long as they
have a job, never mind what the con-
ditions are.

Fifteen years or more of fratricidal
struggles, workers scabbing on work-
ers, thousands of dollars spent to
win superficial victories, every one of
which was deepening the long night
of bondage and mourning, positive de-
feats of labor as a whole, was the
result of this asinine policy that fore-
ever dooms the rank and file of the
shoeworkers, along with the rest of
the so called "organized" patriotic
paupers, the free born American vot-
ing kings. This is the result of craft
union teaching for three quarters
of a century in a land where the work-
ing class, were they but to use
their brains and organize their eco-
nomic and political power in THEIR
interest, could make this country their
country, in practice as well as in
theory. There is no silver lining to
this dark cloud that is still settling
down upon the 200,000 men and
women in the shoe industry, until they
right about face and part with the
past.

They must begin along new lines to
rear the engine of their emancipation
by educating and organizing along in-
dustrial lines the industry they are
engaged in, and they must throw over-
board all of the "Medicine Men" of
the employers, who insist on keeping
them firmly riveted to the employers'
political-economic machine. Some of
these are stupidly ignorant, most of
them are hopelessly corrupt, but it
matters not which impediment afflicts
them, in the result to the rank and
file. It is all the same whether
one is shot by a crooked knave or
a stupid fool, who "didn't know it was
loaded."

In a more or less vague way the
rank and file are coming to know,
perhaps feel, is the better word, that
this is true, so after bumping their
heads for years, they now see a
glimpse of the new dawn, and in their
struggle to bring about industrial
unionism in the shoe industry through
amalgamation, they are on the right
road at last.

Taft's \$10,000 Look Good

ATLANTA, Ga.—Ten thousand
dollars paid annually on steel trust
bonds to Chief Justice Wm. Howard
Taft of the U. S. Supreme Court looks
affectionately good to Georgia's state
senators. Spurning the suggestion
that Taft's decisions might be in-
fluenced by economic considerations,
the Georgia senate has resolved that
it "desires to approve the legacy of
Andrew Carnegie to Mr. Taft and to
affectionately go on record and declare
that the life and character of Mr.
Taft has been a blessing and benefac-
tion to the nation."

Affection for Injunction Bill Taft
covers a multitude of sins in Georgia.



O, me! O, my! Alack! Alas!
The men who run the Peoples Gas
and give Chicago gas to cook, has
wrote a new rule in its book, to give
the girls who work for it a chance to
hold their jobs a bit.

They must not wear a sleeveless
gown, and when they walk out in the
town their head must be topped with
a hat, or they'll be told where they
is at. Rouge must be spread on
every light. The lip stick, in which
the girls delight, must now be held
to be taboo or they can hunt a job
that's new. The powder, from the
brow to chin, must be laid on in coats
that's thin.

In short, they must go slow on
makeup, or there will be an office
shakeup. Between appearance and
their jobs the girls can choose with
tears and sobs. They can't doll up
to catch a beau, or off the payroll they
will go. And pimples now they must
expose and squint down on a shiny
nose.

We have a bunch of grave suspi-

cions that men who hold the high
positions think girls who make them-
selves up some, will put men's morals
on the bum, and they can figure
profits better if they are free of any
fetters to the smooth skin of sleeveless
arm and other undenatured charm.

But what becomes of human rights
when office girls will look like frights?
Why let the boss play duck and drake
with beauty for its beauty's sake?
Now let employers all confess they
like to see the girls undress, but can't
be bothered by a show when they is
busy coining dough.

The Women's Party should come
out and swing a sleeveless arm
about to stay this direful prostitution
of women's unwritten constitution, which
says that every modern Eve can
wear face powder and no sleeve, and
shan't conceal her beautiful charm
to save bank balances from harm.

With my mug, I'm no ladies' man,
but for them I'll do what I can,
And though it may not win me love, I'll
cash in when I get above.

# Workers Party Activities

## News of District Number Eight

With the actual formation of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, our campaign for independent political action by the workers has naturally taken a more definite shape throughout the district. In every city our branches are busy planning the best methods to secure affiliation of labor organizations to this party. Several local unions have already affiliated; many have heard the reports and are calling special meetings to take action; in some, the question is being hotly debated; while quite a number of our conservatively led unions as yet remain untouched by a question of such importance to their own welfare. Our membership, realizing their duties as members of the politically organized section of this mass movement, and that it is therefore our specific task to build the new party, have taken up the struggle energetically.

**Campaign for New Members.**  
The recent decision made by the C. E. C. to strengthen our party, so that it will be better fitted for this work, through an intensive membership campaign, is being particularly welcomed by our district. Complete plans for a successful campaign will be worked out and forwarded to our branches. They will also be called to make financial contributions directly to the Federated Farmer-Labor Party to help get the initial work started.

Chicago City Central, which is always active, is again sending speakers to all branch meetings in the city to take up these points and prepare for a unified campaign. Our members there have attended the industrial group meetings called by the T. U. E. L. in great numbers, and the last monthly T. U. E. L. meeting showed an attendance of about 1,000. Thus the two great issues of the united front of labor, amalgamation and independent political action of the workers, have become logically unified.

**To Prepare for Winter Activities.**  
A general membership meeting will

be called in Chicago in the earlier part of September, date to be announced later, to prepare for our activities for the winter months, such as the organization campaign, educational work and the further building of the Federated Labor Party, and an elaborate educational program, providing for training in revolutionary policies and tactics through class work and public lectures.

Our Milwaukee local had a well attended membership meeting at the last visit of the district organizer. All the future plans here enumerated were taken up and the comrades feel quite confident that they will make headway in penetrating the workers' masses through persistent work, despite the ardent opposition of the yellow socialists. A class of branch functionaries was held the following day, and the results will surely be shown by further accelerating the activities which have been visible during the last few months.

**Ku Klux Menace.**  
General membership meetings have also been held with the district organizer present, by Local Lake County, Ind., and South Bend, Ind. In the latter place new members were enrolled in the English branch and our comrades in general throughout this territory, formerly practically impregnable, are getting more of a foothold for the revolutionary working class message. A live discussion has been created everywhere, on the need of building a mass political party of the workers. But it is also reported that the Ku Klux Klan are secretly gaining many adherents among those workers who are not yet aware of the fact that they will simply be used as tools by this heinous organization operating against their own class.

Arrangements have been made for an organization tour by the district organizer to Peoria, Ill., and Moline, Ill., to establish definite connections and organize the many sympathetic workers in these localities.

# Communist Revolution in Germany

(Continued from page 1.)

A credulous world already saw rivers of blood, a holocaust of murder and rape, and a Soviet government in Germany on Monday morning. As a matter of fact, even the not too apparent intelligence of these newspaper writers and correspondents might have perceived—and probably were not entirely unaware of the fact—that the C. P. of Germany was trying with all its power to prevent an outbreak at this time.

It called open air demonstrations, it is true, to protest against the spread of Fascism in Germany. But not with a view to violent uprisings. The fact that it turned these demonstrations into indoor meetings, when it saw that the German Nationalists and Socialists were placing the stamp of open rebellion upon them, shows how far from revolt was its actual purpose.

The Communists in Germany are preparing for the overthrow of the German government of reactionaries and weaklings. But they are intelligent enough to know that he who permits the enemy to choose time and place for an encounter puts himself at a hopeless disadvantage. Certainly the present moment offers the revolutionary working-class anything but a favorable position. Germany has neither raw materials nor products, neither money nor credit.

For the French and the Belgians, a proletarian uprising would be the signal for still more extensive military occupation. Revolution would mean a food-blockade, and the revolutionary leaders would be held responsible for the hunger and starvation that the united capitalists and socialist coalitionists have brought down upon the nation. The peasants in Germany are not, as they were in Russia at the time of the Russian Revolution, poor, downtrodden, miserable slaves. They are, and have been for years, the profiteers of the present chaotic conditions, and will fight like tigers for their restoration.

Furthermore, it is an open secret that Poland, that vassal of French imperialism, created for the sole purpose of cutting off Russia from German assistance, and serving today, with equal efficiency, to prevent the

Russian Soviet Government from coming to the aid of a revolutionary Germany, stands armed to the teeth, ready to plunge into the Baltic border states and to march upon Danzig as soon as France gives the signal. And above all, it should not be forgotten that a revolution, should it break out in Germany today, would bear not the international character of the Russian uprising, but would be tainted with a nationalism fostered by Entente brutalities. The force of its onslaught would be directed against the enemies without, rather than against the capitalists at home.

Too long the latter have been playing the role of fellow-sufferers. Too large a part of the working class has forgotten that the German capitalist is its enemy. The Social-Democracy, with its miserable policy of civil peace with the German bourgeoisie, created a situation that makes a revolution at this time a dangerous undertaking. It has nurtured a spirit of nationalism that has befuddled all class issues. By its policy of concession after concession to France and Belgium, it has reduced Germany to a nation of beggars; has broken its morale and its self-respect. And so long as the Social-Democracy maintains its influence over a large portion of the German working-class, a revolutionary uprising in Germany would mean new betrayal and new compromises with capitalism, and would end inevitably in a debacle that would leave the proletariat, for years to come, to take up the fight for its liberation.

The Social-Democracy is rapidly losing ground. The left elements of the Independent Social-Democracy, that joined the S. D. P. less than a year ago, in hopes of galvanizing it into revolutionary action, have never been completely assimilated.

They are the ferment of an active opposition that is threatening to split asunder this mighty bulwark of proletarian counter-revolution. Wherever the United Front propaganda of the communist forces became effective, and socialist and communist workingmen went into the fight for better conditions shoulder to shoulder, a new understanding of communism and communist motives resulted. The superstitions and traditions, the slanders

and false accusations that the socialist press had built up before the eyes of its readers, to conceal the true face of the revolutionary proletariat, faded away. True understanding and real comradeship grew up instead.

In important industrial centers, and even in entire provinces, the united front is an actual fact, in spite of the dictates of the Central Executive Committee of the United Social-Democratic Party. In Saxony, where a Left-Socialist government, in power, this co-operation has borne wonderful fruit. In the parliament Right-Social-Democrats are launching bitter attacks against their party-comrades of the left. The official U. S.-D. P. speakers call cabinet spinners "Bolsheviks"; the Left-Social-Democrats reply that there is only one difference between certain Social-Democrats and the bourgeois Democrats—the latter are less reactionary. The disintegration of the U. S.-D. P. is growing apace.

This is a process that will require time for its completion. To disturb it now by consciously and determinedly calling the working-class out upon the streets, would be suicidal. None know this better than the German and the Russian communist leaders. No one knows better than they that an ill-advised uprising may lose a storm of reaction that may not only wipe the communist movement of Germany off the map for years to come, but may precipitate a new world war that will engulf Soviet Russia.

Revolutions are not made. They arise out of intolerable economic conditions, created by a ruthless ruling class. It is not impossible that in Germany, in spite of the honest endeavors of communists to prevent it, a revolution may break out, because the suffering of the nation has reached a breaking point. Should this be the case, the communists of Germany and their comrades the world over will step into their rightful places as the advance guard of the militant proletariat, to direct this mighty flood of revolt into the channels of class-conscious working-class political action, that it may sweep down with irresistible power all the forces of reaction, capitalism and weak kneed counter-revolution, in its path.

# Y. W. L. Activities

**The Aftermath of the Picnic.**  
"It was a real youth picnic." This was the unanimous opinion of those present at the picnic held by the Young Workers' League.

The athletic program turned out to be the main attraction at the picnic. The most important of the events, the inter-branch relay race, was won by the Maplewood branch. A handsome silk banner was awarded them for their prowess on the athletic field.

**General Membership Meeting.**  
Several important questions will come up for discussion at the general membership meeting, to be held Tuesday, August 14, at the Ashland Auditorium, Van Buren St. and Ashland Ave., in the small hall, second floor. Foremost among them will be the discussion on the shop-nuclei reorganization. Comrade John Edwards will deliver a short talk preliminary to the discussion. All league members must be present at this meeting and all other arrangements for this day must be cancelled.

**International Youth Day.**  
Preparations for this very important demonstration are well under way and this year's event promises to outdo all previous demonstrations held by the Young Workers' League in Chicago. Two very able speakers have been secured for the occasion; Comrade John Williamson, of Seattle, a member of the N. E. C. of the league, and Tom Tippet, of the United Mine Workers of America.

The demonstration will be an open air affair, to be held Sunday, September 2, 1923, at Kolsa's Electric Grove, 6400 Irving Park Blvd. Workers' Party units are requested not to arrange any other affairs for that

day, as the C. E. C. of the league will officially set this day aside as a lying point for all workers, adult, in the campaign against reaction.

**Hallow'en Party and Enter.**  
On October 20, the league will have a Hallow'en party and entertainment at Division Hall, Division and term.

This is another date to be kept close by all league and party units.

### Branch News

Englewood, 6414 S. Halsted St. On Wednesday, August 8, Comrade Earl Browder, editor of the Labor Herald, will deliver an interesting lecture on "The Efficiency of Capitalist Production." Here is an opportunity for all young workers to learn something of the boasted "efficiency" of the capitalist system and how the workers "benefit" by it.

Brighton Park, 3726 Ar. St. On Wednesday, August 8, there will be a discussion of the Theses and Resolutions as adopted at the national convention of the Young Workers' League.

Maplewood, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. Thursday, August 9, Comrade Scher will lecture on "The Economic Interpretation of the American Constitution."

Lawndale, 2548 S. Homan Ave. On Friday, August 10, Comrade Henry will lecture on "The Economic Interpretation of the American Constitution."

West Side, 3322 Douglas Blvd. On Saturday, August 10, Comrade Scher will lecture on "The Foundation of the American form of government."

# APPEAL FOR BUKSA DEFENSE

By J. J. HOGUE,  
Sec. Labor Defense Committee.

**BELLAIRE, Ohio.**—The case of Comrade John Buksa, member of the United Mine Workers of Yorkville, O., who was recently convicted in the Ohio County criminal court in Wheeling, for the distribution of "seditious literature," will come up for consideration in the West Virginia circuit court of appeals, on Sept. 6.

John Buksa's case is the first to be tried under the West Virginia "Red Flag" law. Should we be unable to procure a reversal of his conviction, this will establish a vicious precedent in the state of West Virginia, which the heartless employing class of that state will not hesitate to make use of in all future campaigns against organized labor.

able to cover their running expenses, it is now necessary that we renew our campaign for financial support so that this case can be fought successfully through the state court of appeals, the state supreme court and even to the United States supreme court, if necessary.

Every trade union, working class and farmers group; every sympathizer of organized labor in West Virginia and the Ohio Valley, should come to the support of John Buksa, this aggressive fighter in the cause of the workers, to the fullest extent of their ability.

Contributions should be sent to J. J. Hogue, secretary Labor Defense Committee, 325 Guernsey St., Bellaire, Ohio.

# After Licking Reactionaries Boots Socialists are Given the Gate

(Continued from page 1.)  
Hillquit, being a clever up a set of organization gave the Socialist International Ladies Garment Union and the American Federation of Labor a preponderance of power. The Farmer-Labor Party in New York has only three members, was not considered.

**Curfew for the S. P.**  
When Hillquit returned to the conference to deliver his report, everything was peaceful as a nice, quiet "sunday." But no sooner did he get to the vital part, than a chorus of angry cries burst from the experienced Tammany Hall politicians. "What is this?" they gasped. "You are trying to steal our conference. What did you come here for? Get out of here." Bedlam prevailed. Hillquit was taken back, but according to the Call reporter, Fignbaum, "he stood it like a valiant soldier."

The Socialist Party was doomed from that moment. After years of outlooking to attain the heights, they verily reached themselves and fell into the bottomless pit of political extinction. After aiding the reactionaries in the trade union movement in excluding the radicals, they were given a boot when the reactionaries found their usefulness at an end.

The Socialists were thrown out of their much ceremony and went away sadder but wiser men.

Thomas E. Ryan, who called the conference, commenting on the affair, said, "The Socialists are more sorry what happened Sunday night than

we are. They have lost ground they cannot regain in fifty years, I will not allow Morris Hillquit or anyone else to make the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen a tail to a political kite."

**Weighted and Found Wanting.**  
The reactionaries organized themselves, leaving the Socialists sucking their thumbs on the outside. Had the latter any "guts" they would have fought it out there and then, as the Workers' Party did the attempt to exclude them in Chicago, but they ran away like whipped curs, thus winning for themselves the contempt of every thoughtful and spirited member of the working class.

The New York Times in an editorial on the Albany fiasco points out that Mr. Hillquit took a chief part in the parliamentary manoeuvres at Cleveland against the radicals, and goes on to say, with calm irony, "now, Mr. Hillquit, chairman of the committee on organization and finance at the Albany show and his brethren, have been driven out."

**Hic Jacet.**  
After the Socialist Party had endorsed Sam Gompers' "reward and punish" policy, for it to be kicked out of a respectable conference is something that we never expected. But the conduct of this yellow outfit has been so nauseating that even Tammany Hall cannot stomach them, thought they have performed every possible acrobatic stunt to get on the inside.

# The United Front of Labor in Rockford, Illinois

(Continued from page 1.)

The plutocrats of the city were furious. This was something new. The tables were turned. What a shame to have a representative of labor guiding the destinies of a city that contained so many millionaires as Rockford.

The first scrap the new mayor had was with the local coal magnate, who supplied the city with fuel. When the coal was delivered, the mayor did not send a check immediately in payment, as was the custom. He took a look at what was supposed to be coal. He found some coal, all right, but also a lot of old shoes, tin cans, sardine boxes and chunks of granite, not to mention slate, which even the most reliable coal robber sometimes slips through. The mayor clenched a Scandinavian fist and grunted. This meant trouble.

When the coal magnate walked into the mayor's office one day, with a twenty-five cent Havana cigar cocked at an angle of forty-five degrees, and asked for his check, the mayor told him as calmly as he could, that he would make out the check for the amount on the bill if the gentleman fulfilled his part of the contract and delivered coal instead of carbou-

ferous and metallurgical chop suey. The coal man turned as black as his line of business. "I am not going to be bullied by a bull-headed Swede," he shouted. But the Swede held the whip in hand and he told the magnate to make himself scarce thereabouts, until he learned better manners. "Your bills must be reduced, before I give you a nickel," declared the mayor, "else you will have to lug your junk away again." The bill was reduced, all right, and the stock of Brother Hallstrom went up a couple of thousand per cent. "By gosh," was the universal agreement, "this fellow has the guts."

The plutocrats were determined, however, that this first election of a labor mayor should be also the last. In 1923 another contest was on. Brother Hallstrom was again nominated by the workers, and this time the name of the organization was changed from the Labor League to the Labor Legion. The capitalists painted the town red. Hallstrom was a notorious Bolshevik and a disciple of Lenin and Trotsky. But the people seemed to like this, judging from the fact that when the ballots were counted, the candidate sailed in with a 2,000 vote plurality. And better still, he had six labor aldermen this

time to keep him company. The workers of Rockford will tell you that the mayor is O. K. That he is a fighter. That he is loyal to the workers. Recently the Ku Klux Klan wanted to parade with their night caps on.

They applied for a permit. "You can parade all you want," was the mayor's reply, "but this is not Turkey, and you are not members of the Sultan's harem; therefore we should be pleased to see what your faces look like." In other words, they would have to leave their masks at home. The Ku Kluxers did not parade.

The Labor Legion is the dominant political party in Rockford, Ill. Its success is an illustration of what could be done by the workers and farmers in every city in the United States. The progressive workers of Rockford, that I have conversed with, are enthusiastic over the formation of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. They believe this is the signal for a united front of workers and farmers throughout the country. The Rockford workers want to be in that combination, and their past experience should render them an important and valuable battalion in that powerful army of labor.

# Lithuanian Workers Strong for Federated Party

By GRI-KIS.

Lithuanian workers are strongly represented in the progressive movement. They have three national organizations, which are always participating in the class struggle of the workers, against capitalist oppression. The Lithuanian section of the Workers' Party has 1,200 members in good standing. The Lithuanian Workers' Literary Society has about 7,000 members and the Lithuanian Women's Progressive Alliance of America has about 3,000 members. There are also many local organizations, which are supporting the revolutionary movement.

The above organizations were represented at the Farmer-Labor convention July 3-5. The reports of these delegates and their recommendations favoring the formation of a Federated Farmer-Labor Party were enthusiastically received and the new party endorsed.

On July 29, in the conference of the American Lithuanian Workers' Literary Society of District One, representing about 1,000 members, a resolution endorsing the Federated Far-

mer-Labor Party was unanimously passed. Lithuanian workers see in this party a real united front of the toilers who

# Chicago Federation of Labor to Fight Injunction

(Continued from page 1.)

**Gompers' Aid Awaited.**  
Chairman John Fitzpatrick advised that the various delegates take up this matter with their organizations, and see that the conference is attended by representatives from each and every union. He emphatically stated that this present injunction situation is really representative of the illegal efforts of the judiciary to defeat the legal activities of labor organizations. That the masters of industry, finding themselves unable to readily obtain convictions through jury trial, are now setting up a one-man power to act in their interests and against the workers. That this conference should be the voice of organized labor generally, so that very definite action may be taken for protection. That the employers are not now going to take any chances even with their own well-controlled legislatures, but are determined to have this one-man power, to pass upon

the "constitutionality" of legislative acts.

The conference should be called as soon as possible, he said—but the organizations should have time to prepare for it—and that this would probably require until week after next. "In the meantime, the president of the American Federation of Labor will be here," said Fitzpatrick, "and we shall be able to get the benefit of his advice."

# MEETING OF CHICAGO LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL

Saturday, August 11, 1923, 3:30 P. M., at Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., to plan fall activities. Every delegate is urged to attend. All W. P. branches are asked to see that their delegates come.

# Chicago Traction Mechanics Are Asked to Have Patience

By JOE CARROLL

CHICAGO—International officials of the unions involved are in Chicago working out a plan of action in the wage controversy of the 3,000 maintenance and stationary employes against the Chicago Surface Lines. It will be a month before the matter comes to a head, both sides having promised to defer a rupture until the return of the mayor from his vacation.

The union locals demand that the regular Chicago union scale be applied. In the case of patternmakers this would involve a more than 50 per cent increase, from 80c an hour to \$1.25. In most cases it means a 10c or 15c raise.

The company offers 3c all around. This is the meager increase won by the motormen and conductors through arbitration, when they had demanded 10c. The electricians, painters, machinists, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, wagon drivers and laborers

don't want to take any chances on arbitration.

These affiliated trades have always negotiated their agreements with employers after the carmen. Sometimes they got more than the scale, especially during the 8c fare period. This year, when the affiliated trades were asked to await the settlement with the carmen, the request was agreed to, with expectation that unit rates would follow.

Nothing less than a general advance of 10 cents an hour will be accepted. If this is not allowed by the car companies, definite action will be taken to enforce the wage scale rates, accordance with past unwritten agreement.

Patrick J. Sullivan, vice president Electrical Workers' Union No. 134, said that there was a general demand for a strike if the car companies decline to meet the demand.

# Federated Farmer-Labor Party Asks United Front

CHICAGO—The Federated Farmer-Labor Party has released to the press a letter on July 31 to William H. Johnston, chairman Conference for Progressive Political Action, appealing for a united front of the two organizations. It is proposed that a negotiation committee of five and five meet to consider ways and means of launching an immediate nation-wide campaign among farmers and workers preparatory to the 1924 elections.

"The final bankruptcy of the farmers, the robbing of the workers of the right to strike, and the victory of a third party (in Minnesota) show clearly the necessity and possibility for the organization of a powerful Federated Farmer-Labor Party, which would embrace all the workers and farmers.

"We have brought together for independent political action not less than 600,000 exploited farmers and workers. For that reason we call upon the Conference for Progressive Political Action to unite its efforts with our efforts, for the creation of a Farmer-Labor Party, which will

embrace the whole working class and the exploited farmer masses.

"The Conference for Progressive Political Action, in its first convention of February, 1922, made the decision that the time is ripe for progressive political action, but not as yet ripe enough for creating an independent political organization. But the second convention, on December 11, 1922, at Cleveland, instead of going one step forward, went one step backward. It did not organize the independent political party of farmers and workers, but decided to take part in the primaries of the old capitalist parties.

"The two million workers and one million farmers whose organizations are affiliated with your conference are dissatisfied with this eternal postponement and hesitating. They are just as much dissatisfied with eternal splits in the laboring masses. They are therefore convinced that we are expressing the wishes of the masses behind the Conference for Progressive Political Action when we propose joint action for both big organizations."

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# Editorial Page of the Voice of Labor



## Hearst and Mexico

I recently the most inveterate foe of Mexican recognition by the United States government was William Randolph Hearst. His chain of newspapers hammered away at our Southern neighbors. His cartoonists pictured them as a lot of cutthroats, always waiting to bury the knife in an unsuspecting American. He howled for intervention in order to protect the lives of Americans residing in that country.

Suddenly he changed his tune. The publisher of yellow journals discovered over night that the Mexicans were a sober, law abiding people. They had turned their knives into tea spoons and their daggers were deposited in the nearest museum. Hearst started a crusade for the recognition of Mexico.

As in the case of "Grape-Nuts"—and other "nuts"—there was a reason. Hearst is one of our best known patriots. He admits it himself. He loves his country—and every country where a patriot has property is his country. Hearst has a lot of property in Mexico. That was the reason for his aversion to the numerous evils that kept the land in constant turmoil and prevented the continuous exploitation of the Mexican peons. Hearst wanted peace. He intended to have peace, even if he had to induce somebody else to fight for it.

But a change took place in Mexico. The Obregon government demonstrated its ability to maintain its power, and to dodge the unmoderating stiletos, that seem to have a predilection for penetrating the anatomical mysteries of Mexican presidents. He is a stranger to the tickling sensation caused by the introduction of such sharp-pointed instruments. A condition of peace prevailed. Hearst has several ranches in Mexico. This was the real reason for his interest in that country. When things quieted down, he felt that his property was comparatively safe, and that it would be safer if Mexico were taken into the family of nations. But the Mexicans have a habit of seizing unused land and distributing it among people who are willing to till it. And this is where our really begins. We will allow a correspondent for the New York Times, writing from Mexico City, to tell the rest of it:

MEXICO CITY.—William Randolph Hearst, the American publisher and the largest land holder of Mexico, has filed a formal protest with the State Department in Washington against the threatened seizure of his Barbicora ranch of 133,000 acres by the Agrarian Commission in the State of Chihuahua.

William Ferris, the manager of the ranch, who has been spending a month in Mexico City carrying on negotiations with the Federal Government, has suddenly departed for the ranch. The seizure, which has been threatened for months, seems inevitable and imminent despite the efforts of the large Hearst organization in Mexico.

While in the Mexican capital two months ago, Mr. Hearst appealed to the American authorities to avert new and heavy taxation to be levied against his 1,000,000-acre ranch extending through the three States of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca and Chiapas. The taxation was levied only on the portion within Vera Cruz.

It is reported that Governor Enriquez of Chihuahua has been having considerable correspondence with the Federal authorities regarding his announced plans to seize the Barbicora ranch. The Governor declines to accede to the Federal viewpoint and hope seems to have been abandoned by the Hearst headquarters.

Heretofore Mr. Hearst has avoided a formal protest because he hoped to avoid friction with the Mexican Government, which might imperil his vast property. The present action places his claims officially in the list of seized properties before the recognition conference.

If the Mexicans persist in carrying out the intention to seize the Hearst property, no doubt the latter will again make the eagle scream, and discover several reasons why the United States should shoot civilization into Mexico.

## The League of Nations Is not Dead

Irreverent people have been indulging in unseemly mirth at the expense of the League of Nations. This institution was established at the end of the war in order to enforce the Marquis of Queensbury rules whenever its members could not have the graft between them without resorting to cutting each others throats. But the honorable League has been so busy fighting, that even though half of Europe is in a state of chaos the noble institution did not have time to even issue a blue book on the matter.

But the League is not dead. Not by a long way. If you have any doubt about it, that doubt will be dispelled after you learn that the Irish Free State has applied for admission.

It will cost Ireland \$50,000 per year to enjoy the luxury of watching the representatives of England, France and the other big nations, fighting over the earth's natural resources. Ireland's only contribution will be the \$50,000 a year.

Irish Republicans are reported to be spreading propaganda and collecting funds in Italy. According to a press report one of their agents carries the following legend. "A truce does not mean renunciation. Mazzini's mother country must understand us. Help." This specimen of Irish Republican twaddle gives one a sensation waking up in a mad house. Asking assistance of the Italian scisti! This is surely the highwater mark of political imbecility.

The Latvian government has refused the Voice of Labor entry that country. Latvia is one of the small countries elevated to a hood as a result of the late war. But for the Soviet government maintaining its power, Latvia would now be, as it was for years, a little submissive colony of Russia. Like all those countries that were recently allowed to shift for themselves, Latvia has celebrated her independence by a reign of lony oppression. The workers have gained nothing but a ge of masters—and a change for the worse. The barring of the Voice of Labor is an indication of the extremes to which these gars on horseback will go, to maintain class rule. But a day surely come when the Latvian workers will awaken and send autocrats about their business.

## Their Reward



## Gosh, What a Lot of Money!

By HARRISON GEORGE.

After a long investigation it is announced by Senator LaFollette that the railroads are capitalized for TEN BILLION DOLLARS more than they cost. And for the first five months of this year the net profit of Class One roads amounted to \$356,966,000! When the poverty-stricken "widows and orphans" who own the railroads get their lily fingers in that mess of dough, next send a fat lawyer to appear, weeping, before Ben Hooper, with the assertion that the predatory maintenance of way men, et al., are making it impossible for his poor clients to have more than two Rolls-Royce cars per "orphan," that the "widows" have nothing to wear, but silk gowns and ermine cloaks and that whole families of stockholders are compelled to live on as little as \$50,000.00 a year—who will bet that if the railway workers strike, in spite of these touching arguments, that Ben Hooper won't "outlaw" them, that the big papers won't say they are "gone bolshevik," that the "reds" have ordered it all from Moscow, and that Daugherty won't get another injunction and Burns won't arrest some more communists for "criminal syndicalism"?

While nine roads are showing profits of fifteen per cent on common stock, you will notice that all claim a "right" to six per cent on that TEN BILLION of water. That makes just \$600,000,000.00 of profit over what is justified by investment—granting that they invested anything over the bribes given to put over the gigantic land steals from which construction was first financed. Anyhow, there are these SIX HUNDRED MILLION per year of absolutely unjustified profits, which, I opine, would do one million railroad workers much good at the rate of \$600.00 a year raise in wages. Single men could get married on that raise, and married workers could make life pleasanter for the wife and kids. Isn't that so? Yes, but if they start out to get it they have to strike, and somebody, usually the "reds" gets pinched for "criminal syndicalism." All\* of which shows that when a battle is on, the workers must not only strike, but must defend those militant workers who go to prison for taking an active part. The Burns men, who arrested the Communists last year, told them that their convention would not have been raided had not the shopmen's strike been in full swing. Now thirty of these militants are charged with "criminal syndicalism" in Michigan and labor has a duty to defend them just as it has a duty to bust Ben Hooper's unfair decisions, the Daugherty injunction or anything else that stands in the way of a million railroad men getting a raise of \$600.00 a year from that TEN BILLION of watered stock.

Many of you have seen Spanish matadors in the movies. No doubt you have shuddered as these brave men risked their lives, amusing a case hardened population by dodging the horns of angry bulls—at least that is what they looked like. Now we learn that these animals were more sinned against than sinning. It seems that instead of the matadors—a classical word for "bull-throwers"—being entitled to compassion the poor bulls should draw the tears. The discovery was made by a comic fellow with more wine than discretion. He walked into the arena one day, played with the bulls, tickling their ears, hanging on to their tails and kicking them on the nasal organs. The bulls were saved from further attentions by their swiftness of foot. Since then matadors are acceptable as good insurance risks, in the same class as liquor dealers, who do not live upstairs over the bar.

leader. Father Sturzo was after more spaghetti for the Italians, while his Holiness likes to feed them on spiritual pabulum; the sacraments and other airy nourishment. The Vatican fears that given more pork chops, the Italian workers and peasants might summon enough energy to kick him into the Tiber. The pious gentleman is also ambitious. He wants to amalgamate the Orthodox Catholic Church with his joss house. In this adventure he will have the support of Mussolini and all advanced capitalists, who realize that the Catholic Church is the only capably led and well disciplined religious institution in the world.

M. Philips Price, in Berlin (London Herald, July 17): "It is an undeniable fact that the Communist Party is increasing its membership in a way that has been unknown since the foundation of the party, and some of the leaders are getting nervous about the rapid growth, fearing that they are getting a large increase of unclear and undisciplined elements, which have come over because they are in despair, but don't really know what they want."

## Republican Administration Approves Fascisti

That the present Washington administration endorses the use of force, violence and bloodshed in the overthrow of established governments is the sensational charge made by David Lawrence, correspondent for the Chicago Daily News. Mr. Lawrence is at present in Rome and in a remarkably frank article, which appeared in the July 30 issue of that paper, he tells of the admiration in which the Fascisti government is held by the government of the United States. Here it is in part:

By DAVID LAWRENCE.

ROME, Italy, July 30.—Suppose Wall Street and the country's business interests, suddenly impatient with the farm bloc or labor group in congress, were to line up with the American Legion and the Ku Klux Klan and utterly disregarding the existing military and civil authority, were to march on Washington 300,000 strong, were to intimidate congress into obedience and force the resignation of the chief executive, substituting a military dictator.

This imaginary picture gives an idea of the happenings in Italy during the last eight months, for Mussolini's government of revolutionary dictatorship is popular because it is feared, and it is approved enthusiastically by the business interests because it saved the country from bolshevism. But is it legal? Even its defenders admit the doubtfulness of the proposition, saying the end justifies the means.

Suppose further that the democrats or the republicans in the United States were to win an election, and the Italian ambassador were to make a speech at a banquet, saying what a great thing the victory was for the United States as a result of the election; and suppose the winning party were to achieve a triumph like the Italian Fascisti, would the Italian envoy be permitted to remain in the United States? Would he not be recalled?

Approved by U. S. Government.

These questions suggested themselves to the writer after an investigation of the situation here, for the

Fascist movement has the whole-hearted approval of the United States government. The American ambassador here recently made a sensational speech at an official banquet, which Fascist leaders later described as a better exposition of Fascist principles than they themselves could have made. The ambassador, Richard Washburn Child, said in a prepared speech:

"During the last eight months Italy has made an extraordinary contribution to the whole world, raising the ideals of human courage, discipline and responsibility. I should be unfaithful to my beliefs and to those of hosts of Americans if I failed to acknowledge the part played by Premier Mussolini with the Italian people, giving all mankind an example of courageous national organization, founded upon the disciplined responsibility of the individual to the state, upon the abandonment of false hopes in feeble doctrines and upon the appeal to the full vigorous strength of the human spirit."

Keeps Out of League.

The Harding administration is unwilling to join the international organization abroad for fear of "getting mixed up" in European affairs, yet, in Italy's case, the Washington government did not hesitate to take sides between parties in Italy. The Italians, perhaps, are getting used to intervention for former President Wilson issued the equivalent to an appeal to the Italian people during the Paris peace conference.

The Harding administration has gone further than Mr. Wilson now, for in giving direct approval of the Fascist movement, which grew up from military force and revolution, the Washington government placed itself on record indirectly as approving the overthrow of established government by military means, something which in Latin America, at least, was discouraged as far as possible by the preceding Washington administration.

Supposing the Fascist movement ultimately is overthrown by the liberal and less reactionary elements,

would the United States be held in as high repute then for having taken sides in an internal question? Already the Italian liberal press is criticizing the United States for partisanship in Italian internal affairs.

News Dispatches Censored.

These considerations are by far the most important of those striking the investigator reaching Italy. There is a tension in the atmosphere, which is not escapable. Gradually some essentials of democratic government are being taken from the people by the oligarchy headed by the aggressive Mussolini.

For instance, there is strict censorship of all dispatches sent from Italy by cable or wireless. Frequently numerous sentences are taken out of dispatches of correspondents. The news censorship not only is evidence of absolutism but as well a fear for the outside world to learn the truth.

The Mussolini government is considering a law about to be jammed through parliament, taking away the freedom of government criticism. This measure is aimed at Senator Albertini, the owner of the Corriere della Sera, published at Milan and among the best of the newspapers published in Europe, certainly the best in Italy.

Sig. Albertini dared to criticize the government, therefore a bill is pending, permitting the local police to sue newspapers and throw legal restrictions upon them whenever articles apparently reflect upon indefinable things, such as "national honor" and "national defense."

General Election Postponed.

Premier Mussolini promised to call a general election, but postponed it for a year. Some critics say he is not so much afraid of defeat as of having too many Fascists elected to parliament, which might mean a division in his own ranks.

Today he rules with a minority of Fascisti, but other members of parliament are so afraid that they do whatever Sig. Mussolini says. Sig. Mussolini is aware that this is the best arrangement for a dictator.

## Pittsburgh Terrorists Miss Their Mark

By JAY LOVESTONE

While the agents of the Department of Justice and Assistant District Attorney Meyer were raiding the offices of the Workers Party in Pittsburgh last April, they did not forget other workers, in their campaign of terrorization.

A group of these agents swooped down upon the headquarters of the National Croatian Society and "searched the place for seditious literature." The recording secretary of the organization was arrested and ordered to turn over all papers, books, records, and documents pertaining to the society. These agents of the coal and steel interests had been "tipped off" that the Croation Society was a "Red" organization. The order went out to clean it up. The raid followed.

One on District Attorney. But there was some humor in the situation. Someone put it over on Assistant District Attorney Meyer. He got the "wrong" "tip" this time. The National Croatian Society has nothing to do with the "Reds," of even the pinkest variety. When the staff of sleuths went over the records of the organization they learned of this, very much to their dismay. So dead wrong were the Steel Trust authorities on the dope that had been sold them by some private detective agency

and labor-wrecking crew, that District Attorney Meyer was compelled to write to the Croatians a letter of apology for the raid. Mr. Meyer confessed that his detectives did not have the slightest basis for the raid.

Novel Excuse Invented.

Ordinarily when the gangmen of the big capitalists attack the workers' organizations they do so under the pretence of these bodies receiving money from Moscow or some other mysterious foreign source to finance their terrible, subversive movements. But this time the tables were turned. The excuse for breaking into the headquarters of the workers' organization was turned on its head.

In this case the "officers of the law" had the gall to order the raid on the harebrained excuse that the Croation Society was financing-Moscow! This confession in bankruptcy was openly made by Assistant Attorney Meyer in his letter of apology dated June 10th, to Mr. Anthony Lucas of the National Croatians.

The joke was on the District Attorney this time. He said in this letter: "A short time prior to the arrest of your secretary, this office was informed that the board of your society had very recently appropriated a sum said to be upwards of \$10,000, and that this sum, together with other

money, had been forwarded to the communist leaders in Russia for the spreading of bolshevik and communistic ideas."

Admit They Wronged the Workers.

The letter goes on to say: "A careful examination of the records of your society and definite and exact statements made by the executive board of your society have convinced us that the information that we received was entirely false." Of course, Asst. Dist. Atty. Meyer expressed his hopes that this letter of apology would be accepted by the Croatians as an act sufficient by itself to "right any wrong or injury that might have been done" to their officers or members.

This unwarranted raid on the National Croatian Society shows clearly what the workers of the steel and coal barony of Pittsburgh are up against. The attack on the W. P. and the Progressive Miners' Committee is only part of the general "clean-up" against all the institutions in the district. It oppressed workers in Moscow, or Moscow fine To Gary's gangmen and to break up the labor: an excuse is as good as another, the interests of the employing demand a campaign of terror against the workers.

## The 'Liberator' for August

- "On Joining the World Court," Scott Nearing.
- "Ten Acres of Hell," Harrison George
- "Harding Swings Around the Circle," by C. E. Ruthenberg.
- "The Workers Party and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party," John Pepper.
- "The Bet," John Noble.
- "An Early Liberal Minister," Lewis Browne.

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## A Distinction Without a Difference

The Federated Press learns, through the editorial columns of The New Majority, that it unwittingly became party to the circulation of an incorrect report regarding the affiliation of the Los Angeles Labor party to the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, which was organized at the July convention in Chicago, called by the Farmer-Labor Party.

The Los Angeles Labor Party was incorrectly referred to in the announcement as the Los Angeles Farmer-Labor Party. It was also described as "backed by the Central Labor Council." According to the latest information possessed by The Federated Press, the party was formed this spring at a conference called by the Central Labor Council to "take action on a labor party." The action taken was the formation of the party. To that extent the party has the council's backing. On the other hand, the council's secretary, in a letter dated June 1, states that the council has not itself formed or endorsed a labor party, but feels bound, as an A. F. of L. subordinate body, to follow the

A. F. of L. nonpartisan political policy.

Joseph Manley, secretary Federated Farmer-Labor Party, from whose office the original announcement came, says:

"The use of the name Farmer-Labor Party instead of Labor Party, was a slip in our office, but was committed without malicious intent. It is unjust and absurd to make this an intentional slip the basis of a scurrilous attack. The fact that the Los Angeles Labor Party was formed as the specific call of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council to take action on a labor party, is sufficient warra on any fair interpretation for a statement that the party is backed by the council."

MEETING OF CHICAGO PRESS PICNIC COMMITTEES  
Monday, August 13, 8 P. M. at Workers Lyceum, 173 Hirsch Blvd. Every W. F. branch is to send two or three good workers to this meeting.