

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

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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

Vol. II, No. 46.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

In Chicago, by mail, \$10.00 per year.
Outside Chicago, by mail, \$12.00 per year.

290 SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1924

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

BURNS, HEAD LABOR SPY, FORCED TO QUIT IN DISGRACE

Germany Trembles to the Tramp of Revolting Workingclass

GOMPERS AIDS SIGMAN WAR ON LEFT WING IN BOSTON MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL

By REBECCA GRECHT.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
BOSTON, Mass., May 9.—Another "red raid" against all things Communist was carried out here by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, with the usual accompaniments, when he addressed the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

Morris Sigman, president of "The International," whose steam roller had been busy for days eliminating left wingers from the convention, presented Gompers to the convention as "Our Chief."

Applause Carefully Staged.
Carefully staged applause had greeted the Anti-Sovietist upon his entrance to the convention hall. He came in while the delegates were discussing the unseating of four delegates of Local No. 1, of New York City. The same claqueurs who had upheld the vindictive attacks of Vice-Presidents Israel Feinberg, Meyer Perlstein and the rest of the official crew, against the militants, again exerted themselves for "Sammy."

But the militants had been busy, and when Gompers entered all delegates had in their hands leaflets stating Gompers' opposition to immigration and in favor of the notorious anti-labor Johnson bill.

Take Up Case of Local 9.
The climax in the contest growing out of the report of the credentials committee was reached with the case of Local No. 9, of New York City. In this case charges were made against both the local and its delegates.

The credentials committee recommended the unseating of eight of the 11 delegates, charging that a secret meeting, held with outsiders, nominated the elected delegates.

The committee also recommended that Local No. 9 be placed under the dictatorship of the General Executive Board for some time, because it had disobeyed the decision of the G. E. B., in that it had taken no action against the league members, and because, as it was alleged, it had received orders from outsiders.

Progressives Control Local.
Local No. 9 is now under the control of progressives and is opposing certain policies of the Sigman officialdom. The administration forces aim to seize control of the local and to destroy every vestige of opposition.

Delegate Louis Hyman, manager of Local No. 9, defended the seating of the delegates, charging that the case was a frameup, based on the flimsy evidence offered by one individual. There was no corroborative evidence offered and no investigation. Hyman charged that the objections against the delegates border on the tactics familiar to martial and lynch law. He charged that the officialdom holds caucuses and uses its power to prevent the election to the convention of well-known union members disagreeing with the international policies of the regime in power. Instead they secure the election of unknown members in order to solidify the control of the machine.

All Left Wing Hit.
Other delegates, defending the accused, charged that the Sigman administration seeks to destroy the local. They stated that preparations had been made three weeks ago to unseat the delegates.

Thru the unseating of these delegates the Sigman administration directed its aim, not only against the Workers party, the Trade Union Educational League, but against the program and principles of the entire left wing.

The secretary of the credentials committee bitterly attacked the Freiheit, the Jewish Communist daily. The eight delegates whose seats were contested were unseated on a roll call by a vote of 225 to 47. The local was placed under the supervision of the General Executive Board by a vote of 214 to 33.

New Yorkers Unseated.
It was after the Sigman machine had rolled out a vote of 207 to 51 in favor of the unseating of the New York delegates that Gompers was given the floor and, with his usual bitter invective, launched into an attack on the Workers Party, the Trade Union Educational League and all things and persons Communist.

(Continued on page 3)

PULLMAN PACT IS REFUSED BY ANGRY STRIKERS

Will Not Buy Jobs By Blacklist

The striking carbuilders of the Pullman Company shop again unanimously decided to strike until their strike committee is recognized, instead of the "company union" stool pigeons appointed by the Pullman officials to represent them, and decided not to go back to work until their demands are met.

At a conference earlier in the day with Francis Gunn, and other Company officials, some of the strikers found that the only offer made thru the employees' committee of the Company union was no offer at all. The Pullman Company tried to trick the men into returning to work and settling the wage differences afterwards. They had the insolence to make the proposal that the strikers desert their leaders like a pack of whipped curs. In return for allowing the Pullman Company to fire and blacklist the ten men who have successfully guided their strike this far, the Company made hazy and definite promises of "later on adjusting the wage scale."

Less Pay, More Speed.
Boiled down, the best proposition

(Continued on Page 2.)

FIVE RESTAURANT BOSSES GRANTED HOT INJUNCTION

But Strike Goes Merrily On Nevertheless

Rushing to the aid of the Greek restaurant bosses and their 12-14-hour day, Judge Hugo Freund of Circuit Court issued an injunction forbidding picketing in front of five of the dozen restaurants affected by the strike of the Amalgamated Food Workers.

At a late hour last night, strikers were keeping the scabs away in good shape and the only effect of Freund's unfriendliness was to put more pep into the fight for civilized conditions.

The two restaurants just struck, are the La Salle, 4957 Sheridan Road, and the Peterson, 1107 Lawrence Ave. The enjoined shops are the Pomeroy, 1120 Argyle Ave.; the Elroy, Lawrence Ave. and the "L" station; Carvell's, 1149 Wilson Ave.; the Presto, 4774 Lincoln Ave., and the Elite, at 1037 Wilson Ave.

Gillett Is Out For Walsh's Senate Seat From Massachusetts

WASHINGTON, May 9.—In a brief statement, Speaker Frederick H. Gillett of the House of Representatives today announced himself a candidate for the senatorial seat now held by Senator Walsh, a democrat.

Gillett's statement revealed that he agreed to run for the senate only after Governor Channing Cox, of Massachusetts, had declined to become a candidate.

President Coolidge personally urged Gillett to run and the speaker will have the administration's warmest support.

Jugo-Slavs Active.
ATHENS, May 9.—Jugo-Slavia is secretly concentrating troops in readiness to invade Albania and take advantage of the chaotic internal situation in that country, according to reports from Tirana, which are quite unconfirmed and taken with considerable reserve.

Greek reports also tell of two rival columns of revolutionists, 1,000 strong each, moving on Tirana. One of these armies is Serbophil, the other Italophil, it is claimed.

MUSCLE POWER, NOT BRAIN POWER, IS POPULAR AT YALE UNIVERSITY

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 9.—Yale prefers brawn to brain. In the annual college balloting, 127 voted their preference for an athletic "Y" against 95 voting for a phi beta kappa key. Bill Mallory, football captain, was voted the school's best man.

Ruhr Strike and Threatened Extention To Saxony Bring Grave Political Crisis

BERLIN, May 9.—The strikes and lockouts continue in the Ruhr with increasing prospects of a sympathy strike in Saxony. The German government is willing to try to settle the Ruhr economic questions but shies at intervention, due to the political aspects of the lockouts. The strikes are now under Communist direction.

A separatist plot was unearthed today which provided for formation of the "Ruhr Economic State."

Documents revealing the plot showed that the separatist plan embodied occupation of the mines, the products of which could then be devoted to reparations.

It was proposed to start negotiations with France, Belgium and Great Britain in the name of the Ruhr state once the occupation was effected.

The workers would also have the eight hour day upon which they have insisted.

RECHT FINDS SOVIET FORGING RAPIDLY AHEAD

Moscow Interested In Washington Scandals

(By The Federated Press)
NEW YORK, May 9.—Conditions in Russia are rapidly improving, is the report brought back from Moscow by Charles Recht, legal adviser of the Russian government in New York. Recht, who has returned from a three months' trip to various European countries, found the progress in Russia in strange contrast to the disintegration and economic chaos in the other countries, he said.

An invitation to Dr. John Dewey, formerly of Columbia university, from Lenin's widow, inviting him to come to Russia as educational adviser to the government, was brought by Recht. Mrs. Lenin, who is a teacher by profession and now in charge of extending Russia's educational system, told Recht that she considers Dewey the world's greatest educator. For two years Dewey has been advising with her by letter, and she now hopes that he will come in person.

"All you read in the papers about a reversal of the Nep (new economic policy) is bunk," Recht told the Federated Press in describing Russian conditions. He went on to say that there had been popular protest against the high life of certain nepmen, or profiteers, and as a result the government has sent many of them to Siberia. The cabarets are closed and Moscow is as tight as a drum after 10 o'clock at night. Moscow is still the safest capital in Europe and has little crime, he said.

"Moscow is much interested in the revelations of wholesale graft in the Washington government which is going unpunished. They point out that there are fewer grafters in Russia, but these are immediately punished, even though they are officials or Communists," Recht explained. Speaking of the recent breakdown of Bessarabian negotiations, he said he did not anticipate war between Russia and Roumania, as Russia is very anxious for peace.

Rykov, Lenin's successor, is described by Recht as an able organizer, who has won the confidence of the people and of his fellow party members. Without wishing to initiate policies of his own, he is determined to lead Russia along the lines laid down by Lenin.

Wheeler Denies Charge That He Promised To Get Oil Permits

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana took the stand in his own defense before the senate committee investigating his indictment today and declared he had never negotiated for oil land permits with the interior department on behalf of Gordon Campbell, Montana oil man, as charged in his indictment.

"I never promised to get permits, I never got permits, I never discussed permits," he said.

Premiers Will Meet
PARIS, May 9.—Premier Poincare will go to London May 20th to confer with Premier MacDonald regarding the experts report, it was announced today.

BURNS GIVES FINAL WHINE AGAINST REDS AND "SOVIET GROUP"

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Burns' resignation had been expected since former attorney general Daugherty retired from the cabinet, because of his close association with Daugherty.

"I have been planning to resign for some time," Burns said, "even before Mr. Daugherty left the department, but Daugherty would not let me.

"I shall continue to take the same interest in good government that I have always taken and I shall oppose, as I have always opposed, this Soviet and radical group."

In severing his connections with the department, Burns terminates an intermittent service with the government begun 25 years ago.

DETROIT CARMEN IN FIGHT TO SAVE UNION

Capitalist City Solons Fire Union Officers

By SHERMAN BOWMAN.
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)
DETROIT.—The street railway commission and the managers of the city owned and operated street railway system have at last committed themselves to a wide-open effort to smash the carmen's union in Detroit.

The union led off with a demand for a 14 per cent wage increase and improved working conditions, calling attention to the fact that in spite of promises a large proportion of the platform men have to get in from 12 to 15 hours a day to get eight hours' pay owing to split runs.

The street railway commission refused to deal with the union. Instead it attempted to arbitrate with a large committee of platform men selected by itself on a seniority basis. The commission then announced that it was prepared to offer death, sickness and benefit insurance to the 3,500 platform workers at a low rate, dues to be taken from the weekly pay envelopes. It was believed this offer would be a wedge in the men's solidarity.

Next, the department of street railways, thru the general manager, ordered the business agent and the secretary of the local to go back to work on the street cars, at one day's notice.

At a workers' mass meeting, attended by a third of the platform men, all who were not at work, a resolution was unanimously passed authorizing the two officers and the president to remain on their jobs as officials of the union. The managers of the system struck the names of the secretary and business agent from the payroll when they did not report for work at the barns the following day. The president was not on the payroll.

The private company from which the city bought the lines had recognized the union and paid the wages of the two officials. The street railway commission has paid them since the purchase two years ago.

The next step of the union will be to go over the heads of the commission and managers and see the mayor and council. Recognition of the union, increased wages and better conditions will be demanded.

BURNS LOSES JOB AS CHIEF U. S. SLEUTH

Crook Follows Denby And Daugherty

WASHINGTON, May 9.—William J. Burns has joined the noble army of Has Beens with Denby and Daugherty. The chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice turned in his resignation yesterday afternoon to President Coolidge and will now devote his entire time to his discredited private detective agency.

Burns' resignation under fire was announced after he had spent all morning in denouncing reports that he was quitting. The chief of the federal stool pigeon service kept insisting that he still had the confidence of the president.

Too Heavy A Load.
It became known in white house circles earlier in the day that the resignation was coming. Mr. Coolidge felt that the odium attached to Burns was becoming too heavy for a campaign horse to carry.

The last straw that broke the camel's back, was the information that the senate investigating committee was preparing to open up the darkest chapter in the Burns' cabinet. The probing solons were about to turn the light on Burns' activities as a director of labor spying.

It became known that the committee had indisputable evidence showing that Burns was using his official position as head of the Bureau of Investigation to assist his private enterprise, the William J. Burns International Detective Agency in industrial espionage, for which the agency was being paid by private interests.

Follows I. W. W. Expose.
The committee's evidence includes 200 letters from the files of the Los Angeles branch of the Burns agency. Some of them over Burns' own signature, showing how Department of Justice operatives were dispatched to Arizona to assist his agency operatives in espionage work for the copper interests. The espionage was directed against the Industrial Workers of the World and the American Federation of Labor and the original evidence was obtained by the I. W. W.

Further evidence relates to Burns' illegal use of Department of Justice men in breaking the shopmen's strike. His resignation follows close on the heels of his failure to get a huge special appropriation for his labor spy bureau.

Jailed in Hunger Strike

PARIS, May 9.—A protest against the white terror in Poland has been published here under the signatures of many well known writers and eminent citizens. The protest states that there are over three thousand political prisoners in the jails of Poland, and that the regime in the jails is so terrible that hundreds of the prisoners are at present protesting with hunger strikes.

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE CELEBRATES ITS SECOND ANNIVERSARY TONIGHT

Tonight at the Roosevelt Hall, 3437 West Roosevelt road, the Young Workers League of Chicago will hold a Youth Spring Dance which will also be an anniversary dance celebrating the entrance of the third year of the Young Workers League in the struggles for the young working masses.

GOVERNMENT FEARS LABOR WILL RULE

500,000 Idle As Strike Ranks Grow

BERLIN, May 9.—Every hour registers new additions to the spreading Communist strikes in the Ruhr, Saxony and Silesia. It is estimated that 500,000 men are now idle, mostly coal miners. Government officials express the fear that the Communists will take over the reins of government in the localities where the strikes prevail.

Rote Fahne, "The Red Flag," official organ of the German Communist Party, calls the strike the "beginning of a new struggle in Germany."

Ninety-two per cent of the Ruhr coal mines are idle.

Moscow Holds Firm.
MOSCOW, May 9.—German Foreign Secretary Stresemann's note explaining the police raid upon Russian trade headquarters in Berlin is not satisfactory, the soviet press declared today.

Official newspapers make the following demands upon Germany:
An apology, punishment of police who conducted the raid, compensation for workers.

Mass meetings are being held thru-

47,000 GERMAN SHIPBUILDERS IN HARD STRIKE

Workers Undaunted After 10 Weeks

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER,
Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

HAMBURG, Germany, May 9.—Over 47,000 German workers engaged in the shipbuilding industry are making a heroic fight for the maintenance of the eight-hour day, for recognition of their union if they are almost all members of the Metal Workers' union of Germany, and for better wages. The fight has lasted now for 10 weeks, and the men must live on strike benefits of only \$1.25 to \$1.50 per week, their spirit is undaunted.

The Hamburg workers number 18,000 with 9,000 at Kiel, 7,000 at Bremen, 5,000 at Stettin, 3,000 at Rostock, 2,000 at Bremerhaven.

The National Association of German Metal Industrials is throwing its organization into this fight, because if they can win over the radical workers on the water front, they will have an easier time in the interior.

On the other hand, the local population in every place affected is solidly behind the strikers. This extends so far that certain directors of the shipbuilding concerns have taken children of the strikers to their tables to atone in a measure for the sins of the stockholders. The small business men are freely advancing credit to the strikers.

In January the employers, in the face of an arbitration award which had been declared binding upon both parties, made arbitrary regulations regarding hours. The unions instructed their men to work eight hours and drop tools. The ship owners then declared a lockout.

manifestations of this, refreshments as only the delicate hands of youth can prepare, will be served in a way which will murder all ravishing appetites and renew any losses for those who come without them.

Preparations for this ball have shown promises to make this event the best the youth of Chicago have ever undertaken. The admission, fifty cents, includes wardrobe. The affair will be held tonight.

PULLMAN PACT IS REJECTED BY ANGRY STRIKERS

(Continued from Page 1.)

for settlement to be obtained thru the company union stool pigeons is the promise of plenty of work, BUT AT THE REDUCED PIECE WORK SCALE. The company union "employees' representatives," who are generally understood to get a rakeoff from the Pullman company for their dirty work, are trying to get the men back to work on the company's terms by offering to supply plenty of work, and nice, new stop watches to make the men work faster.

A Company Trick.

In answer to this proposal that the men return to work on the company's terms, after tying up the plant completely for four weeks and having victory within their grasp, the strikers held an enthusiastic mass meeting early yesterday afternoon at Stancik's hall. The strikers who had gone into conference with the officials to find out what was going on, reported. After finding that the conference was just a trick of the company to get the men to accept the wage reduction, the strikers unanimously passed the following resolution and sent it to President Carry:

Denounces Company Union.

In addressing the afternoon strike meeting John Holmgren, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carbuilders, declared that if the men go back to work under the domination of the company union, the Employee Plan of Representation of E. F. Carry would be their bible. "Christ was a working man," Holmgren told the strikers, "and because he said, 'the poor shall inherit the earth,' he was nailed to a cross. Christ was trying to do what the organized workers are trying to do today. He fought the rich just as you strikers are fighting the Pullman Company. Of course, not all ministers preach the word of God. Some of them in times like this betray the workers by advising them to scab.

Tells Vileness of Scabs.

"A man who returns to work and lets his leaders be blacklisted and fired when he could save them by sticking to the strike, is not fit to worship a man who went to his death fighting against the rich in the interests of the workers."

Holmgren declared that no matter what the outcome of the present strike, he hopes the strikers will always fight against a system which is run by rich capitalists entirely for profit. He declared the Pullman Company among the worst capitalist corporations in the country, because it grinds down the workers and prevents them from earning a decent wage.

Holmgren characterized the Company Union plan, which, if the strikers lose, they will be forced to live under, as an added yoke to the men and their families. He showed how in the present strike the Pullman Company is using the employe representatives who didn't have the guts to strike with the employes they are supposed to represent, to try to divide the strikers. He showed how they are continually conferring with the Pullman officials.

Pete Herd Addresses Strikers.

Pete Herd, of the Machinists' Union and the Young Workers League, complimented the men on the fact that they had not been fooled by the efforts of the company union men to break the strike. "You men have tied up the railroad contracts of the Pullman Company; you have completely stopped production, and your decision not to basely betray your leaders by allowing them to be fired is fine. If the men had decided to go back to

LOS ANGELES PAINTERS SEE VICTORY NEAR

New Shops Are Daily Lined Up

LOS ANGELES, May 9.—The striking painters and paperhangers of Los Angeles are making great headway in their struggle against their employers. Day by day new shops are being unionized, and more and more men are going back to work. The strike situation is rapidly improving and the outlook is encouraging.

Even the most notorious pessimists have to concede now that the original demand, the \$9 day, is already won; that the new wage scale is established already. Even the employers themselves are not fighting the new wage scale now.

Union or Non-Union.

The center of the struggle as it stands now is the open-shop question or the so-called, American plan. It is the same unlawful method of open slavery that proved to be disastrous even to the big interests and especially to the smaller builder and contractor. It is the greedy attempt of the bigger contractor to enlist the cooperation of their smaller competitors to ruin themselves by a prolonged struggle with organized labor.

Billionaire Auto King Defies Senate Order To Tell Of Shoals

DETROIT, Mich., May 9.—Henry Ford has defied the foes of his Muscle Shoals offer.

Again refusing to appear before a congressional committee or to send a representative, the automobile manufacturer sharply rebuked Senator George W. Norris, chairman of the Senate agriculture committee, for attempting to reflect on President Coolidge's integrity in connection with the Ford offer for the Alabama power and nitrate project.

Ford sent a letter to Norris last night, declining the Nebraska senator's invitation to come to Washington.

work Monday morning, as the stool pigeons in the company union wanted them to do, they would have been the disgrace of the entire working class of this country. There is only one thing that is more bitterly disliked by the workers than a scab, and that is a traitor who allows his leaders to be fired. The strike leaders have been battling for you men, and I am glad you are standing by them."

Francis Gunn, the "efficiency expert" of the Pullman Company who instituted the drastic and unfair wage cut which brought on the strike, has been buying the DAILY WORKER regularly from Nick Spynow, it was learned yesterday.

Hired Under False Pretenses.

Men from Oklahoma, California and Indiana turned up at the strike meeting yesterday. They were hired under false pretenses, the representatives of the Pullman telling them there was no strike on at Pullman. An Indianapolis riveter, who was turned away from the employment gate by the DAILY WORKER reporters, said he had been hired by a Mr. Starr, who said he came to Pullman from Indianapolis to hire riveters.

The cases of the pickets arrested Wednesday were put off until May 16. No further arrests have been made.

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

WIFE OF JACOB DOLLA, STEEL TRUST VICTIM, THANKS DAILY WORKER

To the DAILY WORKER: Just a few lines to let you know that I received your welcome letter and a check for \$63 and I wish to thank you and all the workers who help. It sure is a big help to me. I thank you again.

I was to see my husband last week. I guess by this time you have heard about my husband's case. He was turned down but they are not giving up. The ladies from the Pittsburgh Welfare Workers helped me and sent me the fare both ways. My husband is in the best of health.

Now I must come to a close and thank you again. I remain Mrs. BARBARA DOLLA, 332 E. Weldman Street, Lebanon, Pa.

Jacob Dolla, veteran of the great steel strike, is lying in Easton Penitentiary on a framed-up dynamiting charge. Support for him is solicited from all class-conscious workers.—Editor's Note.

STRIKERS DRAW PENALTIES FROM BIASED JUDGE

(Continued From Page 1.)

crime they committed, in the eyes of Foell, was simply that they walked the streets after his colleague, "Dennie" Sullivan, told them not to in response to an appeal from the manufacturers.

The usual array of strike-breaking stools was in evidence. Patrick Moran and Patrick Collins, the first that loathsome species known as the industrial detective, in the pay of the association, and the second the leading actor in State's Attorney Crowe's strike-breaking cast. These two creatures were the star performers for the prosecution on the witness stand.

Injunction in Gutter.

Moran complained that one of the girls threw "Dennie's" injunction in the gutter, and both he and Collins insisted that they continued to picket after seeing the writ. Moran told of seeing thirty girls out "last night," and Collins asserted that he had seen as many as 150 out at one time earlier in the strike. During the busy season, when the manufacturers needed scabs, arrests of pickets were more frequent.

Lied About Mrs. Helm.

The two stool pigeons and two manufacturers—Reinhart and Nat Ribback—failed to convince Judge Foell that they were telling the truth in regard to Mrs. Helm. All four insisted that Mrs. Helm had been on the picket line right along since February 28. But when the striker testified that she had been sick and under a doctor's care from March 5 to May 2, the day she was served with an injunction notice, Foell threw the case out.

An amusing moment came in her examination when Prosecutor Coleman said:

"You admit you were walking up and down May 2. Why did you walk back and forth?"

"Because the police told us to keep moving," retorted Mrs. Helm.

Prosecutor Talks "Anarchy."

Prosecutor Coleman begged Judge Foell not to let the strikers off easily, and urged, like a Gilbert and Sullivan character, that the punishment fit the crime. His appeal for heavy sentences was brimful of phrases like "anarchy" and "disrespect for law."

The four strikers sentenced to \$25 payments are Dora Samuelson, Esther Pogroff, Anna Sachs and Bessie Bellefield.

Unions Contributing.

Anton Johansen, chairman of the "committee of 15," said Chicago unions were responding well to the appeals for funds, and he was hopeful of a total contribution that could be measured in five figures.

Some more unions are considering laying an assessment on every member for their fellow-workers in the garment industry similar to the 25-cent assessment recently voted by the iron workers and the \$1.25 gift from each of the hoisting engineers, in response to John Fitzpatrick's appeal.

No Sound Basis For Coolidge Victories Says LaFollette

MADISON, Wis., May 9.—Triumph expressed by Coolidge supporters in results of spring primaries in various states can be shown to have no sound basis, Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Wisconsin, leader of the progressives in congress, said in LaFollette's Magazine, published here today.

RUSSIAN TRADE WITH U. S. MAKES RAPID PROGRESS

Banking Credits Show Confidence

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 9.—Increasing trade between Russia and the United States is revealed by recent reports of Russian companies doing business in this country. Not only is the volume of trade growing, but the Russian concerns indicate that the best credit facilities are extended to them by the New York banks. Arcos, Ltd., for instance, says that "is obtaining credits from the banks not only on security, but also straight, unsecured credits."

Not only the customary 50 to 65 per cent advance on merchandise shipped, but credit up to the full 100 per cent is being obtained by the All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' societies (Centrosyus), it reports. Interest rates are "very reasonable," it says. In the first few months of this year Centrosyus has shipped about \$600,000 worth of agricultural implements to Russia. This compares with its total of purchases of \$400,000 for the year 1923. Last year it sold about \$5,000,000 worth of furs, bristles, hides, feathers, fibres, fish products, drugs and dried vegetables on the American market.

Arcos in January and February bought \$650,000 worth of machinery, cotton, chemicals, etc., and sold \$850,000 worth of furs, carbonate of potash and caviar.

Furs and bristles amounting to \$1,800,000 were sold by the Products Exchange company in the first three months and a half of this year. In the same time it bought machinery and chemicals costing \$200,000.

A \$10,000,000 turnover by July, the end of its first year, is the expectation of the Allied American corporation on the basis of present business.

The All-Russian Textile syndicate, formed by Negin on his recent trip, is already reported to be the largest foreign buyer on the American cotton market. It has a paid up capital of \$1,000,000.

RUTHENBERG'S CASE WILL BE HEARD MAY 10

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., May 9.—Assuring both sides that this will be the final postponement in the Ruthenberg case, Judge Charles E. White has just granted a delay until May 10 for the filing of briefs in Ruthenberg's appeal before the Michigan Supreme Court. The attorneys for the defense, as well as those of the prosecution, announce that they will be ready on that date.

It appears certain now that the Ruthenberg appeal will be heard by the Michigan high tribunal during the present term. Previous extensions have been granted for two months, in order that the prosecutors might have plenty of time to prepare the record for presentation to the court. Judge White began some weeks ago to insist that the lawyers speed up action in the case. On the decision of the Supreme Court will determine whether any of the 31 other indicted Communists will be tried, including W. Z. Foster, in whose initial trial the jury disagreed.

Berrien county attorneys appear to consider it essential that the case be heard by the Supreme Court before Sheriff G. C. Brisman, who acted as aide-de-camp to the Burns-Daugherty stool pigeons in the raid on the Communist Party convention, retires from office at the close of the year.

GOVERNMENT MUST TAKE BACK ITS LICE OR ELSE PAY GEO. SHANKS \$6,999

CHICAGO, May 9.—George H. Shanks, owner of two warehouses here, went into the courts today to compel the government to take back its cooties or pay \$6,999 damages.

In June of 1919, Shanks leased his warehouses to the government, the agreement calling on the government to keep the property in good repair. The lease expired in 1921 and since then Shanks charges he has been fighting a losing battle against cooties.

Said cooties, Shanks charges, were planted when the government stored cootie-infested clothing from France in the buildings.

Lumber-Camp Tie-Up In Pacific West Is Worrying the Bosses

By ROBERT L. MORRISON. (Defense News Service.)

SEATTLE, Wash., May 9.—Possible tieup of the lumber camps of the Northwest by the I. W. W. this summer is worrying John H. McIntosh, manager for the Federated Industries of Washington and for the Northwest Logging Operators' Association. His anxiety is expressed in two confidential bulletins recently sent from his office to employing lumbermen in Washington and Oregon.

Bulletin No. 692 says: "Watch closely the I. W. W. situation in and around your camps during the next ten days. Despite the fact that there is considerable unemployment, the Industrial Workers of the World are quite active. The largest meeting of I. W. W.'s held in the Puget Sound region for years took place in Seattle recently, and more than 3,000 radicals cheered the address made by one Thompson, recently released from Leavenworth penitentiary.

"The lumber workers' union has added ten organizers to its staff in the past two weeks. The I. W. W.'s are boasting that they will pull a successful strike this summer. This strike may not materialize, but it is well worth while to scrutinize closely those coming and going about the camps, and particularly to guard against incendiary fires and other forms of sabotage."

McIntosh's Bulletin No. 695 says: "More than 7,000 I. W. W.'s and I. W. W. sympathizers met at the I. W. W. picnic grounds near Renton, King county, on May 1, and heard radical speeches by the ex-convict, Thompson, and other radical speakers. . . . It was common talk in the crowd, and even urged by the leaders, that the annual strike this year would be pulled on July 1, 1924. The organizers made a report showing considerable progress in recruiting new members, and it was determined to make every possible effort to call an effective strike against the logging and lumber industry on the West Coast on July 1."

There has been no official announcement of any intention of the I. W. W. to effect a general strike in the lumber woods this year, but there is widespread discontent among the loggers and sawmill workers because of the continued imprisonment of the eight Centralia industrialists who defended their lives against an Armistice Day mob in 1919.

James P. Thompson, who served five years in Leavenworth prison for opposition to the war, was an outstanding organizer in the Northwest woods during the 1917 strike, which compelled the employers to institute the eight-hour day. Since leaving prison, Thompson has been touring Washington for the Centralia defense.

Sawmill Workers Strike.

By Defense News Service. RAYMOND, Wash., May 9.—Seven hundred sawmill workers are on strike here. They are largely I. W. W. members, and walked out in protest against a cut of 60 cents from their daily wage. Five mills are affected, and 90 per cent of the employes in those plants are out. Strong picket lines are being maintained.

Raymond is on Willapa Bay, and is an important center for the making of lumber, shingles, laths, and fruit and berry boxes and shipbuilding. Sympathies of the townspeople are obviously with the strikers.

GERMANY FEARS WORKERS' RISE

(Continued From Page 1.)

out Russia demanding that the government insist upon an apology.

Turks Fight the French. LONDON, May 9.—Fighting between French and Turks along the Syrian frontier was reported in dispatches to the Daily Express today.

The French artillery was ambushed and said to have sustained heavy casualties.

Angora is massing Turkish troops along the Syrian border facing the French gendarmerie.

Spaniards Lose in Africa. MELILLA, Morocco, May 9.—Five thousand Spanish infantry and artillerymen have been engaged in a two-day offensive against concentrations of rebel Riff tribesmen in the Besaud sector, said dispatches from the battle front today.

Riff losses were estimated at 300. Spanish losses were claimed to be slight.

S. P. Wants Plebiscite. BERLIN, May 9.—The National Committee of the Socialist Party today voted unanimously in favor of a National Plebiscite to determine the German people's approval of the experts' plan for settlement of the reparations problem.

PATIENCE AND FIRMNESS WINS FOR ENGLEWOOD YOUNG WORKERS

Over one hundred young American workers came to the meeting held by the Englewood Branch of the Young Workers League Thursday evening. This is one of a series of meetings being held every two weeks. At the previous meeting attempts had been made to disrupt the meeting. Eggs had been fired at speakers and the meeting was interfered with in many other ways.

When Thursday's meeting was called to order, the hall was crowded with young people, all of whom came more out of curiosity than because of

SOUTHWESTERN COAL DIGGERS SETTLE STRIKE

Jacksonville Pact Is Settlement Basis

KANSAS CITY.—Coal miners in the southwestern field have won their strike for a three-year contract continuing the 1922 wage scale. The basis of settlement is said to depart from the Jacksonville agreement only by providing for arbitration to settle disputes.

The demand of the Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators' Association had involved a reduction from \$7.50 to \$6 in the daily pay. They urged the necessity of reducing costs in order to compete with mines in other fields. Their surrender appears due in part to the Interstate Commerce Commission's order reducing the majority of foreign rates on shipments out of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas. These reductions range as high as \$1.72 a ton.

Central Illinois operators expect the settlement to have an adverse effect upon their market. During the shutdown in the southwest field, central Illinois coal has been shipped to consumers normally buying from that field. The return of southwest coal to the market, aided in some instances by more favorable freight rates, will probably result in curtailment in Illinois.

Nebraska Workers And Farmers Vote Thumbs Down On Capitalists

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

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 9.—President "Expense Bill" Harris, vice-president "Chamber of Commerce," Boyles, and other members of the Executive Board of the West Virginia Federation of Labor are getting in hotter and hotter water all the time, for their efforts to turn the West Virginia Farmer-Labor Party into a non-partisan affair, as well as apparent efforts to "bust" the federation's treasury by high expense bills for taxicabs, etc.

So many local unions have demanded their removal that it is said Organizer Conboy, sent here by Sam Gompers to investigate the situation, has recommended to Gompers that a special State Federation Convention be called to elect a new set of officers.

50 DOLLARS
Opens a Checking Account
with the
Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank
Chicago's Only Labor Bank
371 West Jackson Blvd.

Pay your bills by check and save time and worry.

GOOD CLOTHES
for MEN and BOYS

Shoes—Furnishings—Hats

Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings


Lincoln
CLOTHING CO.

LINCOLN AVE. AND WRIGHTWOOD AVE. LINCOLN AVE. AND IRVING PARK BLVD.

YOUR SPRING SUIT
Made To Measure
At
Wholesale Price
You Will Be Surprised at the Amount You'll Save!

100 PER CENT UNION ORGANIZATION
GOLDMAN TAILORING CO.
803 W. Madison St. Mid-City Bank Bldg.
6th Floor.

EIGHT REEL WONDER FILM SHOWS STIRRING SCENES FROM THE LIFE OF RUSSIA'S LATE PREMIER—
LENIN

RUSSIA AND GERMANY
A Tale of Two Republics

ORCHESTRA HALL
MAY 14, 1924
AT 7:00 AND 9:00 P. M.
—ONE NIGHT ONLY—
Main Floor and Balcony 75c
Gallery 50c Boxes \$6.00

GOMPERS AIDS SIGMAN IN WAR ON LEFT WING AT BOSTON CONVENTION OF GARMENT WORKERS

(Continued From Page 1.)

With his usual gusto he claimed the American labor movement to be the foremost in all the world, probably remembering that ex-President Benjamin Schlesinger had hailed him as the "greatest labor leader in the world." When the back rubbers get busy in conventions, the sky is the limit.

Gompers added his eulogy and approval of the unseating of the New York delegates. He painted the black horrors that menace the labor movement because, as he said, the Workers party controls "the league" and the general activities of all militants.

The leaflet on "Gompers' Stand on Immigration" was very disturbing to the Sigman reactionaries. One of the girls was thrown out of the hall for distributing it. The leaflet stated:

Gompers for Johnson Bill. "Our membership is vitally interested in unrestricted immigration. What does Gompers say about it?" "In the American Federationist for April Gompers says:

"If it were possible to replace the 3 per cent quota law with a law absolutely forbidding immigration into the United States for the next five years, that would be the most advantageous thing that could be done."

"A great many employers, formerly hostile to restrictive legislation, see the error of their way and have changed their position entirely as a result of the war."

"The Johnson bill is by no means all that could be desired, but it is obviously all that can be had."

"It appears to be the assumption of the foreign-born groups in the United States that the people of the world have the right to come to the United States at will."

"This is where Gompers stands on immigration. What do YOU think about it?"

A bitter battle over the recommendation of the credentials committee that four members of Local 1, New York City, be not seated as delegates, and that four substitutes be called to take their place was the outstanding feature of the third day of the convention of the international session here. This marked the first round in a fight over contested delegates which is expected to bring to a head in the convention the conflict between the militant elements in the union and the officialdom, with their reactionary supporters, that resulted in the expulsion of active members of the international.

The report of the credentials committee had been awaited with much impatience. The expulsion issue, of which the contesting of duly elected delegates is a part, is the foremost question before the convention. When the delegates assembled this morning the atmosphere was charged with tenseness and expectancy.

The chairman of the credentials committee reported that 95 local unions joint boards and district councils were represented by 297 delegates. Its report that these be seated was accepted. Before beginning the report on the objected delegates, an effort was made to create an atmosphere conducive to acceptance of all recommendations. After dwelling on the achievements of the interna-

tional, the chairman of the credentials committee made a heated appeal to the loyalty of delegates, calling upon them to place the welfare of the union above all else, and to take disciplinary action against all disrupters of the union.

Action Against Four. The chairman then recommended that four members of Local 1, New York City, should not be seated, as they had been illegally placed on the ballot by their union. By refusing to sign a statement submitted to them by an investigating committee of the General Executive Board of the international, which demanded that they discontinue all relationship with the Trade Union Educational League and agree not to attend any meetings called by it, they had automatically disqualified themselves as candidates for election to the convention. They therefore could not be recognized as duly elected delegates, he said.

An amendment was made by a delegate from the floor that action on these four members be deferred until the appeal of Local 1 from the decision of the General Executive Board be taken up by the convention. This appeal is directly bound up with the case of the four members in question, but Morris Sigman, as chairman, refused to entertain the amendment on the ground that the two questions were entirely unrelated.

Militants Fight Well. A splendid fight was put up by the challenged delegates. They claimed that two months before the investigating committee of the General Executive Board had been appointed they had signed a statement accepted by the grievance committee of Local 1 agreeing to withdraw from the league. They were no longer members of the league and could not be challenged on grounds of their membership. They called upon the convention to maintain the unity of the organization at a time when the international is faced with pressing problems and stands before a general strike in the industry. They pointed to their long years of service in the movement, and urged that differences in points of view must be tolerated within the organization. The keynote of their appeal was that under no circumstances would they cease their trade union activities; that unseating them as delegates or other action taken against them could not destroy their determination to work for a strong and effective union, and to participate in the struggles of all other members of the international side by side with them.

Support Challenged Delegates. The appeal of the challenged delegates was taken up by many other militant representatives. It was pointed out that these delegates had been guilty of no destructive action against the union. They had been guilty only of holding different views on the labor movement and the tactics and policies of the international. Of the challenged delegates, one had been an organizer of the local for 15 months, another was vice chairman of the executive board of the local. All could be counted amongst the most active and sincere members of the international. Speakers appealed for har-

TASMANIA JUDGE DECLARES HUMAN RIGHTS SUPREME

Propertarians Call Him Red Judge

By W. FRANCIS AHERN. HOBART, Tasmania.—Judge Ewing, lieutenant-governor of the Labor state of Tasmania, has thrown a bombshell into the judicial world in Australia by publishing a volume in which criminal law is based on "the rights of the person and not rights of property."

Recently he put his theory into practice by sentencing a policeman to three years in jail for making a widow by recklessly shooting a man who was illegally fishing. Private property rights were horrified and launched a campaign against the judge.

Judge Ewing, who is also head of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, is known as the Red Judge because he appears in court in vivid scarlet robes. Property rights coined the phrase, hoping to make him appear as a radical in the eyes of the people. The workers also call him the Red Judge on the grounds that he is broadminded enough to see the workers' side of justice.

He is best known for his action in New South Wales in 1919 in ordering the release of 12 I. W. W. who had been sent to jail during the war for terms ranging up to 15 years. Naturally, this decision staggered the holders of private property rights.

Judge Ewing is able and courageous, a good orator, a skilled tactician and respected. His law is sound.

mony in the organization and a cessation of the persecution by the General Executive Board of militants in the union.

Israel Feinberg then launched into a bitter attack upon the challenged delegates. William Z. Foster, the Trade Union Educational League and the Workers Party. The Trade Union Educational League was charged with being a dual union, which sought to undermine the international. The question of differences of opinion, he declared, was not involved, as this had always been permitted. The question at issue was one of discipline. These four delegates had refused to obey the decision of the General Executive Board, had refused to accept the discipline of the international, and as such were not qualified to run as delegates to the convention.

Small Localities Hard Hit. It is the smaller localities that are hardest hit thus far. In Amsterdam, center of carpet manufacturing, the large Sanford carpet works has closed down, throwing 3,000 workers onto the streets. Those few mills that are running are on half time, affecting approximately 10,000 more workers.

In Johnstown and Gloversville, centers of the glove industry, part time work is the rule, with vicious wage slashes reducing the workers' standard of living to an appalling degree. The piece work scale has also been cut in this district, so that workers getting an average of \$6 per day before Christmas now get an average of \$3.38.

As the glove industry in this section is one of the few survivals of the handicraft period, and much of the work is done in individual homes of workers under sweatshop conditions, a survey of the industry is next to impossible. Thruout all the hills and valleys within a radius of 25 miles women and children toil long hours at glove making for a pittance, just as their ancestors for four generations toiled before them. With the decline in industry here the misery and poverty is past description.

May Have Political Effect. The wave of industrial depression is still rising and will soon reach the boiling point; that is, the point where the economic chaos will register definite political upheavals.

It is fortunate that this district has been chosen as the place to hold a state Labor Party convention, as the vigorous launching of a state party at this time would have a favorable effect upon the development of the class consciousness of the unemployed and underpaid masses of the Capitol District.

Not so long ago this section was one of the most favorable spots in the nation for independent political action, but the maladministration of the yellow Socialist tribe that one time ruled Schenectady destroyed the movement until today there is not a remnant anywhere of class action on the political field.

While the task of reaching the industrial workers in the larger centers will be an ordinary one, the task of reaching the handicraft workers in the glove making industry will be difficult and will require careful and intensive organization work.

The economic situation of the home workers in this industry renders their organization into labor unions impossible, and also makes difficult their awakening to political consciousness. Economically they belong to the slum proletariat. They are so low in the scale of human existence that most of them haven't sufficient vitality to defend their class interests in any sort of struggle.

With the factory workers it is different. The miserably underpaid, they can be impelled into action by intelligent organization in the larger centers, which will aid its extension to the smaller places.

The unemployment in the Capitol District furnishes the basis for an effective campaign this year.

McLean's Teapot Dome Policy Probed By Newspaper Editors

(By The Federated Press) ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 9.—Investigation of unethical conduct of certain editors in connection with the Senate Teapot Dome inquiry has been ordered by the annual convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, in session at Atlantic City. Tho the mover of the resolution refused to mention names, it was assumed that, among others, the person aimed at was ex-Secretary Fall's fellow-conspirator and intimate friend of Daugherty, Harding and Coolidge, Ned McLean, proprietor-editor of the Washington Post. Action was taken after heated debate and over the protest of the chairman of the committee on ethical standards, P. B. Williams, Utica.

UNEMPLOYMENT WIDESPREAD IN CENTRAL N. Y.

Thousands Idle; Others On Part Time

By H. M. WICKS. SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 9.—Unemployment is ravaging the entire Capitol District of New York. Thousands upon thousands of workers have been forced from their homes to tramp the highways of the country, looking for an opportunity to sell their labor power. But the wave of unemployment that holds the country in its grip is still rising, and labor power is the most plentiful commodity on the market.

This district, comprising the central part of New York state, owes its existence to miscellaneous industries. There are a number of railroad centers here, but aside from this the General Electric Company of Schenectady is the largest industry. Here workers are on part time, with a reduced force.

In Albany, the state capital, there is a pronounced decline in building, with the result that all building trades workers are forced to seek other fields. Being also a railroad center, there are thousands of railroad workers idle as the result of the nationwide unemployment on the transportation systems.

Small Localities Hard Hit. It is the smaller localities that are hardest hit thus far. In Amsterdam, center of carpet manufacturing, the large Sanford carpet works has closed down, throwing 3,000 workers onto the streets. Those few mills that are running are on half time, affecting approximately 10,000 more workers.

In Johnstown and Gloversville, centers of the glove industry, part time work is the rule, with vicious wage slashes reducing the workers' standard of living to an appalling degree. The piece work scale has also been cut in this district, so that workers getting an average of \$6 per day before Christmas now get an average of \$3.38.

As the glove industry in this section is one of the few survivals of the handicraft period, and much of the work is done in individual homes of workers under sweatshop conditions, a survey of the industry is next to impossible. Thruout all the hills and valleys within a radius of 25 miles women and children toil long hours at glove making for a pittance, just as their ancestors for four generations toiled before them. With the decline in industry here the misery and poverty is past description.

May Have Political Effect. The wave of industrial depression is still rising and will soon reach the boiling point; that is, the point where the economic chaos will register definite political upheavals.

It is fortunate that this district has been chosen as the place to hold a state Labor Party convention, as the vigorous launching of a state party at this time would have a favorable effect upon the development of the class consciousness of the unemployed and underpaid masses of the Capitol District.

Not so long ago this section was one of the most favorable spots in the nation for independent political action, but the maladministration of the yellow Socialist tribe that one time ruled Schenectady destroyed the movement until today there is not a remnant anywhere of class action on the political field.

While the task of reaching the industrial workers in the larger centers will be an ordinary one, the task of reaching the handicraft workers in the glove making industry will be difficult and will require careful and intensive organization work.

The economic situation of the home workers in this industry renders their organization into labor unions impossible, and also makes difficult their awakening to political consciousness. Economically they belong to the slum proletariat. They are so low in the scale of human existence that most of them haven't sufficient vitality to defend their class interests in any sort of struggle.

With the factory workers it is different. The miserably underpaid, they can be impelled into action by intelligent organization in the larger centers, which will aid its extension to the smaller places.

The unemployment in the Capitol District furnishes the basis for an effective campaign this year.

BERRY CANDIDACY A HUGE JOKE TO OKLAHOMA LABOR

Ambitious Labor Faker Gets The Laugh

(From the Unionist Journal, Tulsa, Oklahoma.) TULSA, Okla., May 9.—George L. Berry's candidacy for vice-president gets a loud He! Hal from the Unionist-Journal, organ of the Tulsa Trades and Labor Council. Here is what they say about the strike-breaking czar of the pressmen's union.

George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistant's Union, of North America, on February 29, filed his application with Secretary of State Brown of Ohio as a candidate for the office of vice-president of the United States on the democratic ticket. Berry's declaration of candidacy was filed by William Green, secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, and was signed by George H. H. Pratt and M. G. Berry. The above appeared in the country's newspapers and was given general publicity. Berry's middle name is publicity—or should be.

Candidacy a Joke. But his announcement for the vice-presidency of the United States brought only derisive smiles and sarcastic remarks. And, in truth, it is a joke. But it may prove a sorry joke for the pressmen's executive before the campaign even gets on its running legs.

In the opinion of nine-tenths of the membership of the Allied Printing Trades Council, Berry's reputation is well known. The only reason he is president of the pressmen's union is because of the fact that he has formed an organization to perpetuate himself in office. And it is some organization. In fact, so strong is it that while the majority of the pressmen do not want him, he has engineered laws by which a handful can keep him in office.

Embezzling Union Funds. Berry has been accused by the pressmen of embezzling a quarter of a million dollars from their treasury and using the pressmen's home at Pressmen's Home, Tenn., as a vehicle to further his selfish interests and wants. The case was called before a Chicago court about a year ago and Berry was ordered by the court to pay to the organization of which he was head the sum of something like \$62,000. Whether he has maneuvered out of the payment of this sum is unknown.

And for a man with a past of this caliber to seek second highest office in the United States shows just how much nerve he has. Of course, he will not get to first base. It would be a calamity if the people of the country would elect a man of this caliber. Even the pressmen will not vote for him.

AUSTRALIA PLANS BIG BATTLESHIPS IN SPITE OF PACT

(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press) By W. FRANCIS AHERN. MELBOURNE, Australia, May 9.—The Australian federal government apparently does not intend to respect the provisions of the Washington arms conference any more than the other powers.

It is true that the battle-cruiser Australia of 18,000 tons, is being sunk. But this can hardly be called a sacrifice. The Australia would have passed into the hands of the wreckers even if the Washington conference had not been held.

Concurrent with the decision to sink the Australia, the following semi-official statement has been issued: "In view of the large number of 10,000 ton cruisers, with relatively heavy armaments and an extensive radius of action, that are now under construction by two of the powers that participated in the Washington conference, it is probable that vessels of the same class will be recommended to the Australian parliament as the most suitable for construction to replace existing cruisers of the Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide class as they become obsolete."

This means that four old cruisers of this class, vessels of 5400 tons each are to be replaced by vessels of 10,000 tons each. That is to say, the Australian government is going to replace 21,600 tons of junk by an up-to-date naval construction of 40,000.

Why Not Organize Asiatics Into Unions Mr. Andy Furuseth?

WASHINGTON.—Water-tight exclusion of Asiatics pretending to be seamen, from immigration into this country, without impairing the seamen's act, has been proposed in an amendment offered the immigration bill conference by Andrew Furuseth. He proposes that each ship be compelled to carry seamen of its own national citizenship only, and that it be forced to carry away as many men as it brings to our ports.

Studebaker Theatre

418 S. Michigan Boulevard Tomorrow (Sunday) Morning Eleven o'Clock

Percy Ward

The Eminent Orator "Can Science Make the World Safe For Democracy?"

This Lecture Promises To Be Mr. Ward's Platform Masterpiece. THIS BRILLIANT LECTURE WILL DEAL WITH THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS: Why the Advanced Races of Mankind Are Going Backward Why Morals, Education, Art and Religion Will Not Improve the Human Race The Socialization of Science Eugenics and Birth Control Humanizing Industry Scientific Mental Habits ALL SEATS: FIFTY CENTS

THIS COUPON GOOD FOR 5 PER CENT ON ALL PURCHASES FROM MAY 10th TO MAY 17th, inclusive. MICHIGAN TAILORS FURNISHINGS, HATS AND CAPS HYBER BROS. Phone Pullman 4363 11442 Michigan Ave.

BUY YOUR DRUGS AT LOW PRICES THIS WEEK'S SPECIAL \$1.50—3 tubes Pepsodent Tooth Paste 75c—3 cakes Cuticura Soap.....\$1.00 59c

SALEMS GREEN TABLETS FOR CONSTIPATION 25 CENTS

AUSTIN-MADISON PHARMACY 1 MADISON STREET at Austin Blvd. We Deliver Free Phones: Oak Park 392, 571, 572; Austin 4117 We speak and read: Lettish, Polish, Lithuanian, etc.

When in the FEDERATION BUILDING patronize the CIGAR STAND in the lobby. We handle Union Made brands. Federation Cigar Stand 166 W. Washington St.

WM. P. WELTMAN Representing New York Life Insurance Co. Insures You Right 39 S. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO PHONE CENTRAL 5501

Meet us at the Prudential Restaurant 752 NORTH AVE. The only place to eat.

CARL WIRTHMAN 1587 CLYBOURN AVENUE Manufacturer of High Grade Union Made Cigars Wholesale and Retail Box Trade a Specialty

JOHN H. JARVIN, M.D., D.D.S. DENTIST 3223 N. CLARK ST., near Belmont Chicago Hours: 1 to 7 p. m.—Evenings and Sundays by Appointment. Phone Buckingham 2909

MEET AT S. FEINMAN and SON 338 W. Van Buren St. Chicago THE ONLY PLACE TO EAT

Phone Armitage 8529 CHRIST BORNER UNION BARBER SHOP 1631 N. California Ave.

Muller's RESTAURANT A good place to eat. 1010 RUSH STREET Tel. Superior 7079 Downstairs of National Office.

George E. Pashas COZY LUNCH 2426 Lincoln Avenue One-half block from Imperial Hall CHICAGO

Furnishings LADIES' MEN'S INFANTS' Trade Where Your Money Buys the Most.

Martin's 723 West North Avenue East of Halsted St.

WANTED The present address of Comrade J. Novak, formerly at 1201 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill. Very important. Notify the National Office of the Workers Party, at 1009 N. State St.

GRIGER & NOVAK GENTS FURNISHING and MERCHANT TAILORS UNION MERCHANDISE 1934 W. CHICAGO AVENUE (Cor. Winchester) Phone Humboldt 2707

PITTSBURGH, PA. DR. RASNICK DENTIST Rendering Expert Dental Service for 20 Years 645 SMITHFIELD ST., Near 7th Ave. 1627 CENTER AVE., Cor. Arthur St.

Phone Spaulding 4670 ASHER B. PORTNOY & CO. Painters and Decorators PAINTERS' SUPPLIES Estimates on New and Old Work 2619 MILWAUKEE AVE., CHICAGO DR. ISRAEL FELDHSHER Physician and Surgeon 3503 ROOSEVELT RD., Crawford 5655 Hours: Morning, until 10 a. m. Afternoons, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.

Cohen & Horvitz Well-Known Insurance Salesmen HARRIS COHEN 2645 Potomac Ave. Office: 737 W. ROOSEVELT ROAD S. M. HORVITZ 3359 Hirsch St. Phone Roosevelt 2500

MARYLAND RESTAURANT 1011-1013 North State Street OPEN DAY AND NIGHT HIGH QUALITY FOOD GOOD SERVICE Telephone: Superior 9441

Over Glove Shoe Store 11138 S. Michigan Ave. Roseland, Ill. Buy the Union Guaranteed Labor-Made Shoe

JAY STETLER'S RESTAURANT Established 1901 1053 W. Madison St. Chicago Tel. Monroe 2241

MORDECAI SHULMAN ATTORNEY-AT-LAW 701 Association Building 19 S. La Salle Street CHICAGO Dearborn 8657 Central 4945-4947

JOHN B. HESSLER SHOES FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN 2720 North Ave. CHICAGO

GOLLIN BROS. Formerly With Mandel Bros. UPHOLSTERING done in your own home very reasonable. K. KOMENSKY AVE. Call REPUBLIC 3788

RUBBER STAMPS AND SEALS IN ENGLISH AND IN ALL FOREIGN LANGUAGES INK, PADS, DATERS, RUBBER TYPE, ETC. NOBLER STAMP & SEAL CO. 73 W. VanBurenSt. Phone Wabash 6680 CHICAGO MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

BERTRAM H. MONTGOMERY Attorney and Counsellor 10 South La Salle Street, Room 601 CHICAGO Telephone Franklin 4849 Residence Phone Oak Park 8553

Wives Of Soldiers Who Saw Service In France Carry Anti-War Banners

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Women with peace banners are not wanted when war memorials are unveiled in Vancouver. The wife of a soldier who had seen service in France was standing silently with three other women near the world war monument during the dedication. Each woman had had a man in service during the conflict. Each woman held a banner.

One banner had a quotation from Robert Burns reading: Ye hypocrites; are these your pranks, To murder men and give God thanks, Desist for shame; proceed no further, God won't accept your thanks for murder.

A female war shouter strode up to the women and ordered them to cut it out. When they continued to stand in silence she called a policeman who put the pickets out of business.

Elevated Death Traps NEW YORK, May 9.—Lack of safety devices and obsolete wooden cars characterize the equipment of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp. elevated lines, according to the city board of estimate. An investigation was ordered by the board following a wreck on the line last June when many persons were killed.

THE DAILY WORKER

PUBLISHED BY THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
(Phone: Monroe 4712)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail: \$6.00 per year \$3.50...6 months \$2.00...3 months
By mail (in Chicago only): \$8.00 per year \$4.50...6 months \$2.50...3 months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGBAHL)
WILLIAM F. DUNNE)Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB.....Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail Sept. 21, 1923 at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Real Fighters

What can be done by determined workers and fighting leadership in defense of living standards against the attacks of even such a powerful organization of capital as the Pullman company is shown by the brilliant strike now in progress in the little empire owned by that corporation.

The workers engaged in the struggle were unorganized previous to the walkout; those who came out at first were small in numbers, but were not discouraged because of that fact, and have extended the strike and strike activities until the giant industrial concern whose heads at first denied even knowledge of the strike is now seriously hampered and in a mood to negotiate with its former employees.

The spirit of the strikers is such as to shame the timid and reactionary officials of the American trade union movement who always raise the cry that they can do nothing because workers will not fight. This spirit is an infallible refutation of that statement and proof that the Communist left wing is right when it says that, given encouragement and inspiration by the officials instead of defeatism, the American labor movement can be built into a powerful unit by the same millions who are now unorganized.

The DAILY WORKER takes credit for a good deal of the activity displayed by the strikers and it knows that without the publicity it has furnished the strike would have been a purely local issue. As it is, it is of national importance when the capitalists are about to launch another wage-cutting campaign showing that in one huge industry the workers are not going to take reductions lying down.

Another feature of the strike is the refreshing militancy of John Holmgren, one of the vice-presidents of the Railway Carmen. This official seems to be one of the few who are not afraid of what the standpat element might think of his accepting support from the left wing and his attitude in this strike is one of uncompromising hostility towards the company as long as it refuses to meet the demands of the men as well as a disposition to fight it out in a militant manner. A trade union movement with a few officials as close to the actual struggle as Holmgren is would amount to something. We do not wish to be understood as sponsoring his political beliefs—as a matter of fact we do not know what they are—but certainly if one labor official in this decadent period of the trade union movement has the courage to challenge the might of a corporation like the Pullman company and the ability to build an organization in the face of its bitter opposition, he deserves some credit if only for the sake of contrast with the great majority of officialdom.

If the whole labor movement would rally to the support of the Pullman strikers—raise the slogan of 100 per cent organization in that plant—such an organization could be built.

Unfortunately the American labor movement has not yet reached that state of development and until it does the Communist left wing and DAILY WORKER will give the best it has in it to labor organizers and those unions who show that they know how to fight and will fight.

The Pullman strikers and John Holmgren, isolated from the rest of the American labor movement, waging a singlehanded struggle against a gigantic industrial monopoly, present a picture that is food for thought for those who realize the necessity, if further progress is to be made, of a labor movement that is something more than a name.

Bessarabia Is Russian

It did not matter to the framers of the Versailles peace that Bessarabia was Russian. The rights of self-determination were ground underfoot here, as everywhere else, by the Paris treaty makers.

Nearly six years after the war ended, however, the rumblings of a new war are heard along the Dniester River. At least Russia stands ready to defend the rights of the Bessarabian population against the Roumanian oppressors.

The city workers and farmers of Bessarabia have shown, in many ways, that it is their desire to become a part of the Union of Soviet Republics. Against them, however, is raised the bloody fist of Roumanian fascist rule, backed by France and the Little Entente. The flames of war again threaten the Balkans. But not in local, nationalistic wars. It is a test of strength between the Soviet Rule of Moscow, the friend of oppressed peoples everywhere, and World Imperialism, that seeks to enslave all nations under its profit rule.

Let the workers of all nations, the United States in particular, watch the developments around Bessarabia. They may closely affect them in the very near future.

A Startling Contrast

In the same day's news came the stories of the unseating of Rose Wortis, left winger, at the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Convention, in Boston, and of the successful efforts of another left winger, Nathan Rosen, in waging an organization drive for the same union at Waukegan, Illinois.

This must appear as a startling contrast to the members of "The International." A left winger is good enough to face injunction writs, get beaten up on the picket line, thrown into foul police station cells, to do all the important and necessary work of a strike. Rosen's efforts have prevented scab work being done in that city against the Chicago strike, just as the Chicago left wingers have shouldered the burden of the Chicago struggle.

But a left winger is not good enough, in the eyes of the Sigman dictatorship in the union, to sit on joint boards, executive councils, and act as delegates in international conventions, where the work of the organization is done, where policies are determined and provisions made for carrying them out.

There is only one conclusion that can be drawn. It isn't the loyalty to the union, the ability, the union activities that the Sigman reaction fears. It is the ideas of the left wingers, to which the Sigman officialdom is opposed. Amalgamation, shop councils, the all-inclusive class Farmer-Labor Party,—these ideas challenge the rule of reaction thruout the entire labor movement. They paralyze Sigman as well as Gompers. It is because they are faithful to these ideas that the left wingers feel the heel of persecution and ostracism.

Rose Wortis was unseated at the Boston convention because her voice and vote would strengthen the support of these vital issues. The immediate excuse for robbing her of her convention privileges was that she had refused to file a declaration with the General Executive Board that she was not a member of the Trade Union Educational League. But the Sigman dictatorship was so fearful of its rule that it gagged all discussion of the real issues at stake. The verdict was born of hysteria and prejudice.

In the meantime, the left wingers continue their work on the organization's frontiers. The membership will, in time, learn the important lesson of this startling contrast of Rose Wortis, at Boston, and Nathan Rosen, at Waukegan. And they will throw their full weight on the side of progress, supporting the ideas that their present dictators fear.

The Fear of Communism

The German Fascist parties, that made their campaigns on an anti-Dawes plan platform, have suddenly changed their minds since the votes were counted, and it became known that more than four million ballots were cast for Communism.

The Nationalist Party, especially, that captured the largest number of reichstag seats, and will be called on to form the new cabinet, toppled over in surrender to the Dawes-Morgan plan, in order to win the necessary support of the Center (Catholic) and the People's (Stinnes) parties.

This means that the Communists stand alone in opposition to the plan to bring the German workers under the lash of the House of Morgan. The German Fascist have shown, like their counterparts in other countries, that they love Morgan-Wall Street rule most when the danger of Communist supremacy threatens. Stinnes made his deals with the French industrialist, Loucheur, to keep the workers in the Ruhr in submission. But Ruhr labor showed its stand Sunday by voting Communist almost unanimously. Since all the anti-Communist parties in Germany are now showing such affection for the American billionaire, it is taken for granted that the tremendous Communist showing last Sunday is only the beginning; that new masses will continually rally to the leadership of the German Communist Party.

German capitalism, as well as the money power that sits enthroned in Paris, London and Wall Street, is the enemy of the German workers and farmers. German capitalism, in fear of Communism, will betray the German masses into the grip of foreign reaction. This is daily becoming clearer to all German labor. Hence the rapidly approaching and complete triumph of Communism in Germany.

Australia's Real Problem

The combined war and domestic debt of the commonwealth of Australia amounts to over \$900 per capita. This means that every man, woman and child in Australia in addition to subsistence must be exploited for at least enough to pay interest on a debt that has been saddled upon the masses by the British and Australian capitalists. The workingclass of Australia works for the finance-capitalists and compared with this problem that of keeping Australia white, sinks into significance.

The bugaboo of the "yellow peril" is doubtless of great assistance to the imperialists in keeping the more important matter of who owns Australia from becoming of too much interest to the Australian workingclass. It works rather well in California at any rate.

"The European Commercial," that announces itself as "an organ of world-wide commerce," with its home in Washington, D. C., calls for the organization of a "Capitalist International" to offset international organization of the workers and farmers. Can it be that this sheet has never heard of the House of Morgan, just about all the international organization that world capitalism needs. Someone had better call up "J. P." and put him wise to this heresy.

Senator Wheeler--The Montana Meteor

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE speed with which Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana has flashed across the political firmament has been equaled only once in American history—by William Jennings Bryan.

Like Wheeler, Bryan's meteoric rise was the result of a political crisis affecting millions of the workers and farmers of the United States; he was the personification of the resentment and revolt caused by an industrial and financial crisis and like Wheeler, Bryan was and is middle class in thought and action.

This is not to say that Wheeler does not speak for thousands of exploited farmers and workers in Montana, but it does mean that he does so because of their political backwardness and for lack of more revolutionary leadership.

To understand the social forces that have brought this wealthy young lawyer into the public eye with a rapidity that is almost without parallel in American politics, to understand why he is able to throw so much discredit upon the governmental machinery and still retain his respectability, to understand why he and Walsh, both from Montana—the private property of Anaconda Mining Company—have led investigations into corruption without raising any other than conventional issues of "good government" and "honesty in office," is to understand the cause and mechanism of the widespread revolt that is gaining headway in America.

The Background.

In Montana, one of the richest states in the union, where the Standard Oil Company thru its subsidiaries, the Montana Power Company and the Anaconda Mining Company, has had a free hand for years, people fall into two classifications—those who are "for" and those who are "against" the "company"—the company being the A. C. M., owning mines, railways, banks, forests, water-power and newspapers. Until the farmers' revolt which began in 1918, the power of the company had never been seriously challenged. After the defeat of Augustus Heinze in 1907 and the rise of the Amalgamated—later the Anaconda Copper Mining Company—competition in the copper industry was practically wiped out in Montana with the Clark properties remaining the only independent producers—independent in the sense that Clark had to depend for his power transportation and water upon the A. C. M.

The entire Montana labor movement up until 1917 was controlled by the company with the labor officials openly and shamelessly supporting the company's political and industrial program. If the middle class elements which supported the company were corrupt, the labor officialdom was a thousand times more so and it was natural that the leadership of the scattered insurgent movement should fall into the hands of lawyers whose personal injury practice brought them in to conflict with the company.

Air-Tight Company Control.

There was, however, a revolt in Butte in 1911 and a socialist administration was elected in that city only to be thrown out of office in 1914, when the militia was brought in during a strike and general upheaval in the miners' union caused largely by the corruption of the union officialdom. From then until 1917—up to the time of the great strike of the miners and metal tradesmen—the company had its own way in the mines, in the legislature and in the courts.

Wheeler is a personal injury lawyer and a very successful one. He was also counsel for a number of the more progressive unions and inevitably incurred the enmity, if not of the company itself, at least of the legal and political staff which handled its affairs.

Some idea of the power of the Anaconda Mining Company in Butte, and thruout the state can be gained from consideration of the fact that in Silver Bow county—where Butte, the largest metal mining camp in the world, is located—not one single decision has ever been rendered against the company in a personal injury case—no court has ever decided against the company in all of the thousands of cases of loss of life and limb that have occurred in the mines. It was the custom of the company up to a few years to pay a monthly retainer to every lawyer in Silver Bow county the moment he passed the bar examination—if he would accept it and most of them did. Those who did not and who ventured to oppose the company in the courts acquired a reputation for radicalism automatically and without any inquiry being made into their political and economic beliefs.

The War Period.

Wheeler was one of this small group and it was with the reputation of being "against the company" that he entered the war period as United States District Attorney. War was declared in April and early in June, following the smothering to death of 164 men in the Speculation disaster, the general strike began that tied up copper production for six months when it was selling at the highest price in the history of the industry.

The company officials immediately demanded that Wheeler turn his office over to them. The demand was not couched in diplomatic terms, but was a command such as the copper monarchs were accustomed to delivering and having obeyed without question. It was really not an unusual de-

mand because with one other exception—the office of the federal Judge for the Montana district—every other office in the state was theirs.

Wheeler refused. He likewise refused to prosecute the strikers and the strike leaders unless actual law violation could be shown and the federal Judge—George Borquin—stood behind him.

Judge Borquin is a character that deserves more than passing mention if the environment that produced Wheeler is to be understood. Borquin is a lineal descendant of the French Huguenots; he is an aristocrat in the full meaning of the term and altho I have never spoken to him I have the impression that he has a good deal of contempt for the working class. He also hates the coarse and uncultivated millionaire class and in particular he hates the tactics and policies of the Anaconda Mining Company.

His attitude all thru the war can be explained only on this basis for he was appointed to the position he now holds because he was thought to be a "company" man and while a district judge he gave plenty of grounds for that belief if the stories of the old-timers are to be believed.

Since his appointment as federal Judge, however, he has invariably—always within the law because he has never been reversed by a higher court—given the company the worst of it. He fined one of the chief attorneys of the Anaconda \$500 after Wheeler had prosecuted him for tampering with a federal jury and in Montana at that time this was nothing less than blasphemy and sacrilege combined.

Two Incidents.

When a deportation case growing out of an illegal raid on the I. W. W. hall was brought before Borquin he dismissed it and in his written decision included the following obvious and sound advice to the defendants:

"The evidence shows that no resistance, oral or otherwise, was offered by the defendants altho the provocation justified resistance to the last degree extremity."

When by some process or other, another member of the Industrial Workers of the World was brought before him for evading the "work or fight" law after he had been farmed out by the sheriff of Cascade county, the judge dismissed the case, told the defendant that it was his duty as an American citizen to sue the sheriff for damages and further advised him as to the approximate amount of damages he could collect.

The copper press conducted a campaign against Wheeler and Borquin which is without parallel in American life unless it is equalled by the bitterness of the abolitionist period. Wheeler was thought to be more vulnerable than Borquin and the attack was concentrated upon him. It was not confined to attacks upon his personal integrity but took every conceivable form until it became an open demand for his life appearing simultaneously in every daily in the state—in editorials and news stories—until the Butte Daily Bulletin was established.

Added Frenzy.

This served to increase the fury of the local capitalists and their tools in and out of the labor movement. All of this time the strike was going on, Butte was filled with gunmen and militiamen who knew that a quick rise to fame and a surfeit of gratitude from the patriots could be had by murdering Wheeler and a few individuals like myself. Emergency measures taken following the murder of Frank Little were all that prevented an extension of the terror.

The Bulletin staff and Wheeler were haled before the state council of defense composed of the governor—a copper tool—and 10 other copper lackeys. Wheeler was censured and the basis laid for the prosecution of myself and other members of the Bulletin staff. I was arrested and then kidnapped from Butte, finally brought to trial in a hostile county for sedition and Wheeler defended me. I was convicted and he was then forced to resign.

The Political Struggle.

After the war he ran for governor and was defeated following a campaign marked by such incidents as his being besieged in a small railway depot by American legionnaires and rescued by armed members of the World War Veterans. Two years later he was elected to the United States senate and has attained the highest pinnacle of fame measured by newspaper standards—his name is published without explanation as to who or what he is.

Wheeler was elected by the workers



The Poor Fish says: That it is a sad day for America when the forced resignation of William J. Burns allows the radicals to have the laugh on all his patriotic boosters.

and farmers of Montana and I have not the slightest doubt but that the majority are pleased with their choice and that if he had to run for election this year he would be returned by a larger majority than he received a year and a half ago. Yet Wheeler has nothing in common with the workers and farmers of Montana except his hatred of the Anaconda Mining Company and it is not hard to understand how the keen edge of his enmity has been blunted by political expediency, association and class interest, for after all Wheeler is middle class thru and thru. He has no confidence in the working class—the typical middle-class attitude.

His Class Interests.

His interests are those of the property-owning class; he is worth at least \$100,000 and probably \$200,000. He was raised in poverty but his early hardships have not made him hate the capitalist system; they have only made him fear poverty and created in him a passion for wealth and the security that wealth gives.

That he is honest—outside of his profession—I have no reason to doubt any more than I have reason to doubt that in a struggle where the issue was capitalism or communism, Wheeler would be with the capitalists. He pledged himself to discredit individuals like Palmer and Daugherty who, by their raids on the halls and homes of workmen, violated the constitution and he has done so to the best of his ability; he has not brought forward the class issues which were and are the basis of all the campaigns of governmental terrorism and do not believe that he could if he wanted to; he looks upon such measures as unconstitutional and is against them for that reason. He is a Jeffersonian democrat and sees as the cause for the evils of which the masses complain the abrogation by unscrupulous individuals of the principles embodied in the declaration of independence. His rebellion against the big Montana capitalist interests has no theoretical foundation beyond those I have cited because Wheeler is not a student; if I remember correctly, Alf Budden and I introduced him to The Nation and the New Republic, and he was much surprised to discover that such "radical" journals were published in the effete east.

Wheeler's Viewpoint.

In talking over Wheeler's qualifications and limitations with others I have said many times that his best asset from the workingclass point of view was his hatred of the practices of the Anaconda Mining Company and reviewing, as I write, his activities in Washington, I see no reason to revise this statement.

Wheeler does not dislike the A. C. M. because it is a capitalist institution and part of American capitalism. If it adopted a welfare system or allowed its employees to organize and deal with the committees of the union—"recognized the union" in labor parlance—if it discontinued its policy of freezing out small mining operators and bribing legislators—in other words, if it made concessions to the idea of competitive capitalism that Wheeler holds in common with other Jeffersonian democrats and LaFollette progressives, he would have no quarrel with the company any more than he has a quarrel with the Kevin-Campbell oil concern, for which he is counsel.

In a recent number of the Labor Age—the official organ of the League for Industrial Democracy—Wheeler has set forth his views of workingclass parliamentary tactics; very frankly he states his belief that better results can be obtained by non-partisan political action—supporting "friends of labor" on the two capitalist party tickets. I said he spoke frankly but I think that this is not quite correct; actually he prefers that the "friends of labor" should be members of the democrat party for the very obvious reason that victory for the democrat party opens out a political vista for Wheeler that he could never have visualized when he was being hounded like a common criminal by the press of a section of the most powerful group of industrial capitalists in the world. Wheeler is ambitious and from the pinnacle to which he has been raised by force of circumstances—circumstances which are the result of the clash of social forces that he will be one of the last to understand—he has seen the very beautiful world that belongs to those who enjoy great political power in the republic. He will stay with his class and with the party of his class and he will be wrecked with that party and that class by the same forces that, vaguely understood by the workers and farmers of Montana in blind revolt against intolerable oppression, when they made him their spokesman, are now clearer to them and are driving them first to class political organization and then onward to a goal far beyond that to which the Wheelers, Brookharts, LaFollettes and other middle-class elements are willing to travel.

In a word, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, the Montana meteor, is a product of the instability of American capitalism, a period marked by the dissolution of the American capitalist two-party system of parliamentary government, consequent upon the widening breach between the interests of the working class and the capitalists.

He is the product of a transition pe-

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

We are informed by the business leaders of America that 1924 will be a year of unexampled prosperity for American business. These predictions are indulged in at the twelfth annual convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce. It would be a Chamber of Labor. However, that is scanty consolation for the millions of "dirt farmers" who are bankrupt under capitalist rule in the great North west. It would be a funny thing if the farmers got a little sense out of a sudden and vented it on the plutocracy.

Another banker said that the growth of bank deposits was golden testimony to the prosperity under which the capitalists are enjoying happiness and the workers poverty. A Chicago statistician blamed the farmer for most of our cares. "When the farmer stops producing the flapper on Broadway stops eating." The capitalists don't stop eating so soon, tho. Another banker said the Dawes plan would bring the United States more foreign trade than it had in years and that would in turn stimulate domestic exchange. Thus we can feel the hairy hand of Esau despite the altruistic voice of the Liberal Jacob. If the capitalist class could turn the workers and farmers of America into Robots, physically as well as mentally, a heavy load would be taken off their chests. Instead, the "dirt farmers" and the industrial workers are getting ready to pile dirt on the coffin of capitalism.

Hiram Johnson is not howling as loudly as he used to over the danger threatening this blessed nation, the danger of getting mixed up in the internal affairs of the God-darned bankrupt, imperialist, Goddess, moneyless, old nations of Europe. The Dawes plan, which normally could be counted on to produce at least half a dozen Johnsonian fits, on the contrary did not bring forth a squawk from the political "Wild Bull of the Californian Pampas." Johnson started out to lick Coolidge. He posed as a progressive. Unfortunately he was not able to prove that he was sufficiently different from Coolidge to warrant anybody getting excited over it. Wrigley, of chewing gum fame, was his original backer. The DAILY WORKER labelled Johnson the "Chewing Gum candidate" and his bandwagon got stuck. In other words, the works got gummed up. Wrigley withdrew his dough and from then on Johnson's oratory did not seem to avail him any. Money is more eloquent than speech. He was badly beaten by Coolidge in the California primaries. A silent man with dough can beat the most eloquent but penniless orator that ever lived, in a primary election. It should be remembered that Johnson is mainly responsible for keeping Tom Mooney in jail.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, one of the wealthiest men in the United States asks a veto on the soldiers' bonus bill which was passed by the Senate. He claims the measure would be a menace to American industry. The president is expected to veto the bill, but it may be passed over his veto. And it may not. Capitalist politicians like to please the "common people" who like bonuses. They also like to please the money classes who can afford to give them the luxuries of life. Retaining the confidence of the voters and the dough of the employers is the aim of Democrat and Republican politicians.

American workers went to France and braved German bullets, trench lice, and the Y. M. C. A. for \$30 a month to save the investments of the American bankers. The end of the war they have been rewarded with eulogies and decorations, but no cash. While they were at the front, the millionaires were some three thousand miles in the rear making new fortunes. Yet we find many of the returned soldiers aiding these same capitalists that sent them to stop German bullets, and making war on radical organizations that would prevent another capitalist war. It is safe to say however, that the great majority of the ex-soldiers are thoroughly disillusioned and are not in sympathy with the strike-breaking American Legion.

The Polish cabinet may pass a law limiting the freedom of speech of the President of Poland. President Wojciechowski recently made two speeches which could be interpreted as recommending an imperialistic policy. We suggest that the cabinet follow the traditional policy of the British cabinet in handling the utterances of the king. One of the prime minister's office boys writes the speech, and the king obediently delivers it. To a certain extent the same is true of some American presidents. In lieu of that we suggest that Poland exchange presidents with the United States. Calvin would not cause the Polish cabinet any trouble and we would have a lot of fun trying to get our tongue around the new president's name.