

# The WORKERS' WORLD

Official Organ Socialist Party of Kansas City  
Endorsed by Local Omaha, Socialist Party

## DILUTED SOCIALISM FINDING FAVOR IN WASHINGTON CONSPIRACY UNEARTHED IN NATION'S CAPITAL

By Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 16:—While Bolshevism smelling committees have been holding lurid sessions of inquiry and daily newspapers have been flaring the "news" of some newly discovered Bolshevik conspiracy, in the heart of the Nation's Capitol a communist plot of unprecedented character has been taking form. Little have those vigilant defenders of Democracy, Major Humes and Senators King and Overman and the watchful knights of the kept press dreamt of the scheming that has been going on almost under the dome of the capitol, while they have been cross examining so called reds and harrowing the nerves of the timid bourgeoisie with tales of the impending menace. But the nefarious plot has been discovered and soon the whole world will know that the United States government is to make an experiment in Bolshevism.

As one might expect in this conservative country, the first trial will be on a small scale but no doubt the growth of the idea will be rapid as its soundness is demonstrated. If present plans work out it is not unlikely that a few years time will see every city in the land with its own Bolshevist project. The form of this new departure in government activity will be the establishment of a summer recreation camp in one of the national forest reserves in the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia. On a beautiful tract of 1400 acres of land, well watered and timbered, it is proposed that the District of Columbia, in conjunction with the Federal government, shall set up a vacation camp, using army tents until more permanent structures can be built, where residents of the District can spend as much as two weeks of the summer period for a total cost, including railroad fare, of \$24. This also provides good substantial food which will be served in a large central building, now on the property. Besides the communistic features of a common cooking and eating center, a community swimming pool, bathing pool, common educational and amusement advantages and the abolition of private property in land, the well known Bolshevist principle of universal obligation to work has been made a part of the law of the colony. There are to be no idle rich in the colony. Every resident of the camp agrees upon entry to perform at least one hour's necessary labor daily if his services may be needed. The camp will be under the management of a play-ground director and which has been criticized as not complying with the dictatorship of the proletarian idea it is predicted that after a short while a system of Soviet administration by the colonists will be established which will relieve the director of much responsibility, making his duties more nearly executive, and tend toward a healthier morale in the camp. Those government officials who have been working on this project say that thus far they have not been interfered with by the anti-Bolshevism fanatics. If they do not have to lost a lot of time testifying before some small-gauged and quaveringly



## Why They Hate Russia!

### LABOR! PREPARE FOR ACTION!

The case of Tom Mooney has aroused the labor movement. The rank and file are demanding in no uncertain voice that we PREPARE FOR ACTION. Union men are NOT GOING TO ALLOW the American plutocracy to take Tom Mooney away for life.

Tom Mooney has been proven innocent. The evidence has been acknowledged by the judge who tried him, the Attorney General of California, the President's investigating commission, headed by Felix Frankfurter, and recognized by Wilson. The Densmore report exposed the whole rotten frame-up.

In the face of this evidence the man who tries to stop Labor in its plans to free Mooney is a TRAITOR.

Ballots have been sent out for a vote on a GENERAL STRIKE of five days. If Labor votes NO, Mooney will rot in prison. If Labor votes YES, Mooney will be freed.

J. G. WRIGHT,  
President K. C. Central Labor Union.  
President K. C. Barbers Local 192.

## NATION-WIDE STRIKE FAVORED

VOTE RETURNS ON MOONEY STRIKE.  
By Cassius V. Cook.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The returns on the referendum vote for a General Strike if Justice is not given Mooney and Billings are still coming in strongly. Tabulation up to June 8th, 1919, showed the following results from the union throughout the country as a whole for the strike:  
Coal miners.....100 to 1 for Strike.  
Metal Miners.....100 to 1 "  
Oil Miners.....100 to 1 "  
Railway Carmen.....100 to 1 "  
Bakers.....50 to 1 "  
Boot and Shoe Workers.....50 to 1 "  
Longshoremen.....50 to 1 "  
Packing Trades.....50 to 1 "  
Painters.....50 to 1 "  
Timber Workers.....50 to 1 "  
Brewery Workers.....50 to 1 "  
Electricians.....40 to 1 "  
Cigar Makers.....30 to 1 "  
Metal Trades.....30 to 1 "  
Miscellaneous Trades.....10 to 1 "  
Plumbers.....10 to 6 "  
Carpenters.....10 to 7 "  
Bricklayers.....10 to 8 "  
Barbers & Printers.....10 to 8 against strike.

The vote is wide-spread. Especially interest is shown in the Western, Northern, Central and Northeastern sections of the U. S. Chicago and Detroit are leading in the North Central section, Peoria, Ill., has gone over the top one hundred per cent, every union having voted to strike for justice to labor. New Orleans, La., and Birmingham, Ala., are leaders for the

South. New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma are making good showings. Unions in Canada and many even in Porto Rico have voted for this strike. The recently organized Oil Workers are one hundred per cent for fair trial or freedom. Like Coal Miners, they are country and not city-workers. It is considered remarkable that country-workers should lead this movement instead of city-workers. The largest vote comes from the Coal-Miners' Union whose International officials warned them not to participate. It is known they expect one dollar per day fine for striking so besides getting no wages, five days' protest will cost them five (\$5) dollars. The rank and file are showing immense solidarity in face of official opposition to this mass movement. Many are looking to the American Federation of Labor Convention for immediate action to solve the Mooney-Billings problem, both now imprisoned for almost 3 years. The time for quibbling is past. Enough investigating and begging has been done. All appeals have failed. The General Strike can not. Let it be remembered all unions deciding to strike July 4th have already decided to strike again September 1st, and again November 19th if Mooney and Billings are not given a square deal beforehand. Anton Johannsen, representing the International Workers' Defense League of San Francisco and Chicago Mooney Defense League heads the committee presenting the Mooney Case to Convention now in session. It is to be hoped the American Federation of Labor will organize machinery and get up real action for securing Justice in this case.

## JEWELRY WORKERS ON STRIKE

100 Men Act Against Low Wages.

Kansas City is witnessing a strike of jewelry workers. These men who create the beautiful ornaments far "society" ladies to display, have taken action against the starvation wages paid by K. C. jewelry firms. International Jewelry Workers Local No. 9, called a strike on June 16, one hundred members responding, which has closed the shops of Meyer Jewelry Co., Porter Wiser Co., Cady & Omstead, Altman, Hassick Co., Green Co. and Harris-Goar.

The strikers say the struggle will be quickly settled, because if in three days their demands are not met, the union will advance money to all members with families for their transportation to other cities. The employers will be unable to replace them because other cities are organized and have much better conditions, averaging \$35 to \$40 per week, as compared with an average of \$25 in Kansas City. The jewelry workers of St. Louis

had a strike last year and apparently lost. But the union men simply left St. Louis, and now the employers there are offering \$1 an hour for competent men, and the union is stronger than ever.

"The employers here will meet our demands" said the secretary of the union. "If we do not get a 20 per cent increase they will have no workmen, and they know they cannot build up their forces again without paying higher wages."

### TELEGRAPHERS STRIKE IS GAINING.

Telegraphers here are joining in the nation-wide strike, new recruits being reported each day. The companies have installed a force of gun-men around the offices, but their chief duty seems to be to assault the public. So far no clashes with pickets have been reported, but many hold-ups and assaults have occurred in the vicinity of these thugs.

## STRIKES SPREAD IN OMAHA INDUSTRIES

### ORGANIZATION AND PROTEST GROWING FAST

Special Correspondence

OMAHA, NEBR., June 17:—If there be any who doubt the efficiency of protest especially when that protest is backed up by solidarity, let him or her take heart from the experience of two women workers at the Iten Biscuit factory in Omaha. These two women worked there less than a week, in fact, one was then on her third day and the other in her third hour of employment by that concern when a shove and an angry surly command from the night foreman to the three day old was the last straw that broke the camel's back and the two, each being awake, struck on the job, quit their machines in the middle of the night shift and remained unyielding to the pleas of the foreman to return to their work. A visit to the superintendent, Mr. Boymeddler, next day, and a protest against such conditions as working men and women on the night shift seven and a half hours at a stretch without a pause even for a meal and the policy of both the night and day foremen of given orders as tho they were driving cattle into a pen brought assurances of a change. A lunch period of a half hour and a decided change in the manner of the bosses has been won.

One of the workers found here a real live example of what the present system produces in the way of broken womanhood. A girl of eighteen who had slipped and came into this place with the intention of "going straight" but after several months of trying to endure going home to prepare a supper at eleven-thirty at night with a body racked and worn, bending over a huge machine, speeding up every now and then by the foreman which was fast becoming more than she could cope with, had again chosen the easier way. And who could blame her? Why should she not crave the comforts, a few of the pleasures and some of the leisure that the daughters of the stock holders, whom she enriches, have? This poor little worker is not yet awake to the fact that her labor makes possible the luxury of those other idle daughters but her ignorance is not shared by they who "struck"

## NEWS FROM NEBRASKA

Teamsters and Truck Drivers Try Strength—Large Things Ahead for Local Omaha—State Office in New Home—University Bolshevik Back for Summer—Call for Nominations.

The teamsters and truck drivers of Omaha are out, and some of the streets make week days seem Sundays. The class war is on in a very visible, tangible form. Overturned wagons may be seen occasionally. Groups of expostulating men gather on various street corners. Threats are made freely and actual cases of personal violence have been reported. The strikers are standing firm, interlocking their fingers and holding fast. "Permits" given to such concerns, as are fair to organized labor have aroused the ire of the opposition and also the ire of that body of stupid, spineless ones commonly called "the public," as distinguished from the employers and employees immediately concerned in labor troubles. In retaliation, perhaps, green cards on various vehicles warn against interference on pain of violating injunction given in 1917 against the teamsters and made permanent a year later. The employers, advertising in the papers, pointing to lower wages in certain other cities as justifying resistance to Omaha demands. They complain that they were not consulted about the strike and are evidently indignant that the teamsters should go ahead and act as if they were free American citizens. They declare that driving a truck does not require much skill, that the work is regular, and so the men should be satisfied! "The real issue is recognition of the union and the closed shop," they shriek in one last burst of rage.

As usual, the authorities are lined up for the master class. 35 special police were sworn in on one day by Police Chief Eberstein, former government spy, and no interference with scabs is to be allowed. Even picketing must be so peaceable as to be ineffective.

"Omaha must not be known as a closed shop city," says Mayor Ed P. Smith. "Every honest man, union or non-union, is welcome, and they must always find the gate open." So far as we know, the Mayor does not know that a scab cannot be honest with himself, his class or mankind.

Local Omaha will not be idle this summer. Picnics are planned, dances will be held so far as weather permits, and, all in all, the comrades mean to have a fine time while they are working for the Revolution. It does not take many to enjoy life together, but "the more the merrier." All who have a hankering for intelligent, congenial companionship will find it with the active socialists of Omaha. Number of parties may be given in honor of returned soldiers, not to glorify war, nor to cast any unnecessary glamour over the uniform, but simply as expressions of the universal satisfaction at their safe return, and of our certainty that they will continue to be good soldiers—of the Revolution.

The State Office is comfortably established in its new home, at Socialist Hall. All the machinery for making Socialists is assembled there, and if we don't make them it is our fault. We have a large, airy hall. We have a typewriter and mimeograph and all the other office "trimmings."

We have a bunch of good Socialists to begin with, and a State Secretary who would be immensely pleased if business got so rushing that he would have to give all his time to the work. Really, we ought to paint Omaha, and all Nebraska for that matter, a brilliant, Bolshevik red. (Continued on Page 2.)

## FORCE THREATENED IN WINNIPEG

### UNIONS STAND FIRM.

WINNIPEG, June 13—Sudden tension developed in the strike situation here to-day with the news that both sides are manning their guns for the "inevitable break."

Unusual activity is being displayed by Military Intelligence officers, provincial and municipal constables and government officials. Regular and citizen soldiers are under arms and many machine guns are in the city.

The strikers scent danger. Today's Western Labor News, official labor publication, said "100 to 150 strike leaders are slated for arrest."

The paper told of mobilization of the authorities' forces.

"Martial law is to be declared," predicted the News, "and an armored car is ready for action."

Representatives of the railroad brotherhoods served notice on the mayor and the city council today that the railroad firemen would go out at 5 o'clock unless the old police force was reinstated.

The Mayor and the council refused to rescind the order as applied to the police. The trainmen's representatives left with the statement that all the firemen on the three railroads running in here would be called out and railroad facilities would be tied up.

Municipal officials said if the committee carries out its threat it will be impossible for the railroads to run trains.

Settlement of the strike appeared as remote as it did at the time of the initial walkout 29 days ago.

R. B. Russell of the executive committee, discredited claims of the citizen's committee that the strike is disintegrating. He said the total number lost from the ranks was exceeded by the enlistment of heretofore unorganized workers.

### Labor Minister Remains Firm.

Senator Gideon Robertson, Federal Minister of Labor, however, says the Federal government will not recede from its stand against a settlement until the sympathetic strike is called off. Robertson is seeking some basis on which settlement negotiations may be started.

The campaign against "undesirable aliens" has netted more than a score of Austrians in 24 hours. Some of the "higherups" were expected to fall into the net.

Minor demonstrations against the special constabulary force continue nightly.

### DETROIT FOR ONE BIG UNION

Special to the Workers' World  
By Our Detroit Correspondent,  
John T. Taylor.

The progressive unions are all organizing along industrial lines as against the craft form. The Machinists (A. F. of L.) and the Auto and Aircraft Workers (Independent) are taking in members by the thousands. Several thousand men and women on strike now. Molders on strike holding out strong. No street cars running in Detroit or vicinity. Service discontinued Sunday, June 8th at 4 A. M.

All large organizations have voted practically unanimously to strike in behalf of Mooney and Billings. Any Newspaper that attempts to belittle or misrepresent the general strike in Detroit will automatically have their circulation stopped by order of the Censor Board of the Pressmen's Union.

Detroit Federation of Labor has endorsed Seattle Plan of Industrial Organization and instructed delegate to A. F. of L. to support same.  
J. T. T.



THE RUSSIAN POLICY OF THE ALLIES

In his note of December 24, 1918, to President Wilson, Maxim Litvinoff, former Soviet Representative to Great Britain, said: "... there are now only two courses open to the Allied Statesmen. One is continued open or disguised intervention on the present or on a still larger scale...

the Soviet government, representing about ninety per cent of the Russian people—was only a thinly disguised form of intervention. And it is interesting to note that the proposal coincided, on the one hand, with the growth of opposition in the Allied countries to intervention in the internal affairs of Russia and, on the other hand, with great victories of the Soviet army on all fronts.

the trans-Caucasian and trans-Caspian Administrations. "The provision that Admiral Kolchak shall recognize the autonomy of the trans-Caucasian and trans-Caspian Administrations is an important diplomatic victory for Great Britain.

WODROW WILSON CONSUMMATE HYPROCRITE

President Wilson is a word-juggler par excellence. He can give vent to the most rhythmically beatific language and stray as remotely from the facts as any public figure of our time.

MR. BRISBANE ANNIHILATES SOCIALISM.

Arthur Brisbane, rumored to be the highest paid editorial-writer in the United States, devotes an entire column in all of William Alstorandolph Hearst's papers attempting to prove that Lenin is a perfect ass as an economist and not much better as a statesman.

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THIRTY FOUR MILLION TIMES

By SCOTT NEARING

Thirty-four million times in each twenty-four hours, a daily paper is published in the United States. Beside the dailies, there are semi-weeklies, monthlies, and so on; but the dailies alone provide three newspapers for every two families in the entire country.

Figure covering the general industries of Massachusetts were collected in the early stages of the war. The Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission has just issued a Bulletin dealing with the wages paid to women employed in the manufacture of candy.

The relation which has grown up in modern industry between officials and workers is startling. The latest report of the United States Census dealing with the manufacturing industries (1914, page 427), states that the total number of persons engaged in manufacturing is 8,263,153; of this number only 61 in 1,000 are proprietors and officials; the clerks and other subordinate salaried employes make up 88 in each 1,000; the wage earners, 851.

LABOR—THE PEOPLE

Those who work have always constituted a majority of the people in any organized society. Today nine-tenths of the adult population is employed at some productive or useful occupation.

The latest figures published by the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue show that in the year 1916, when the total population of the United States was about 102,000,000, less than half million single individuals paid income taxes.

EUGENE V. DEBS. By Nathan Chabrow. Silently, silently and far away. A myriad of hearts grow into one Are breathing your spirit—fear not the day.

SOME MASSACHUSETTS WOMEN

The industries of Massachusetts employ 212,464 adult women (Statistics of Manufacturers, 1917). One-tenth of these women were working for \$8 per week or less, 18,127 were being paid \$8, but under \$9 per week; 22,429 were receiving \$9 but under \$10 per week; 24,604 were receiving \$10 but under \$11 per week; and 24,133 were receiving \$11 but under \$12 per week.

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