

# Must Build Labor Party to Fight Strike-Breaking Government

By A. JAKIRA.

"So long and to the extent that I can speak for the government of the United States, I will use the power of the government to prevent the labor unions of the country from destroying the open shop."

THESE were the words of Attorney General Daugherty when he applied for an injunction against the Railroad Shopmen in 1922. Daugherty outlined the policy of the United States government towards organized labor and the Open Shop. This policy remains in force to this day.

One need not point to Colorado where all modern methods of warfare are used by the government against the striking miners, where miners are slaughtered like cattle, just because they would not submit to slave wages and working conditions.

## State Helps Employers Out

As in Colorado, the government is openly and brazenly taking the side of the operators in the bituminous war in Pennsylvania and Ohio. We will let ex-Governor Pinchot, who was until recently himself part of this governmental machinery, expose the role of the government in this strike.

At the A. F. of L. Conference in Pittsburgh on Nov. 14, Pinchot had the following to say on this subject:

"There has been little attempt by the government in the United States to harass employers in labor disputes, but there has been much bludgeoning of labor. . . . In strikes and suspensions in the mines before my time, the State took the side of the employer as a matter of course."

## Sheriffs As Agents of Open Shoppers

The present bituminous strike, or rather lockout, was declared on April 1st. While the representatives of the Miners' Union were still sitting with the coal operators at the round table in sunny Florida negotiating a new agreement, the sheriffs of Alleghany and Washington counties, with the full knowledge of the coal operators and under their direct orders, were busy posting proclamations prohibiting union mass meetings near the mines and stopping all mass picketing. Sheriff Abbot of Washington County, it is worth while noticing, was elected to office on the Republican ticket as a "friend of labor."

Phil Murray, Vice President of the

United Mine Workers of America, in a speech at the A. F. of L. Conference in Pittsburgh, had the following to say about the State Police and the coal strike:

"State policemen are manning every strike-breaking mine in Western Pennsylvania, and the same is true of Central Pennsylvania. Many of them live in Company houses and ride around in the automobiles of the superintendents. They ride their horses among women and children, they arrest people and hale them before local magistrates, testify against them and do everything that is done by strike breakers to hamper the mine workers' organization."

Considering that Murray is one of the most reactionary labor leaders in this country, his remarks need no further comment by us. It is worth while adding that the hordes of the state police, better known as the Pennsylvania Cossacks, invaded not only the organized fields of Western and Central Pennsylvania, but they also marched into the unorganized fields of Fayette County to sound a warning to the coke miners that no sympathetic strike will be tolerated.

## The "Yellow Dogs"

Even a more striking illustration of the role of the government as a union-breaking agency in the present coal struggle is the institution of the Coal and Iron Police, better known as the "yellow dogs." They receive their authority from the governor of the state, but are being paid by and are directly responsible to the coal operators. They are the private army of the employers, authorized by the government and used in a most brutal manner against the workers.

## The Courts—Tools of the Coal Operators.

The role of the judicial branch of our government in this great industrial dispute is best illustrated by the sweeping injunctions issued against the union men, both in Western and Central Pennsylvania.

The injunction of Federal Judge Schoonmaker is a model of class justice in America. This injunction practically outlaws the United Mine Workers of America. It goes a step

further. It even restrains the National Surety Company from supplying bonds to the various miners who

## Instructions for Lenin Meetings

To all Lenin Memorial Arrangements Committees,

To all district organizers, city organizers, etc.:

All comrades responsible for the arrangements and conduct of the Lenin memorial meetings thruout the country will please note the following decisions of the National Organization Department:

1. At all Lenin memorial meetings the principle speaker must make the appeal for membership. The Lenin memorial meeting is a starting point for the Lenin Memorial and Ruthenberg Memorial Membership and DAILY WORKER Drive that will last from Lenin Memorial to Ruthenberg Memorial, March 2nd.

The appeal must be made on the basis of the activity of our Party in various campaigns. Every effort must be made to see to it that the appeal is well organized in advance, the application cards are distributed, and that they are collected before the end of the meeting.

Special emphasis must be given to the fact that all those who are unemployed or on strike will be admitted without any initiation fee.

2. DAILY WORKER DRIVE. There must be at least one of the speakers or an additional comrade who is not on the regular list of speakers who shall make an appeal for The DAILY WORKER as part of the general drive for The DAILY WORKER and take up an appeal for subscriptions.

The Central Executive Committee expects all comrades to cooperate in carrying out the above tasks.

ORGANIZATION DEPT.

are being daily dragged into court.

The injunction issued recently by Judge J. M. Langham of Indiana County, Pennsylvania, to the Clearfield Coal Corporation even prohibits the display of signs warning the strike breakers that a strike is on. It prohibits the miners to sing or to gather outside the church.

The courts are assisting the operators in evicting the miners and serve as a shield to protect the crimes of the deputy sheriffs, the yellow dogs and state police.

## Labor Party Must Be the Answer

Governor Fisher himself is a director of the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company, the leader in the present war against the United Mine Workers, is controlled by the Mellon interests, who also control the government of this country.

One is not surprised, therefore, that the present bituminous coal strike has again demonstrated that the government, both executive and judicial, local, state and federal, is on the side of the employers and is against the workers.

The only answer the workers can give to this question is to build a party of their own and completely and decisively repudiate the old parties. The policy of the A. F. of L. in "rewarding the friends and punishing the enemies of labor" only plays into the hands of the Open Shoppers and must be repudiated. Sheriff Abbot of Washington County, who was elected on the Republican ticket as one of the numerous "friends of labor" was the first one to issue the order against the miners. Governor Pinchot, another "friend of labor" did nothing to abolish the "Yellow Dog" institution. According to Pinchot himself, during his regime "the state kept in the middle of the road" doing nothing to protect the interests of the workers, while the operators were still allowed to keep their army of private gunmen and thugs.

## Workers Learning.

In several mining communities the workers have learned a lesson. They finally realized that their good Republican heads were being clubbed during the coal struggle by good Republican state policemen and they were being jailed and ordered evicted

by good Republican judges.

In these communities the Labor Party received a high vote, in many instances higher than the vote received by either one of the old parties, despite the sabotage of the labor officials.

These instances, while still isolated, must be made general.

A Labor Party must be built as a first step towards mobilizing the workers against strike-breaking bosses' government.

## Evidence Before Grand Jury of Blacklist by Poughkeepsie Bosses

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 20. —The investigation of the "Labor blacklist" said to be maintained by the Manufacturers Association has been started by the Grand Jury.

A workman, Frank Gonzales, the mayor and his sister Mrs. Harry S. Bock were among the first to appear before the jury. The offices of the association were occupied by District Attorney Allen S. Reynolds who has taken possession of the records, or what is left of them. The mayor in his campaign speeches promised investigation.

CAMDEN, Jan. 20. — Five dwellings in the foreign workers' section of this city were destroyed by fire of undetermined origin yesterday. Workers' families were forced to flee half dressed and two small Italian children were overcome by smoke.



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