

# POLICE PROTECT DAILY NEWS; JAIL DAILY WORKER MEN FOR ANNOUNCING REPLY TO LIES

By MANUEL GOMEZ

That it is decent and legal for the Chicago Daily News to publish Jake Spolansky's lying "expose" of the Communists, but impermissible for the DAILY WORKER to expose the would-be exposers, is the apparent interpretation which has resulted in the arrest of two active members of the Workers Party, John Heinrichson and Peter Lucas, charged with disorderly conduct.

They were arrested at the corner of Milwaukee and Fullerton avenues, where they were putting up posters announcing the present series of anti-fink articles in the DAILY WORKER. The Labor Defense Council furnished bail for their release.

The lurid posters of the Daily News are in the street cars, in the "L" trains, on the billboards, all over the city. But when the DAILY WORKER attempts to put up a few posters, its men are arrested!

This illustrates what we meant when we declared yesterday that Spolansky, the Daily News and the police department are all bound together in the same system.

Somebody Getting Feverish.

Apparently the articles in the DAILY WORKER are beginning to make somebody decidedly feverish under the collar. The DAILY WORKER will continue its exposures, in spite of interferences. Copies of the paper will be obtainable at all important newsstands.

With coy carelessness of truth, the News neglected to say anything about posters in its front-page story of the arrest. Instead, it informed its readers that "anarchistic literature and pamphlets designed to inflame workingmen were taken from the men." The item starts out with obvious malicious intent and innuendo, noting the apprehension of the two Communists and adding, gratuitously, "both of whom are said to have come recently from Russia."

Daily News Wrong Again.

The DAILY WORKER would like to know where the News got its information that Heinrichson and Lucas "are said" to have come recently from Russia. As a mere matter of fact, both of them have been living in Chicago for the last fifteen years or more.

Instead of quitting Spolansky after the DAILY WORKER exposed him as a liar and a fraud, the News is resorting to his methods.

In chapter V. of Spolansky's ponderous narrative, he begins to talk about the "red raids" of 1919 and 1920. These are the raids of which Louis F. Post, at that time Assistant Secretary of Labor, has written: "The whole 'red' crusade seems to have been saturated with 'labor spy' interests—the interests of private detective agencies which, in the secret service of masterful corporations, were engaged in generating and intensifying industrial suspicions and hatreds." In other words, powerful capitalists and their hired gangs of union wreckers and frame-up men, in the government and out of it.

It is not generally known how important these same interests were in securing the passage of the reckless "sedition laws" and "criminal syndicalism" laws, under which thousands of workers have been thrown into jail in defiance of the constitution. More than 35 state legislatures have been induced to pass such laws, after a similar statute failed of adoption in the United States congress. The laws were passed because they were "good for business"—especially the detective business.

Exposes Thiel Agency.

Readers of the DAILY WORKER will be particularly interested in the criminal syndicalism law which is on the statute books of the state of Illinois. The labor defense council has reason to believe that it was due in no inconsiderable degree to a sterling patriot by the name of Michael Flana-

## AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

FORTUNATELY for American "society", the Prince of Wales did not break his neck while he was here. While at Long Island, His Royal Highness appeared at a racecourse wearing a slouched panama. On the following day every lounge lizard at the millionaire colony had similar headgear. At a fox hunt in Toronto, the prince fell from his horse just to show that he could do it. Practically every participant in the hunt parted company with his steed a la prince. Bonesetters should adopt the prince. It would pay them to keep him supplied with horses.

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THE quiz into the campaign funds of the three capitalist parties does not seem to bring forth the promised sensations. What is all the shooting about anyhow? Everybody knows that the biggest capitalists are supporting the republican party this year, for the Davis is perfectly safe he only figures in this campaign as an innocent bystander. But all the big fellows are not dumping their cash into the Coolidge treasury. What about the gentleman who gave \$40,000 to "Fightin' Bob's" campaign fund?

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WHAT a collection of thieving hypocrites the capitalist parties are! The LaFollette, democratic and republican parties would do anything short of committing murder to reach the White House. This storm over the size of the campaign contributions is merely political mud-throwing. The big capitalists will find ways and means of putting their money behind their favorites.

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SENATOR Thomas Walsh, the gentleman who won a national reputation in tracing the black satchel that carried the \$100,000 to Fall, now finds himself mixed up in a mess that differs only in degree from the one that squirted over the former secretary of the interior. Walsh secured a special water permit from the United States government for the Beaverhead Ranch company, in which he was a stockholder. Fall, Daugherty, Wheeler, Walsh, McAdoo, Jess Smith. The honors seem to be evenly divided.

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FRANCE has decided to recognize Soviet Russia. It suddenly dawned on the French capitalists that the relations between the Russian nation and the French nation were usually of the friendliest, and even tho the czar is dead, they must do business with his heirs. It is regrettable that the French capitalists did not come to this conclusion before now. Thousands of lives would have been saved

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# POLICE PROTECT THE DAILY NEWS

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gan, of the Thiel Detective Service Co.

The Thiel agency, with Chicago headquarters at 53 W. Jackson Blvd., is almost as large as Burns. It is one of the three outstanding agencies (Burns, Thiel and Sherman) who make a practice of furnishing labor spies to large corporations. It also maintains an army of armed guards, gunmen and professional strikebreakers.

The usefulness of such a law was discussed many times in the Thiel headquarters, and in the offices of clients. The matter was taken up with individual members of the state legislature. One day, Mike Flanagan set off for Springfield with \$40,000 in his pocket. Shortly afterwards the law was passed.

## Under the White Terror.

The so-called "red raids" marked a period of governmental terrorism unparalleled in American history. They were conceived by Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer and the group of labor-baiting plutocrats who owned him. The ground was carefully prepared.

In early May, 1919, the newspapers blazed with accounts of sixteen explosive packages which were intercepted in the post office at New York. A number of other bombs had been sent thru the mails at that time, and one of them had actually exploded, in the house of ex-Senator Hardwick of Georgia. The whole thing was at once proclaimed by the police to be "a gigantic conspiracy by an organized gang." A hue and cry was raised, with every now and again a police assurance to reporters that "the net tightens" or "the lightning is about to strike."

## The Public Got Weary.

But so much tightening of nets and no fish, and so much thunder with no lightning, made the public weary. The sensation had not been dramatic enough in its staging for a lasting scare, and the futile detective tactics hurried it on to an anti-climax.

Hardly had the "May Terror" subsided when newspaper readers were terrorized anew by the so-called June bombardments, reports coming from no less than seven cities of bombing assaults upon the homes of prominent capitalists. A bomb was exploded at Attorney-General Palmer's home at Washington, damaging the front porch. Then a fresh horror was sighted in the offing. The "radicals" who were responsible for the June explosions and the May postal packages were discovered by the gumshoe men to be "launching" a campaign of terrorism to begin on the approaching Fourth of July. But, alas, the campaign was never heard of more. And nobody was arrested for any of the other "outrages."

The lack of real "leads" in these cases is remarkable — remarkable enough to be significant. How was it possible for so gigantic a conspir-

acy of plotters to have escaped detection when most of the detective agencies of the country, public and private, regardless of expense and frequently of lawful methods, were pursuing the perpetrators with tireless zeal? There is nothing comparable to this enigma except the fruitless efforts of the detectives to fix the responsibility for the death-dealing explosion in Wall street, New York, which occurred at mid-day more than a year after the episodes of May and June, 1919.

Quite significant too is the attention given by Mr. Palmer's "general intelligence division" to the steel strike and the coal strike of 1919—a significance which is emphasized by a statement in Palmer's official report for 1920, in which he explains his arrests of agitators and declaring that "altho their offenses were not crimes, they were responsible for a considerable amount of the industrial and economic unrest."

## 10,000 Workers Arrested.

Then followed the "red raids," in which over 10,000 workers were arrested, thousands of them jailed, and thousands more deported. Raiding was carried on with extreme brutality, and disregard of law. In Chicago, the prosecutions were in charge of former State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne, the same man who is now charged with attempted blackmail in the Freeman Coal Mining Co. case.

The observant Spolansky writes naively in the Chicago Daily News that the "red raids" failed somehow to halt the Communist movement. He has yet to learn that the movement cannot be stopped by raids, however, numerous and ruthlessly carried out. The Communists are the advance guard of the working class in its daily struggles with the bosses, and in its final struggle for the overthrow of capitalism. And the working class movement cannot be stamped out by arresting individuals on ridiculous trumped-up charges of conspiracy.

## Arrests Did Not Stop.

At the time of the 1920 raids the Labor Defense Council was not yet in existence, but it has had occasion to go thoroly into the frame-up methods on which they depended.

Arrests of working class leaders did not stop in 1920. In the summer of 1922, came the brutal arrests at Bridgeman, Michigan. Only Communists were involved in the Michigan cases, but prominent non-Communists, such as Eugene V. Debs, Roger Baldwin and Rev. John Haynes Holmes rallied to their defense. And so the Labor Defense Council was formed, with offices at 166 W. Washington St., Chicago. That was the starting point from which the present greatly extended activities of the Labor Defense Council have developed. The council is now the official defense organization for members of the Workers Party and is collecting funds to be used in cases in all parts of the country.