

OIL INQUIRY MAY BE CHOKED OFF

THREE FORCES PREPARE FOR STRIKE TALK

Workers, Bosses and Citizens' Spokesmen to Meet

Three forces interested in the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union were preparing today for the clash, Thursday afternoon, before Miss Mary McDowell, of the Bureau of Public Welfare. These forces are represented by:

The Workers—including spokesmen for the Garment Workers' Union, as well as the "Committee of 15" of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The Bosses—including individual bosses, as well as spokesmen for their various associations. These spokesmen will no doubt include some of the most able "open shop" lawyers in the city.

The Citizens' Committee—including members of the committee that called on Mayor William E. Dever Monday morning, and forced the hearing that was granted for Thursday afternoon.

"This is the first time that I have acted in this capacity," said Miss McDowell, to the DAILY WORKER, "but we have hopes of accomplishing something. Invitations have been sent out to the unions, the manufacturers and the members of the Citizens' Committee, to attend the conference Thursday afternoon."

"Who has been invited to represent the strikers?" was asked.

"The officials of the Garment Workers' Union," said Miss McDowell.

Consider "Committee of 15."

It was pointed out that the Chicago Federation of Labor was taking a keen interest in the strike, that it had appointed a "Committee of 15" to protect the interests of the strikers, and it was urged that such a body ought also to be invited.

"We had not thought of that," said Miss McDowell. "That might be done."

Miss McDowell was asked about the attitude of the garment bosses during their visit to Mayor Dever last week. She admitted that they were rather hostile in their position at that time.

The Real Boss.

If Mayor Dever ordered the police to book all arrested strikers promptly, so that they could be admitted to bail, his orders are being treated with indifference by the policemen he has assigned to State's Attorney Crowe's office—and whom he is still paying.

Lillian Shapiro and Edith Abrams, arraigned before Judge Samuel H. Truitt in South Clark street police station yesterday, had been first kept for hours in the police station without being booked. They were arrested by Crowe's men and detained and bulldozed in the hope that they would turn scabs to regain their liberty. The police, as a matter of fact, did not book them until the union lawyers took an aggressive stand and forced the police to do so.

Jailed With Prostitutes.

The girls were peacefully picketing along Market Street when a couple of husky bulls from Crowe's office grabbed them and threw them into a patrol wagon. They were taken to the South Clark Street police station and held here with scores of prostitutes. They finally managed to get word to the union of their plight when Sophie Altschuler, Freda Reicher, and Kate Miller were brought in to the station under arrest.

When Sophie and the other two girls were released on bonds they went to the union offices and told there what had happened to Lillian and Edith. A lawyer was sent to the police station and when he told the desk sergeant about the two girls who

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Soviet Russia Frees Women While Capitalism Rivets Chains on Them

MOSCOW, March 11.—The Soviet Council of Commissars emphasized the significance of the International Working Women's Day by passing a decree freeing 8,000,000 Moslem women under the flag of the Soviet Republic from inequalities imposed on them for centuries by their Moslem rulers.

ALL EGGS IN ONE BASKET



And Watch the Basket.

UTAH MINE PIT CONTINUES TO GIVE UP DEAD

Twenty Crews Search For Bodies

CASTLE GATE, Utah, March 11.—Little hope is now held that any one caught in Utah Mine No. 2 at the time of the fatal explosion has escaped with his life. It was believed that by tomorrow the fate of all the unfortunate wage slaves will be determined.

Governor Charles R. Mabey, of Utah, who reached here yesterday, is planning to issue a nation-wide call for relief funds for the dependents of the coal company victims.

It is estimated that on an average the widow of each dead miner has five children.

Picked rescue crews, working in groups of twenty, continue to remove the dead.

Strike Speaker Urges Reading of The Daily Worker

"Read the DAILY WORKER; it is the only paper telling the truth about the strike," urged Leo Krzucki, an organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, former socialist alderman of Milwaukee, who addressed the garment strikers at 180 W. Washington St. yesterday afternoon.

The strike speaker urged support for the workers' paper after the strike as well as during its progress.

Applause followed and there was another burst of applause when Krzucki declared that the workers' fight would go on until they had achieved the same success as their comrades in Soviet Russia.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

BIG SHOPS SURRENDER TO STRIKERS GRANTING UNION EVERY DEMAND

While "strike settlement" talk is being wafted from Chicago politicians two important shops surrendered completely to the union late yesterday. They are Moll & Coopersmith at 115 S. Market street and Deusch & Miller at 325 W. Adams street. All union demands were conceded. Vice-President Perlestein said the loss of these two large shops means a perceptible weakening to the ranks of the bosses.

The Weiss Dress Company at 302 S. Market street is a smaller firm yielding at the same time.

Shirt makers employed in the cloak shops have assessed themselves five per cent of their earnings for the strikers, announced Mr. Perlestein.

Indiana Governor in Court for Graft: He Is Republican

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11.—Surrounded by self-admitted criminals, bootleggers, automobile thieves, white slavers and operators of fake matrimonial schemes, Warren T. McCray, governor of Indiana, stood before Federal Judge Anderson today and pleaded not guilty to indictments charging him with using the mails to defraud and violation of the national banking laws.

In a room reeking with the unmistakable odor of jail disinfectants, the governor of the state of Indiana sat thruout the morning and waited his turn to be arraigned.

The governor pleaded only after demurrers to each indictment, filed by James W. Noel, his attorney, had been overruled.

Judge Anderson set April 21 as the date for McCray to go on trial on the indictment charging violation of the postal laws.

Moors Rout Spaniards.

PARIS, March 11.—The Moors have done it again! In spite of a huge army of reinforcements and all the modern instruments of war, the warrior tribesmen of Morocco have defeated the Spanish forces in the field.

Bonus Bill Up Monday.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The bonus bill may come before the House Monday. The sub-committee of the Ways and Means committee is now working on the paid up life insurance policy feature.

INDIANA COAL MINERS MEETING AT TERRE HAUTE

Question Expenditures Of Their Officials

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 11.—More than 200 delegates, representing as many local unions in the 13 coal mining counties of Indiana, gathered here today for the opening sessions of the 29th consecutive and sixth biennial convention of district 11, United Mine Workers of America.

The convention will continue until all business has been transacted, which will require at least four days.

From all indications, the convention will involve numerous heated discussions between the administration and opposing factions of the district.

Resolutions are in the hands of committees calling for a check on the expenditures of district officers during the past 18 months, and for a thorough investigation of the legal department of the district organization.

If You've Got Them.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 11th.—"Watch your ten dollar bills, especially those bearing the portrait of Andrew Jackson."

This was the warning sounded by authorities thruout northern Illinois today following the passing on local merchants yesterday of a number of the counterfeit \$10 bills.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

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Get Aboard "The Teapot Special"

THE conference of the delegates of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Movement, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and eight state farmer-labor organizations has decided to hold a national convention in St. Paul on June 17th. At this convention candidates will be chosen to represent the united front of the workers and poor farmers against the Teapot politicians and agents of the capitalist class as organized in the Democratic and Republican parties.

Big things are ahead for the workers and dispossessed farmers of America. Bigger events than have ever occurred in the history of our political labor movement are in the making.

TEAPOT DOME PROBERS FACE STONE WALL

Opposition Is Felt From Many Directions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 11.—Facing a stone wall on every side, the Teapot Dome committee may be forced to close its investigation within two weeks.

The weight of high pressure from various sources is being felt and investigators let it be known today that unless some means can be devised of breaking thru the obstacles, their inquiry may fail.

Many reasons are ascribed for failure of the committee to ascertain the facts concerning multifarious reports, rumors or direct information that have come to it. They include:

1.—That the exigencies of politics have caused some witnesses conveniently to "forget."

2.—That the agencies of the committee are not sufficiently powerful to dig up the absolute evidence in the face of opposition from high quarters.

Smoke—Must Be Fire.

3.—That there is no evidence and hence it cannot be found. (The committee, however, is reluctant to believe there is no such smoke without a little fire.)

This situation obtains regarding reports of a big pool of government officials, rumors of the so-called million dollar slush fund, the story that an effort was made to barter the secretary of interior at the last republican convention and other important phases of the inquiry.

Heads of Gun Running.

Tales of a gun-running and recruiting for an embryonic revolution in lower California in 1921 were told the Daugherty investigating committee by men of the southwest today.

Senators Brookhart and Wheeler, who will conduct the probe into the attorney general's administration of the department of justice talked with witnesses from California and Texas and outlined the cases they hoped to have ready for presentation at an open hearing tomorrow or Thursday.

The Daugherty committee has definitely decided to train its opening guns on the department's alleged complicity in the counter-revolution of 1921—a revolution which came to naught, but in which, Senator Wheeler and his colleagues will try to show, the rebels were aided by American Department of Justice agents acting under orders from Washington.

The trail may lead up to the most recent revolution in Mexico—that of Adolfo De La Huerta—but at the start the committee's efforts will be confined to showing the part they will allege Daugherty played in assisting Cantu.

What the committee will seek to prove is that wealthy oil men, who hoped to secure favor and concessions if the former governor of Lower California was successful, "pulled wires" in the Department of Justice with the result that United States agents were ordered to violate the law against gun running and recruiting and thus assist the Cantu faction.

Read More Telegrams.

The Senate Oil Committee today searched thru a new batch of telegrams, tracing additional facts to show the ramifications of Albert B. Fall's relations with other principals in the oil scandal.

In executive session the committee studied messages which passed between

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QUIZ OF DAUGHERTY'S GRIMINAL ACTS TO COVER WIDE TERRITORY

Opposition Is Felt From Many Directions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Senator Brookhart today asked the Senate to broaden powers of the Daugherty investigating committee by permitting its members to go anywhere in the United States, issue subpoenas and take testimony.

Introducing a resolution for this purpose, Brookhart indicated that the committee might wish to depurate a committee member or members to go to the Mexican border or elsewhere to question witnesses in connection with its inquiry into reports that orders were issued from Washington to prevent Department of Justice agents interfering with gun running to Mexican revolutionists.

Introducing a resolution for this purpose, Brookhart indicated that the committee might wish to depurate a committee member or members to go to the Mexican border or elsewhere to question witnesses in connection with its inquiry into reports that orders were issued from Washington to prevent Department of Justice agents interfering with gun running to Mexican revolutionists.

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SET JUNE 17th FOR FARMER- LABOR MEET

Compromise Date Accepted to Maintain Unity

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., Mar. 11.—The National Farmer-Labor Party Convention will be held in St. Paul on June 17th. This was the decision reached by the delegates of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor movement, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, eight State Farmer-Labor parties and other Farmer-Labor groups meeting here.

The debate over the date of the convention was vigorous. But despite the fact that the sessions were stormy at times, there was a spirit of determination to organize a powerful Farmer-Labor party among all the delegates except the handful principally comprising Rodriguez, Ernst, Buck and Brown. Rodriguez and Ernst distinguished themselves as obstructionists thruout the sessions.

Committee for May 30th.

The Committee elected at the first session to act on the Taylor resolution reported by a vote of four to three in favor of holding the convention on May 30th.

This was strongly opposed by Delegate William Mahoney and some of his colleagues of the Minnesota delegation. Mahoney proposed that the national convention be held on June 20th.

After quite some debate the conference voted to refer the report back to the sub-committee. A half hour recess was declared to enable the committee to act on the report.

The revised report of the sub-committee, which was subsequently adopted by the conference, called for the holding of the convention on June 17th.

Delegate Manley Pleads For Unity.

After the recess was over the sub-committee presented its revised report. Delegate Joseph Manley, who along with William Bouck, of Washington, represent the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, moved that in the interest of unity the conference agree on a date also acceptable to the delegates following Mahoney. After some discussion the compromise was made to accept June 17th as the date on which to hold the convention. The decision was unanimous.

Rodriguez Is Disruptionist.

Delegate Rodriguez who was sabotaging the sessions continually lost no time to prevent the delegates from getting together for common action. By inuendo and roundabout inference Mr. Rodriguez insinuated that the compromise was merely another one of the many communist plots which he had been seeing all thruout the debates.

The delegates as a whole were quick to recognize that this was a deliberate campaign of sabotage by Brown, Rodriguez and Buck to smash the conference. Teigen appeared to be lending a strong helping hand to these disruptive efforts.

The debate was on the resolution as a whole with the change of the date. The small disruptive group wore out the Conference with amendment after amendment. It was obvious to everybody that the sole motive of these delegates was to destroy all possibilities of holding a big, successful united farmer-labor convention. Their amendments had no other objective than to confuse the delegates and thus prevent action on their part.

Adopt New Taylor Resolution.

These efforts at sabotage by Rodriguez and his group consumed the entire morning session. The net results achieved by them was only to secure the adoption of an amended resolution which was considerably strengthened by the adoption of a substitute proposed by Delegate Taylor.

The resolution of Taylor as adopted by the Conference assures the calling and holding of a national Farmer-Labor Convention on June 17th, whether the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party acts or not. The strengthened Taylor resolution reads as follows:

"That this conference ask the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Movement to co-operate with it and the organizations represented in this conference"

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KLAN SUPPORTS JOHNSON BILL, SAYS LAGUARDIA

Speaks for Council of Foreign Born

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PITTSBURGH, March 11.—Charging that the Johnson Immigration Bill was dictated by the Ku Klux Klan and by the employing interests who wish to shackle the foreign-born workers, Congressman LaGuardia brought an audience in the Labor Temple to enthusiasm at a mass meeting organized by the Western Pennsylvania Council for the Protection of Foreign Born, a federation of 50 powerful organizations with 100,000 members.

LaGuardia warned the throng before him that the danger was serious and that "if the Johnson bill was to be voted on tomorrow in the house it would carry." He urged organized effort by organized labor and the foreign born groups to create such a tide of sentiment that the Johnson Bill and the others like it would be overwhelmed.

Foreigner Has Changed.
"As long as the foreign born workers were meek and submissive, worked long hours in sweatshops for a few dollars a week, raised large families and sent them to work in the factory instead of to school and to college and lived in poor houses we were 'good immigrants.' But as soon as we begin to organize into unions, raise our wages, educate our children, then we are no longer 'good immigrants'; we are 'boisheviks.'"

"The industrial and social development of America has been possible only thru the sweat and blood and toil of the immigrant. Behind all this propaganda is desire for profits. The great employing interests want to continue the exploitation of the immigrant but they see that he is becoming conscious of his rights and is organizing and therefore he wants to shackle him.

"I can remember when in New York in the needle trade Sicilian girls worked ten hours a day for \$5 a week. We went out into that great unorganized mass of antagonized, competing nationalities and organized them into the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and raised the standard of wages and conditions until today these workers have a union scale that compares with the best. This is why the employing interests are fighting to get this Johnson Bill enacted."

The chairman of the meeting was Attorney Anthony Lucas and the secretary of the council is A. Rostrom of 227 Shaler St., Pittsburgh, Pa., to whom all contributions or requests for information should be sent.

Conference March 30.
The next meeting of the delegate conference will be held Sunday, March 30, 2 p. m., at Walton Hall, Starwix St., Pittsburgh. Organizations should send delegates from all over Western Pennsylvania to this meeting with credentials and make this a permanent organization to protect the rights of the foreign-born.

Labor sentiment is believed to have been greatly changed by the facts brought out at the meeting. Two weeks ago reactionary labor leaders obtained endorsement of the vicious immigration bills which Gompers and employing interests are supporting.

Hoover Says Question Of Radio Monopoly Must Be Settled

WASHINGTON, Mar. 11.—Early and vigorous revision of the law regulating radio communication is an urgent necessity, Secretary of Commerce Hoover told the House Merchant Marine Committee at a hearing on the White radio bill today.

"Not only are there questions of orderly conduct between the multitude of radio activities in which more authority must be excited in the interest of every user, whether sender or receiver, but the question of monopoly in radio communication must be squarely met," Hoover said.

Hoover declared that the law of 1912 by which the Department of Commerce is attempting to keep radio regulated is woefully out of date and urged enactment of the White bill with a few changes.

Delay of May 30th Convention Was Fought by Big Illinois Mine Union

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BELLEVILLE, Ill., March 11.—Opposition to any delay of the Farmer-Labor convention scheduled for May 30 is vigorously voiced by the powerful miners' union of Belleville in a resolution which declares that the class interests of the industrial workers and farmers can be represented only by a mass party of their own.

The resolution follows:
We, the members of Local Union 4639, declare that the industrial workers and exploited farmers must be represented in the Presidential campaign of 1924 by a Farmer-Labor Party with a program representing the class interests of the industrial workers and farmers.

We, therefore, declare our support of the Convention to be held on May 30th in St. Paul, Minnesota, for the formation of such a party. We are opposed to delaying this Convention until after the conventions of the old parties as we are now convinced that neither the candidates nor the programs of either the Republican or the Democratic parties are of any importance in deciding the question whether the farmers and industrial workers shall organize a mass party which will fight their political battles.

We instruct that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Organization Committee in charge of the work of calling the May 30th Convention and be published in the labor press.

JACOB PETRI, President.
JOSEPH PETRI, JR., Secretary.

Postpone St. Paul Farmer-Labor Conference to Tuesday, June 17th

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in issuing the call for the conference on June 17th in the Twin Cities."

Obstructionists Denounced.
In a caustic, biting speech, during the debate on the resolution, Delegate Taylor lashed Rodriguez mercilessly. Rodriguez squirmed when Taylor brought home his point as to the role of the lawyers in the labor movement, when he referred to the continuous sabotage of the sessions by this Illinois delegate. Rodriguez is a lawyer who deserted the Socialist Party during the war because it was not jingoistic and did not call upon the workingmen and farmers to give away their lives and money in order to save their capitalist masters.

When Taylor brought to bear the full weight of his argument against Rodriguez as a lawyer-obstructionist in the labor movement and in this conference the farmer delegates greeted his arguments with prolonged applause.

Unity Maintained Despite Sabotage.
The sole and entire purpose of the desperate fight made by Rodriguez and his handful of allies, supported by Teigen, was to split the conference and thus enable the capitalist newspapers to engage in a vigorous publicity campaign in which the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, the Workers Party, and all other left wing elements would be blamed for the split.

The decisive majority of the delegates are firmly convinced that there is no danger of any division or split in the ranks of the conferring organizations. All such dangers that might have arisen have been warded off by the unanimous agreement over the convention date. This situation is not altered by the fact that Teigen, Magnus Johnson's secretary, came here to wage a bitter fight of the left wing elements of the Farmer-Labor movement. Teigen is looked upon here as the spokesman for the Washington politicians. He has already suggested a change in the basis of representation to permit only state and local organizations to send delegates to the June 17th convention. Teigen hopes in this fashion to exclude such national organizations as the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, which has been one of the dynamic and most energetic forces in the movement for the organization of a powerful national farmer labor party inclusive of all the workers and poor farmers.

The Rodriguez-Buck-Ernst-Brown faction is supporting Teigen in this maneuver.

The conference adjourned to reconvene in the afternoon. The farmer delegates are in a particularly ugly mood against the lawyer obstructionist and his saboteurs. These delegates who are "dirt" farmers from Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Washington are complaining and are determined to do away with the sabotage of the lawyer-like tactics of Rodriguez. They feel that they have suffered enough from gentlemen of this class on their farms, in their bankruptcy and mortgage and lien suits.

The delegates from the Minnesota Farmer-Labor organizations, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, the eight state Farmer-Labor parties and groups, and the representatives of the Buffalo and District of Columbia Labor Parties have got right down to business in preparation for the monster national convention of the poor farmers and workers to be held in St. Paul.

William Mahoney, editor of the Minnesota Union Advocate, was unanimously elected chairman; C. A. Hathaway, who is business agent of District 77, of the International Association of Machinists, and a member of the National Committee of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, was chosen to act as secretary of the conference.

Fix Basis of Representation.
The first proposition considered by the conference was the question of the basis of representation for the present sessions. Delegate John C. Kennedy, of the Farmer-Labor Party of the State of Washington, moved each State organization be allowed two votes and that local labor parties be given one vote. This plan was adopted by the delegates.

Taylor Is For May 30th.
After a brief controversy between Mahoney and Delegate Redwing, representing the Committee of Forty-Eight, Delegate Charles Taylor got the floor and proposed the resolution which involves the principal decision of the whole conference.

Taylor's resolution provided for the conference adopting the following plan of action in the organization of the National Farmer-Labor Party:

1. This conference re-indorse the proposal adopted by it on November

15th, to hold a convention of all the Farmer-Labor progressive groups on May 30th, in the Twin Cities.

For United Action.
2. In re-affirming its decision to hold the convention on May 30th, the convention declares that the organizations participating will recommend to the convention of May 30th such a course of action in nominating candidates and adopting a platform as will leave the way open for co-operation in support of the same candidates and platform with the Conference for Progressive Political Action or any other group provided, of course, that group indorses political action.

This part of Delegate Taylor's motion is distinctly aimed at securing unity of action with the Conference for Progressive Political Action, should it decide at its convention to be held in Cleveland, on July 4th, in favor of independent political action and not to indorse any candidates on either republican or democratic parties.

Farmers Want Real Party.
Delegate Kennedy, speaking for the resolution, told the conference in a very ably delivered address, that the workers and the farmers of the State of Washington, whom the Farmer-Labor Party represented, demanded a real party of their own. They wanted to see this party formed on May 30th and were opposed to delaying its organization any longer. Kennedy went on to say that LaFollette would be supported for the Presidency by the farmers and workers of his state.

The speaker continued to lay particular stress on the fact that there was a growing suspicion amongst the masses clamoring for the organization of a Farmer-Labor party that there was something wrong somewhere, because the call for the May 30th convention had not yet been sent out.

Against Politicians Deciding.
Delegate Kennedy put himself flatly on record against permitting the politician politicians infesting Washington to decide the date of the coming national convention. He declared emphatically that the masses in Minnesota and the other Northwestern States were the most competent ones to settle this question and to determine what was needed.

"Dad" Walker Rouses Audience.
"Dad" Walker representing the North Dakota Farmer-Labor Party delivered a strong speech for the May 30th resolution. His remarks brought repeated rounds of applause from the audience.

In his eloquent address "Dad" Walker said in part: "There are three kinds of farmers: tired farmers, retired farmers, and rubber-tired farmers. The tired farmers are for May 30th and they are eighty per cent of the population in my state."

Then Henry Teigen, Secretary to United States Senator Magnus Johnson took the floor. Teigen is a delegate representing the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota. He urged postponing the convention until after the Republican Party had held its convention in Cleveland.

Teigen admitted that states like Montana and North Dakota were ready to get into convention on May 30th and had genuine functioning Farmer-Labor Parties but made the plea that the rest of the country was not yet so far advanced. He declared that he was sure that La Follette was going to bolt the Republican Party and was seeking to secure the support of the masses that would follow the Farmer-Labor Party.

Schaper Proposes Amendment.
Late in the afternoon session, Delegate Schaper, of the Conference Committee, submitted a resolution amending the Taylor motion. This motion provided that the matter of representation be referred to a committee for working out. The amendment carried and the following committee was elected for this purpose: Joseph Manley, of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, Alice Lorraine Daly, representing the Farmer-Labor Party of South Dakota, Jay G. Brown of Illinois, J. L. Beebe, representing the Progressive Party of Nebraska, Delegate R. D. Cramer of Minnesota as a member of the original committee appointed on November 15th, and William Rodriguez of the faction which recently split away from the Illinois Farmer-Labor Party because it was not baiting the militants and communists sufficiently.

Elect Special Committee.
Another amendment was then proposed to have the whole Taylor resolution referred to a committee. There was considerable debate over this motion.

After its adoption the following committee was elected from the floor: Taylor of Montana, Royster of Minnesota, Kennedy of Washington, Teigen of Minnesota, Green of Nebraska, Ayres of South Dakota and Ernst of Illinois.

Royster Talks of C. P. P. A. Influence.
In the course of the debate on the Taylor resolution, Delegate Royster, legislative agent of the Railway Brotherhoods and representing the Working People's Nonpartisan League said that the influence of the Conference for Progressive Political Action must not be discounted. Royster made a plea to the delegates to use strategy in the present situation confronting them. He defended the railway brotherhood officials and stated that they were more progressive than their rank and file but "not so progressive as we are". Royster sought a postponement of the Convention from May 30th until July 5th.

Emme Takes Issue With Royster.
J. F. Emme, one of the Minnesota delegates, took issue with Royster. He quoted Mahoney to the effect that the railway organization spokesmen who endorsed McAdoo at his Chicago revival conference were more representative of the Conference for Progressive Political Action than were the delegates gathered at St. Louis on February 12th.

'LOTS OF GUARDS' IS BOSS'S BAIT TO STRIKE BREAKERS

Scab Dressmaker Admits Use of Thugs

"Yes, this is David Perlman's employment manager," said the voice over the telephone, "tell her to come right away."

"What's that? You say your sister is afraid to come. Aw there's no trouble; nobody's bothering the girls who come to work in our place."

"What did you say? Have we got plenty of guards. Sure we have. Lots of them. Tell her to come to work; we need operators."

"You say she won't come herself. Well we'll send a car up and get her." While David Perlman's man was admitting over the wire that "there's no trouble" plug uglies were seen lounging about the vicinity of 320 S. Market street, where his factory is located. "There's no trouble" except what the plug uglies and the police are making—that is no "trouble" in the sense of disorder. The boss was having lots of trouble in trying to operate his plant. Pickets were doing their work efficiently.

Singer & Dudemann, another firm called were also very eager for help and also assured the interrogator that they were supplied with guards and there was no trouble.

Lots of Guards.
Ironical advertisements for scabs are appearing in the newspapers. The ads promise "ideal conditions" and urge operators, pressers and cutters to come ready for work. One name off the scab boss advertising list is that of Jack Shure at 324 S. Market street, who has joined the group of 54 employers who have yielded to the union demands. From information as to the slender output from the factories of the rest it looks as tho they would be compelled to join him.

Evanston Exclusive Territory.
"You gotta get outa Evanston; we won't stand for no Chicago folks here during this strike."

These words were shouted by a plain-clothes bull of that municipality as he hustled a group of six citizens off Davis street into an automobile and rushed them to the town limits where they were dumped off. He said, he was obeying orders of the mayor and chief of police.

Among them was Tom Holland, formerly labor manager of Hart, Schaffner & Marx who had been arrested by Crowe's men in Chicago for walking the streets in the strike zone and later discharged by a judge; Miss Helen Tippy of Hull House and Morris Topchevsky of Hull House.

They had heard that the police were running amuck in the burg which has the distinction of being the first place where General Dawes organized the first group of the Minute Men of the Constitution. They found the strike going strong in Evanston with the police doing all they could to break it. As they reached the picket line near Netribak's shop they were pounced upon by the bull. He said the chief of police had called him up at the shop and told him to deport all "Chicago folks" coming in.

Back on the picket line in the afternoon the police arrested Miss Tippy and Topchevsky, also Minnie Edelman, Harry Gallagher and May Oppenheim who were with them, took them to the police headquarters holding them there until after five o'clock when the scabs were safely home, then forcing them into an automobile and dumping them out at Howard street and Western avenue, at the outskirts of the city.

No charge was placed against them. The picketers say they will refuse to recognize such illegal action.

Mutiny In the Free State Army Spreads; Cabinet Demoralized

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DUBLIN, Ireland, March 11.—Constitution reigns in government quarters as the mutiny in the army spreads. It is now general all over Ireland. The big barracks in Tipperary is deserted by the officers and men who took their equipment with them. The same is true of the Wexford barracks.

The minister of Commerce, Joseph McGrath, has resigned as a protest against "muddling" with the military situation. Civil war looms. General Owen O'Duffy is placed at the head of an emergency defense force.

The reactionary labor faker, Thomas Johnson, has protested against a military dictatorship of the revolting army. He did not fight against the dictatorship of the Free State government.

The republicans may take out their rifles again and make another bid for the Republic. It is felt that the British Labor government would not dare send troops to bolster up the Free State.

Make Bosses Hear Voice of Labor

SLUGGERS from Crowe's office and city policemen continue to assault striking dressmakers and then lodge them in jail. The mayor of Chicago did not know there was anything the matter with the conduct of the police with regard to the strike until a committee of general citizens called on him and brought him to a realization of what was happening.

What is the "Committee of Fifteen" appointed by the president of the Chicago Federation of Labor doing? It was intended to aid the dressmakers in winning their strike, to investigate the office of Robert E. Crowe who was charged by John Fitzpatrick with strikebreaking activities, and to place the prestige if not the power of the organized labor movement of Chicago behind the strikers.

But it took a committee of clergymen and social welfare workers to make the mayor realize that there was anything wrong in the conduct of the strike! Where is the mighty voice of the hundreds of thousands of workers in the city of Chicago that should make itself heard in the struggle between the greedy clothing bosses and their overworked underpaid slaves? Are the workers of Chicago with power sufficient to stop the wheels of industry in this city within twelve hours going to allow things to drag until the bosses are able to break the morale of the dressmakers?

After the committee of Chicago citizens impressed upon the mayor the necessity for action, he turned over the whole situation to Miss Mary McDowell, head of the Department of Public Welfare.

Miss McDowell announced that she is calling a conference of manufacturers, citizens and dressmakers on Thursday afternoon. The DAILY WORKER demands that the "Committee of Fifteen" be invited to this conference. The "Committee of Fifteen" should insist that it be invited.

When a resolution was passed at the Chicago Federation of Labor pledging aid to the striking dressmakers it was not meant for a joke. It was a serious resolution. The delegates did not intend that the committee should be appointed in order to live up to the letter of the resolution and then waddle around until the strike was over.

So far, very little has been heard from the "Committee of Fifteen." A good deal has been heard from the manufacturers. They have every capitalist paper in Chicago to give their side of the case to the public. The striking dressmakers only have the DAILY WORKER. The "Committee of Fifteen" has not given any publicity to its acts, if it has acted. As far as we know it has visited the mayor, but the mayor stated afterwards that he did not know there was anything wrong in the conduct of the strike.

The DAILY WORKER believes that the time for whispering to capitalist politicians has gone by. The time for plain talk and action has arrived. The labor movement in this city is strong enough to make the capitalist press take notice of it. The "Committee of Fifteen" which started out to try Crowe is itself on trial before the workers of this city. The workers want deeds, not words. They want something besides resolutions and letters against one capitalist lackey. They want action against the clothing bosses, that will help the dressmakers win their strike. The "Committee of Fifteen" has it in its power to do this. LET IT ACT.

Three Forces Are Preparing For Garment Strike Talk Thursday

(Continued from Page 1)
police and the civilian heavy—all ride to and from work with the scab girls in two closed automobiles.

Wolman's plant has had to give up its regular work and is doing little odd jobs for a secret partner named Keller, who comes to work each day with a special slug of his own. Wolman himself is ashamed to pass his indignant employes on the picket line and hear their reproaches for his brutal act in beating up Florence.

Thursday Conference.
The Commissioner of Public Welfare has received no indication from the bosses as to what attitude they will take toward the conference that will be held in her office Thursday afternoon, looking toward a settlement of the strike. The union, although not officially invited yet has said that it will be glad to send delegates to the meeting and put labor's case before the representatives of the city. They will gladly take part in negotiations which might lead to a settlement of the strike.

"Altho we are winning in this fight with the bosses we are willing to talk with the bosses any time if it looks as if that will help to bring about a quick and peaceful settlement," Meyer Perlstein said yesterday.

More Strike News on Page Three

Compromise Offered Actors.
NEW YORK, March 11.—Frightened by the Equity's threat to close theatres June 1 the managers propose a compromise by which 80 per cent of the actors should belong to the union and the remaining 20 per cent would pay to the Actors' fund or to some other recognized charity an amount equal to Equity dues. The union is expected to refuse this.

Collapse of Wolman.
Leonard Wolman who beat up Florence Corn last Saturday, has not been to his plant at 319 S. Market Street since, nor has his sister whom he has compelled to scab. The Wolman plant is almost the only one attempting to operate in that block and has only six employes left out of the 60 working there before the strike.

These six girls, three white and three colored, are guarded by six bulls and a private thug. There is one plain clothes bull, five uniformed

KLUXER CHARGED WITH PEDDLING THE KLAN VOTE

Dragons and Titans Air Their Troubles

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 11.—Circuit Judge Burton today is expected to set a date for arguments in the injunction suit instituted by Charles Palmer of Chicago, grand dragon of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, against Grand Titan Charles Wanless, and other officers of the local chapter of the Klan.

In his bill for injunction, Palmer charges the local chapter is under suspension for failure to pay its dues and for efforts on its part to disrupt the national organization. Wanless has been banished as grand titan for his activities and by the bill for injunction the grand dragon seeks to prevent the local chapter from functioning as a Klan organization and to restrain the expenditure of \$11,900 in its treasury.

Grand Dragon Attacked.
The bill also charges officers of the local chapter made false charges against the grand dragon.

Relative to these charges, the bill cites several letters and circulars purported to have been sent out by the local officers.

In one of these letters Wanless declared that as grand titan, in charge of twenty-four counties in central Illinois, he "refused to be a party to the delivery by the grand dragon of the Klan vote of the state."

Delivering Votes.
The bill then cites a circular purported to have been mailed to many klansmen by the propagation committee of the local Klan.

The circular charges the grand dragon advocated the election of Judge C. H. Jenkins, director of the state department of public welfare of the state of Illinois to the office of judge of the supreme court of Illinois.

Another communication was quoted tending to show the local chapter circulated the charge that the grand dragon sought to force James Ashby, the local chapter's legislative candidate, out of the race, "in order that the candidate of the Jenkins forces might have a clear field."

Another circular declared Wanless was ordered to halt preparations for a roundup of klansmen in convention here because to show this courtesy to the klansmen of Illinois would cause the governor serious embarrassment in the coming election.

FIRST POLITICAL TEAPOT VICTIM LEAVES CAPITOL

Going to Detroit to Hear Brass Band

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Secretary of the Navy Denby, first casualty in the naval oil scandal, in leaving office at noon yesterday saw no one yet selected to succeed him.

President Coolidge, it was stated at the White House, hoped to send to the senate before night the name of a new navy chief, but the task of filling the first vacancy in his cabinet has proved very difficult.

Theodore Roosevelt, now assistant secretary, automatically took over the administration of the department and will serve until Denby's successor has qualified.

Mr. Coolidge today was understood to be considering three or four candidates, including:
Judge Curtis Dwight Wilbur, California, who was at first mentioned for attorney general. Judge Wilbur is a graduate of the naval academy and deeply interested in naval affairs.

James E. Davidson, Michigan. Davidson, Republican national committeeman from Michigan, is a ship builder of Bay City.

Governor Joseph Dixon, Montana. Dixon, a former Roosevelt Bull Moose, has the support of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt.

George Edmund Foss, Illinois, former member of congress.

Later this week Denby will go home to Detroit, where he will be met by a brass band and a delegation of friends. He plans to come back to Washington in ten days to begin a campaign of vindication.

Get Aboard "The Teapot Special"
THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois.
Send me.....copies of "The Teapot Special" Edition of the DAILY WORKER, to be dated Monday, March 17, at the rate of two cents per copy; \$1 for 50; \$2 per 100. I want to help the workers and farmers learn the real meaning of these great revelations against the social system that is oppressing them.
NAME:
ADDRESS:

DEVER'S POLICE ASSAULT STRIKE COMMITTEEMAN

Then Crowe's Men Give Him Third Degree

While Mayor Dever was saying that he saw nothing wrong with the police conduct of the strike the thugs who form one of his "flivver squads" under Officer Charles W. Loding were inflicting a severe beating on Sol Flack, a member of the strike committee.

Flack, absurdly, was charged with "assault with intent to kill," but the police have not had nerve enough to produce a formal complainant or to say whom he assaulted and Judge Trude threw the case out of court yesterday.

Arrested for Nothing.

Flack was walking along Market and Jackson streets Sunday on his way from his home to a Loop theatre when he was picked up by the flivver squad, thrown into the car and the beating began.

The cold-bloodedness of the affair aroused Isador Tendler, another striker, who asked the police what they were doing. For answer they threw him into the car also. Tendler says the police beat Flack all the way to the station on La Salle street. The beating continued at the station. He was held until 8 p. m.

The lack of any kind of a case against the strike committeeman was shown by the action the police then took. Flack was allowed to go home on his mere promise to appear again next morning.

In Crowe's Office.

Crowe entered the plot Monday. When Flack and Tendler appeared in the police station they were quickly transferred to the state's attorney's office and given a rough inquisition. The upshot of it was that when the unionists refused to answer the questions of the strike breaking assistant state's attorney they told him that he would "get it."

Flack and Tendler were taken to the So. Clark St. police station, where they were held for several hours. In the meantime the assistant state's attorney who had questioned them went before the grand jury and had them indicted. When Crowe's servile grand jurors had returned the indictment Flack and Tendler were charged with assault with intent to kill.

They had assaulted no one. The only assault was the one committed on Flack and it was a brutal one and he still carries the marks of it. The police and the grand jury did not have gall enough to charge them with assaulting anyone in particular. Both were bailed out on \$5,000 bonds each.

When they appeared before Judge Samuel Trude he dismissed the case against them on the grounds that the police had failed to prove "probable cause," which means in plain English that they should never have been arrested.

Public Ownership Friends Fight Ford's Muscle Shoals Gift

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Government ownership advocates today raised a barrier across the path the Muscle Shoals bill must travel in the senate before Henry Ford gets control of the great nitrate and power project.

The bill presented yesterday by Senator Norris, providing a "super-power system" to conserve, develop and operate all natural resources in the answer of the public ownership group to the Ford program for Muscle Shoals.

Norris, author of the new bill, already has been an avowed opponent of turning Muscle Shoals over to Ford. He introduced his public ownership bill a few hours before the house, by a decisive vote, passed the McKenzie bill to give Ford a 100-year lease on the shoals as a fertilizer and power producer.

Supporters of the Ford offer in the house drove back every onslaught on the bill so that it passed in exactly the form in which it was reported from the military affairs committee by a vote of 228 to 142.

Coolidge Has His Say.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—President Coolidge today sent congress a message urging immediate adoption of the resolution for a 25 per cent reduction in taxes on 1923 incomes payable this year. Adoption of the resolution was believed impossible by congressional leaders because of the widespread opposition from democrats and some republicans.

If It'll Do Him Any Good.

NEW YORK, March 11.—For what is believed to be the first time in the case of a prominent citizen, funeral services for Alfred H. Smith, President of the New York Central railroad, will be broadcast by radio.

Making Hip Pockets Safe.

MADISON, Wis., March 11.—Hip pockets were made safe today by the Wisconsin Supreme court. The court handed down a rule that pockets cannot be searched without a search warrant.

Our Advertisers help make this Paper possible. Patronize our Advertisers and tell them you saw their Ad in The Daily Worker.

Dever Is Guilty, With Crowe, For Police Violence In Garment Strike, Report of Citizen Probers Shows

Mayor William E. Dever's claim that State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe's police, not his, are doing all the dirty work on the picket line in the garment strike is torn to tatters by the text of the report which the special Citizens' Committee made to him.

This document, which is printed in full below, gives the findings of the special investigators of the committee. The fact is revealed that Mayor Dever's uniformed police have been guilty with Crowe's men of indiscriminate arrests of pickets and visitors, of violence and foul language. It is further shown that the regular uniformed police have been taking orders and have become willing tools of the state's attorney's men and that both sets of officers have been obeying the struck employers.

A day by day account of brutality and illegality by the police forces is given, with the charges clinched by names and dates in a way that cannot be evaded.

The report of the committee of impartial observers which was read to the mayor follows:

Police Serve Bosses.

As representatives of Chicago citizenry we are not in a position to take sides with either party in the present disagreement between the L. G. W. U. and the various employers' organizations, and we believe that the persons representing the citizens should be similarly impartial in their enforcement of the law. Unfortunately, the police and detectives have not acted justly in the majority of instances, but have used their power to further the interests of the employers as far as possible.

A large portion of the workers who are on the street are women, certainly numbering two hundred in the vicinity of Market and Jackson streets. To insure peace there were present in this same region at one time over 30 uniformed police, State's Attorney Crowe's office, and well over 25 private detectives. The 36 plainclothes detectives from following statements as to the behavior of the agents of the law apply with few exceptions.

Abusive and Violent.

They use profane abusive and obscene language in the presence of and addressed to women.

They threaten strikers with violence and arrest.

They violently handle passers by with no provocation and without arresting them.

They arrest persons indiscriminately on the charge of disorderly conduct and are often unable to state what constituted the disorderliness.

Crowe Bosses Cops.

The uniform officers act largely under orders from the state's attorney's men, and both groups act directly or indirectly under orders from the struck employers. Of the 250 arrests to date over 200 are reported to have been made by men from the state's attorney's office.

The following specific instances were observed and accurately recorded on the spot by members of a group of persons who were present for the express purpose of securing the facts. They suffice to illustrate the above statements. During the period covered by this report these observers saw only three instances of physical violence on the part of the strikers and many instances of which they were the victims.

February, 28.—Afternoon. A well known woman, not connected with the strike, was shoved by one of the state's attorney's detectives. A uniformed officer at once warned him, "Leave her alone. She is the wife of ———." Her arm is still, eight days later, sore and discolored where the detective grabbed it.

More Weiss Arrests.

March 1—8:30 a. m. A group of girls were arrested in front of Arthur Weiss & Co., charged with stopping pedestrians. Four officers on the spot for thirty minutes did not see anyone stopped.

March 3—7:55 a. m. Market St., between Quincy and Adams. An officer walking south turned from his path and as he passed severely jostled two girls walking north. The action was unquestionably deliberate.

Mr. Thomas Holland, one of our group, makes the following statement which is substantiated by persons with whom he was conversing:

Holland's Story.

"I was walking down Adams street accompanied by an observer and a striker whom I was questioning. Near Market street we met two girls of our group and stopped to speak with them. We had paused for a very short time when a man in civilian clothes, Sergeant Gentile of the state's attorney's office, gruffly ordered us to move on. I was irked by his uncalculated roughness, but said nothing and was about to move along when he roughly took my arm saying, 'You are under arrest.' This was shortly after five o'clock. The officer took me into the corridor of the Arthur Weiss & Co., where a group of arrested girls were being held and there he showed me his star and searched me. Officer No. 328 who was in the corridor, shoved me roughly into a corner. Later, at the station, I was held an hour and a half before a charge of disorderly conduct was preferred. I appeared before Judge Trude the next morning and was at once dismissed."

Four of the girls held in the lobby of the Arthur Weiss & Co. at this time were arrested by Sergeant Gentile while they were following some strikebreakers, but

RUSS MONARCHISTS PREFER COMMUNISM TO U. S. TREADMILL

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., March 11.—Evidently to the expatriated Russian White or monarchist there are worse things than Communism. Every ship which leaves this port for Japan is said to carry a quota of Russian ex-refugees, who have decided to go back home and risk even the horrors of having to earn their own livings rather than face unemployment or the drudgery of unskilled labor in America. "We are thoroly disgusted with American conditions," stated one of these refugees, who refused to give his name but said he had belonged to a "noble" Russian family before the revolution. "We would rather put up with Bolshevism than with the machine treadmill of industry or the lack of cultural life in the United States."

bystanders in the doorway were not molested.

Three Abreast—A Crime.

March 7, 4:25 at Market and Jackson streets. One girl had been arrested and officer No. 3181 was heard to remark, "Let's get some more in so we can fill the wagon." At 4:30 he roughly arrested three girls. When asked why he answered, "They were walking three abreast."

Numerous more trivial happenings have been omitted as has also other evidence indicating that the police force, especially the plainclothes men detailed to State's Attorney Crowe's office, is not attempting to enforce law and order but rather is aiding the employers in breaking this strike. With the hope of securing a more just behavior we bring these facts before our mayor.

Hull House Probers.

The Hull House residents who have been investigating the strike and whose findings were read to the mayor are: Dr. Margaret Gerard, Helen Tippy, Elise Richards, Marion Palmer, Evelyn Byron, Morris Topchevsky, Alex Elson, Sarah Tower, Ellen Gates Starr, Thomas Holland and Dr. Ralph Gerard.

At the very moment the committee was reading the above report to the mayor the police at the investigation of the men from the state's attorney's office arrested four girl pickets and manhandled them as they were thrown into the patrol wagon. The girls arrested were, Eleanor Sadlowska, Emma Goldberg, May Borneynski and Jennie Lieberman. They were taken to the S. Clark street police station where they were charged with disorderly conduct. They were released on bonds and will be arraigned in S. Clark street police court this morning.

DETECTIVE FIRM OFFERS HELP IN AGITATOR HUNT

Bosses' Dough Sought by Russell Co.

The letter of another industrial stoolpigeon agency offering its services to employers has fallen into the hands of the DAILY WORKER. Unlike the letter from the Smiley Company in Chicago which offered "guards" to garment bosses who are trying to break a strike this letter is to employers who have no strikes on their hands at present and it endeavors to sell under cover men to discover "agitators." It is a Milwaukee agency writing to Milwaukee manufacturers: The letter follows:

HOWARD W. RUSSELL, INC.
Secret Service
Caswell Bldg.
MILWAUKEE

Can you answer these questions about your own business?

Are you going to have labor trouble this year?

Are all your employes satisfied with their wages and working conditions?

Are there any agitators, chronic kickers or trouble makers, drones or time killers, dishonest or disloyal employes on your pay roll?

Are your production and labor costs what they ought to be?

Are your department heads and foremen serving you faithfully?

Are leaks, graft, waste, carelessness or other irregularities affecting your profits?

If you cannot answer every one of these questions to your entire satisfaction, then you have need for Russell Service which has been designed and created to do this very thing and help you solve your problems.

Is there anything at all in connection with either your personal or business interests on which you would like reliable information, confidentially secured?

To consult one of our representatives right in your own office will entail no obligations on your part. Simply write "yes" anywhere on this letter, return it and he will call.

Very truly yours,
HOWARD W. RUSSELL, INC.,
By Walker C. Russell, Secy.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Seventy-Three Per Cent of Chicago Workers Pay Greedy Landlords Tribute For Homes

The problem of securing apartments and dwellings at a reasonable figure directly concerns the majority of the people of Chicago.

The population of Chicago in January, 1924, is estimated by the telephone companies as 2,925,000. In 1923, 2,162,400 people were living in apartments, flats and over stores.

Only 27 per cent of the 623,910 homes in Chicago in 1922 were owned by occupants, seventy-three per cent being rented. Of the 27 per cent owned, 17.2 per cent were mortgaged. Chicago is a city of home renters and flat dwellers.

And yet this large majority has no voice as to what kind of homes are to be built, or in the building program in any way. The housing of almost the entire city is left to the discretion of the selfish real estate shark and the grasping contractor. What does the public's lack of control of the housing situation lead to? The housing shortage does not seem to disturb the large business interests. Let us read one of the most recent surveys of the Chicago building situation, here given I believe the light of newspaper publicity for the first time, "A Study of Building Costs and Rental Returns," by William J. Moore, president of the American Bond and Mortgage Company of Chicago and New York. The housing shortage and the high rents do not alarm Mr. Moore. On the contrary, he admits that a housing shortage is highly beneficial to the real estate men.

Speculators Control Homes.

"Today current advertisement of the larger real estate bond houses stand out conspicuously as a class because of their solemn and indisputable declaration of no loss to investors on their real estate bond offerings secured by improved city properties. Such unequivocal statements of safety have properly won the increasing confidence of the investing public."

Mr. Moore then goes on to show that the reasons for the safety of these bonds are the housing shortage and the high rents. He says:

"Reasons for outstanding safety: Payment of the months rent, which in turn is applied to the payment of principal and interest of the mortgage bonds is the first and foremost obligation of the thousands seen on the streets of our great cities. Shelter is the most vital and unescapable need. New investments do not and can not interfere in the payment of rentals which in turn pay the real estate bonds. These considerations account for the outstanding safety of real estate bonds as a class."

Landlord Against Tenant.

"Because of an accumulated housing shortage of large proportions, and because of permanently higher land values, and construction cost levels, the 1921 propaganda for lower rents was destined to fail and it did fail. It now appears—April, 1923—that the causes for rentals remaining firm still continue to a very considerable degree, and these underlying causes for firm rentals promise to prevail for several years. The housing shortage is far from being made up, and the prospect for a considerable reduction in rents by reason of over production is at least several years off."

This statement shows clearly the wide opposition of the interests of the tenant and landlord. The real estate man does not want rents reduced, nor does he want a plentiful supply of vacant houses from which the tenant may choose to suit his needs. As the bond house president goes on to say, "The owners would be at the mercy of the tenant should the city be overbuilt. When there is a housing shortage it is a building owners' market and rents will go up regardless of either building or operating costs."

City Allows Suffering.

It is evident from the foregoing that just when overcrowding is at its worst, is the period of high rents and most profit for the landlord. This crazy system and shortsighted policy the city has unwisely allowed to grow until it has ripened into an unprecedented menace to the comfort, health and very lives of thousands of her citizens. The Department of Health has for some time realized the its weakness in coping with the evils arising from the housing shortage and its attendant overcrowding.

"A large number of the people in certain parts of our city are living in basements and cellars which were never intended for habitation, but have been converted into living rooms without the approval of the authorities," said the bulletin of the department. "There are many rooms which, by reason of the lack of light and especially sunshine, are unfit for human occupancy. Such rooms are on the increase."

Out of all the cases reported to the United Charities in February, over 50 per cent of them were concerned with problems of housing. The evil effects of the system of private exploitation of the building industry, with which the government seems powerless to cope, are seen on every side.

No Children Allowed.

Miss Marie Merrill, of the Public Welfare Department of the city, told me this week of a typical case which has come to her attention, illustrating the misery caused by the lack of control of the people over the landlords. Mrs. X—whose husband, before the present housing crisis, earned a salary large enough to support his family at a decent standard of living, is now hard put to get rooms which the family can afford, and at the same time have room enough to exist. The family was last week forced to vacate their apartment in Woodlawn because of an excessive raise of the already high rent. Mrs. X—tried to secure another apartment, but was turned away by the landlords who objected

MINNESOTA STAR FALSE TO LABOR, ON AUCTION BLOCK

Highest Bidder Will Get Van Lear Sheet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 11.—The Minnesota Daily Star, founded nearly four years ago by 6,000 farmer and labor stockholders to champion the farmer-labor movement, will be sold in a few weeks to the highest bidder, if nothing intervenes in the meantime to prevent the execution of an order of sale issued by Judge Buffington. The sale of the Star was authorized after a recently appointed receiver, A. R. Dollemeyer, a Minneapolis business man, reported that he was unable to obtain funds to keep the paper going.

The cause of the death of the Star, as seen here, was defective co-operative organization, which gave it into the control of a few individuals who ran it in opposition to the wishes of its founders.

Townley Original Organizer.

A. C. Townley, Nonpartisan League leader, organized the Star on the basis of the same kind of "co-operative" organization he employed in other lines. Along with the preferred stock selling for \$100 per share was the common stock selling at \$1 per share. The promoters, Townley and Thomas Van Lear, former labor leader and near socialist, obtained the only blocks sold of this common stock. The result was that with these votes and the proxies they were able to obtain they were able to control practically every stockholders' meeting.

Only about a year was succeeded by a Van Lear regime which has lasted ever since. Under both these regimes was the business manager, John Thompson, who gradually obtained possession of the paper by borrowing money and signing iron-clad and ruinous agreements with creditors.

Quit Farm-Labor Policy.

Under the Van Lear-Thompson management the paper ceased to become a farmer-labor paper and pandered to the advertising interests and an imaginary middle-of-the-road "progressive" publicity. An attempt was made to succeed purely along "business lines." Costly comic strips and popular features were introduced and the news ran largely to sensationalism and the editorials were designed to entertain rather than educate.

This policy was entirely at variance with the serious spirit of the oppressed and struggling workers and farmers of the Northwest. The militant and progressive elements were thoroly alienated and embittered. The Star lost the only support it could depend upon to keep it in existence. On the other hand, this policy did not obtain enough advertising from the business interests to pay the expense. In three years a deficit accumulated amounting to more than the entire assets of the paper.

Several months ago Townley put his Producers' Alliance and Nonpartisan League organizers in the field to obtain proxies for the purpose of recapturing the paper from Van Lear. At the annual stockholders' meeting last fall Townley had enough proxies to control the meeting. He retained both Van Lear and Thompson on the board of directors and elected three men of his own choice.

Lesson to Workers.

Van Lear and Thompson soon after discovered what they claimed to be a legal flaw in the election of the Townley directors and refused to recognize them, thus again regaining physical possession of the paper. The resulting struggle of these individual owners of the common stock has wrecked what was left of a onetime labor paper and onetime co-operative enterprise of world-wide fame. The workers and farmers of Minnesota have learned a valuable lesson. They will not be caught again in the fake co-operation trap, nor will they depend upon the business interests to maintain their newspapers.

Spring Is Coming.

BELVIDERE, Ill., March 11.—Robins have been seen hopping about in the snow, and the true harbinger of spring, the bluebird, has been reported seen here recently.

White Collar Slaves Drift to the Trade Unions After Strike

(By The Federated Press)

VIENNA, March 11.—A settlement has been reached in the three weeks' strike of Austrian bank employes. The agreement provides a slight extension of the working week to 42½ hours, to be compensated by a 5 per cent wage increase.

More significant, however, is the influx of white-collar workers to the militant movement during the strike. Organized labor in Austria has been conducting vigorous opposition to the government's and league of nations' "economy" measures at the workers' expense. In this struggle, the Socialists have now won thousands of recruits among the salaried laborers.

The Federated Press learns that the Socialists are about to open a powerful campaign for the swift abolition of league control in Austria. The indignation of the workers against this class regime, backed by the clerical government and foreign bankers, has now attained a point where it holds promise of success. The fiction of "how the league saved Austria" is rapidly being dissipated. Even the liberal and conservative press here admits that all the saving that has been done under the foreign regime in Austria is limited to the native profiteers and alien investors.

Disabled Vets to Be Trained in Fink Art By "Defective" Burns

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 11.—William J. Burns is training the disabled war veterans in the art of crime detection, particularly finger print study. As soon as they are proficient in the art they will be employed by the famous criminal detective William J. Burns. He may put them on at the rate of \$1 a year a McLean.

The students are enrolled in the vocational training course of the Veterans' Bureau. One of their first tasks after graduation may be to get the goods on their teacher, William J. Burns.

As the rate of graft scandals are breaking in Washington the entire American Expeditionary Force, if trained could be assured of steady employment running down grafters for the next decade.

Jap Co-operatives Lose \$25,000,000 In Great Earthquake

TOKYO, March 16.—One of the greatest losers by the recent Japanese earthquake disaster is the Japanese co-operative movement, reports the co-operative news service. The All American Cooperative Commission has just handed a report from a leading Japanese cooperator who states that the Japanese co-operatives suffered damages that total more than \$25,000,000.

Every new DAILY WORKER reader means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor.

Workers Live In Hovels

Horses, cows and pigs are worth money. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent every year by rich men to house their thro-bred stock in palatial stables. Of late years even roosters and ducks and pigeons have had special trainers to see that they are bred right and that their offspring are healthy and strong. Some of these same men employ Chicago's workers at low wages, and use the profits garnered from their labor to shower care on their animals. Meanwhile the workers live in hovels not fit for the animals raised by their employers, and pay the big landlords exorbitant rents. Marie McDowell, Chicago Commissioner of Public Welfare, says, "If ever we get sordid enough to put money value on a baby as we do on blooded colts and calves, then perhaps, we will see to it that every child shall be born and reared in fresh air and sunshine. We had better not wait to be sordid—we better simply stop being deadily dull and greedy for gain." How much longer will Chicago's workers consent to live without protest at a standard lower than the animals of the bosses?

SEES ENGLAND ARMING GERMANS AGAINST FRANCE

More Soldiers in Europe Than Ever Before

MADISON, Wis., March 11.—"Another war is inevitable unless two or three things happen to stop it," Oswald G. Villard, editor of the Nation, told a Wisconsin university audience here last night.

Villard said he had concrete knowledge that England was making extensive preparations against a possible war with France. He quoted "a prominent English general" as saying "we would arm the Germans" in event of a war with France.

"There are 1,500,000 more men under arms in Europe today than at the outbreak of the war," Villard said. "Germany is suffering under 250,000 foreign troops."

Britain's new labor government, the fall of the franc, making it necessary for France to follow England's lead, and intervention in Europe by the United States were advanced by Villard as possible means of averting the conflagration he says is threatened.

Famous Russian Art Film Reaches Chicago, March 19

"Polikushka," the Moscow Art Theatre Players screen adaptation of Leo Tolstoy's wonderful story of serfdom, is coming to Chicago for one day before it starts on its transcontinental tour. It will be shown at Orchestra Hall on March 19, at 7 and 9:15 p. m.

A two-reel Russian comedy entitled "Soldier Ivan's Miracle" will also be shown in the same evening. Tickets are on sale at the box office and at Room 307, 166 W. Washington street.

Fatality in Eastern Wreck. BURLINGTON, Vt., March 11.—One man was killed and more than a score injured when five cars of the Boston-Montreal express train, travelling over the Central Vermont railroad, left the tracks at a point between Bolton and Waterbury today.

A Problem in Education

The buildings are large and spacious. Having hours upon hours of leisure coupled with mountains of gold rung from the sweat and the toil and the suffering of the masses, the Russian bourgeoisie were not stingy in building their seminaries and fashionable schools; and it is only in the order of things that the working class should take over these institutions in the revolution.

But they were not erected as institutions for working class learning. Their libraries were filled with a lot of former teachers, if not pro-capitalist, was at least pro-capitalist. And so when the working class took over power and all its ramifications, which includes the abodes of learning, they met with many and sometimes seemingly insurmountable difficulties.

I visited the institution for Social Education in Moscow, established by Comrade Blonski, author of the Work-School, and the thing that struck me most was the massiveness of the building and the empty forelorn view that one got of the inside. To rebuild the entire outlook of the new, proletarian students on the basis of the new society, is the aim of the teachers, and to do this requires a complete new staff of teachers and an entirely new literature is needed. Even the scientific works were found to be spurious so far as working class training is concerned. The histories, sociological works, books on political economy and anthropology were worse than useless. They were counter-revolutionary.

And so in a small measure we grasp the herculean task set before the proletarian teachers after the revolution. Great progress, however, has been made in spite of all the heart-rending obstacles. A new literature is in the making, and the new student body, trained not as "individualists" but as members of the working class, trained in the interest of the working class, will soon flood the educational life of all Russia.

The revolution is six years old. It takes from three to four years, under the most favorable circumstances, to produce a specialist; hence it is too early to judge the results in Russia when we detract the first two years of the Russian revolution so far as educational accomplishments are concerned due to the intense civil war and invasions. Right now during the peaceful period, education receives its highest impetus and the harvest promises to be bountiful.

In order to enlist the support of the workers of the entire world, and especially the youth, the Central House for Communist Education has been put under the control of the Young Communist International, which means that every league of communist youth, including the Young Workers League of America, owes a responsibility to the students in the Central House.

When a group of international delegates to a gathering of the Y. C. I. visited the Blonski school in Moscow, they were impressed by the dearth of scientific instruments and literature. The Russian youth are gormands for science and technical subjects. One of the professors complained to me that the new "spetz",

For information concerning the Young Workers League of America, address Y. W. L., 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

Voice Like Chaliapin Heard at Concert For Technical Aid

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Three singers of the Russian opera company gave a concert at Schoenhoffen Hall for the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia last Sunday afternoon, under the direction of Jack Pfeffer, Russian opera ingre-sario.

Gabriel Krizanovsky, baritone, opened the program. His is the sort of big, ringing baritone that has made Chaliapin so famous. In the interpretation of humorous songs he is especially fine. He sang Musorgski's "Song of the Flea," and another similar song, not understood by this writer, but both Krizanovsky and his audience seemed to have a hilariously good time with it. He sang two dramatic songs as well, an aria from Mozart's "Don Juan," and Schuman's "Two Grenadiers," set to a text which we later learned was a Russian revolutionary one.

Ina Daen, a coloratura soprano followed him. Her arias were unknown to us, but they were examples of brilliant Russian melody, and they were sung by a most brilliant Russian voice. Mme. Daen was dressed fittingly, in a Catherine the great costume, splendid with jewels and bright colors, and several million pearls.

Ivan Dneproff, the tenor, we heard the other night on the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' program. He sang, among a great many other things, the Hindoo chant from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Sadko." This composition has been heard in recent years as a foxtrot, as a violin solo, as a cornet solo, in fact, in every sort of arrangement except the original, as an operatic aria. As Dneproff sang it, it took on an entirely new aspect, and the mystery and weird beauty in its peculiar, gliding rhythms, was understood as never before.

Seeks Damages for Imprisonment. SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—Daniel O'Connell, who served nearly three years of a seven years' sentence at McNeil's Island penitentiary for alleged obstruction of the draft during the war, and who was subsequently disbarred as an attorney and refused reinstatement after his release from prison, has filed damage suits against the arresting officers. He charges false arrest and asks damages totaling \$121,500.

The Land for the Users!

WORLD'S METAL WORKERS APPEAL FOR GERMAN AID

Urge Help for Brave Comrades in Germany

The International Propaganda Committee of Revolutionary Metal Workers, appeals for help for the German Metal Workers, as follows: To the Metal Workers of all countries.

Comrades and Brothers: Your brothers in Germany have again entered the phase of grave battles against capital. They are being driven back to the days when the workers spent no less than twelve hours per day in the factory, getting starvation wages and having no right to protest against this slavery.

The German metal workers, especially those who find themselves under the double yoke of the trusts and of the army of occupation of the world gendarme, Raymond Poincare, are fighting for the eight hour day against tremendous odds.

German Struggle—World Struggle. The German metal workers have raised the banner of struggle directly in the factories and shops as the reformist unions not only failed to take up the leadership in the struggle, but on the contrary, signed a treacherous pact with Stinnes, Krupp and the other metal kings, providing for the introduction of the ten hour day. In this struggle the reformist unionists took their places alongside those of the capitalist ministers; they did not join the ranks of the hungry terrorized workers, who are defending with the last drop of their blood the basic gains of the international proletariat—the eight hour day.

Metal workers of France, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia and United States: Do you believe that the struggle of the German metal workers is their private affair? No. You cannot think so, for each one of you realizes that the abolition of the eight hour day in Germany is only a preliminary step to your being robbed of two or three additional hours per day. The German capitalists are robbing the workers in order to be in a better position to compete with your capitalists. Should today the metal workers of the Ruhr be forced into submission, tomorrow the Comite des Forges will take steps to increase their competing capacity at the expense of the increased labor and lower wages of the French metal workers.

The Ruhr, Berlin and all other metal workers of Germany have been left by the reformist trade union centers to the mercies of capital and of the military dictatorship. In this determined struggle for the eight hour day we see no united leadership. The factories have raised the banner of the struggle on their own initiative and against the will of the central unions. The struggle is directed by the factory and shop committees and by those branches of the metal workers union which are led by communists. In this struggle Stinnes and Company are calmly looking on from the third line of trenches and before the working masses will be able to reach this line, they will have to overcome the resistance of their "own" unions and of General Seeckt's warhounds.

Support the German Comrades! Comrades and Brothers: Lose no time. Support your fellow workers in Germany. Follow the example of the Red International of Labor Unions which has started collections for the support of the struggling workers, and not of Stinnes' henchmen.

The International Propaganda Committee of Revolutionary Metal Workers calls upon you to form in every country committees of help to the struggling metal workers of Germany. These committees should explain to the workers of their countries the situation in Germany, collect money for the support of the struggling German workers. Send this money directly to the International Workers Relief Committee, or its American section, The Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany. On to the support of the German workers!

On to the struggle for the eight hour day! Long live the revolutionary metal workers of Germany; Down with the traitors to the working class! Long live international solidarity. INTERNATIONAL PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE OF REVOLUTIONARY METAL WORKERS. Moscow, January 21, 1924.

Colored Minister Denounces Scabbing; Militants Active

Scabbing was denounced last Sunday by Rev. David Johnson, of St. Mary's African Methodist Episcopal Church, at 5147 S. Prairie avenue.

This was reported by Miss Marie Matterer, one of the colored militants in the garment strike, who spoke before his church.

Effective strike talks were delivered the same Sunday by other colored women: Mrs. Olivia Whiteman speaking at Ebenezer Baptist Church at 408 E. 45th street; Mrs. Eva Porter, at the Fulton City Methodist Church; Mrs. F. May Brown, at the Mt. Olivet Church at 2023 Kendall street, and Mrs. Willie Morris, at the Baptist Church at 5810 S. Wabash avenue.

The Radio Referendum. Complete tabulation of the cast in the radio poll on prohibition here, showed 34,185 persons favoring modification of the Volstead act and 12,483 opposing the proposition.

Political Party May Be Organized in Erin By Redmond Followers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DUBLIN, Ireland, March 11.—What appears to be a comeback on the part of the old Irish Parliamentary Party was seen in a meeting held here last Sunday when a great crowd gathered in the county of Wexford to celebrate the anniversary meeting in commemoration of John Redmond, leading figure in nationalist politics for decades.

John Redmond was for long the idol of the Irish people who longed for freedom from British rule. When the war broke out he took the side of England. The Easter Week revolution led by James Connolly, the communist brought about a development that embittered the Irish people against the British government and turned them against Redmond. He died shortly afterwards.

During the Black and Tan war the remnants of the constitutional political party completely lost their influence. But since the treaty was signed, leaving out Ulster, the people saw that Sinn Fein, the party of extreme nationalism secured less concessions from England than even John Redmond insisted on.

The action of the Sinn Fein party under the leadership of De Valera and Mary MacSwiney in refusing to participate in the Irish parliament gave the old parliamentarians the opportunity they were looking for. The only opposition to the Free State party now in the parliament is the Labor opposition which is worse than none, under the reactionary leadership of the social democrats.

The remnants of the dead Redmond's followers are expected to rally under the leadership of the old veteran John Dillon and supply the anti-Free State opposition in Dail Eireann. They oppose the policy of imprisoning and executing political dissenters and executions followed, by the Free State government. As they are trained politicians and parliamentarians it is quite possible they may be able to stage a comeback. Unless the Republicans wake up they may find the bourgeoisie opposition snatched from their grasp by the same gang that denounced the Easter Week revolution and actually aided the British government in murdering in cold blood the leaders of that struggle.

The delicacy of the Free State government position is shown by the latest mutiny in the army. Rather than suffer from unemployment, the officers and some of the men who were dismissed took their artillery with them to the hills. Warrants are out for the arrest of the men. This has caused extreme nervousness in government quarters.

Militants Facing Attack of Police And Union Officials

(By The Federated Press)

LOS ANGELES, March 11.—Seven members of Carpenters' local No. 158, including two business agents, have been expelled from the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for membership in the Trade Union Educational league, ostensibly, but in reality for carrying on a fight for amalgamation and the Labor Party.

The expulsion proceedings were conducted by General Organizer A. Muir, acting under instructions from General President William L. Hutcheson.

The expelled men charge that they were thrown out of their unions summarily, without advance notice or trial. This action is the first to follow the raid of March 1 when police without warrants arrested 30 persons at a meeting of the Trade Union Educational league here and confiscated league records.

Two others, who were also expelled March 4, were reinstated the next day after proving they were not members of the league. Four members of the Millmen's local No. 884 were expelled March 5, and more expulsions are slated in three other locals of carpenters in Los Angeles county involving about 11 unionists.

The following were expelled from local No. 158: Jim Walker and Fred Miller, business agents; A. Abramson, D. J. McClure, Andrew Renner, E. N. Diebler, and Carl Nelson. They will appeal to the general executive board and to the national convention to be held in Indianapolis in September, if necessary, they declare.

Esthonian Minister Arrests Communists; Froths at Russia

(Special to The Daily Worker)

REVAL, March 11.—In the attempt to excuse the recent arrests of scores of workers leaders and radicals, many of whom were members of the Communist Party Esthonia's minister of the interior makes the wild charge that the Communist International is spending "hundreds of millions" of gold rubles yearly for the overthrow of bourgeois governments.

Ignoring the fact that Esthonia's workers and peasants have their own enormous grievances which cause them to organize for revolutionary purposes without the stimulus of this mythical pile of gold he goes on to praise the alleged liberality of his government which allows Communists more freedom than do Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. The arrests were made, he declared, only to save Esthonia from a movement that represents "merely the interests of Labor as opposed to the interests of Capital."

SOCIALISTS LOSE, BUT COMMUNISTS WIN, IN THURINGIA

Scheidemann Is Bringing Trouble to Party

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER (Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

WEIMAR, Germany, March 11.—Losses by the Socialists and gains by the Communists and Nationalists are the outcome of the state elections in Thuringia. A working class majority has been converted into minority. The Ordnugsblock (order block), made up of all the bourgeois parties except the extreme Nationalists or Voelkische, will have 35 seats, Socialists 17, Communists 13, and Voelkische 7. In the previous assembly the Socialists had 22 seats, Communists 5, and the bourgeois parties together 25 seats.

Lefts Fight Scheidemann. The greatest loser is the Socialist party. The recent defeats both in Saxony and Thuringia have thrown consternation into its ranks. A severe party struggle is on between the officials like Wels and Scheidemann, who were identified with the Majority Socialists during the war and joined hands with the pro-kaiser elements, and the militant minority, recruited chiefly from the ranks of the former Independent Socialist party and led by Paul Levi, Tony Sender and Robert Dismann.

The diverging points of view held by these leaders and their followers find expression in the estimate of the Thuringian elections.

Reds Worry Yellows. The Scheidemann group contend that Thuringia shows what will happen if the Socialists flirt with the Communists. Had the Thuringian Socialists, they say, had nothing to do with the Communists, the "law and order" loving citizens would have continued to vote the Socialist ticket.

The opposition group argue that the growth of the Communist vote shows that half-way measures and coalitions with bourgeois parties will not do, and that the working class must follow a radical, class-conscious program. They argue, further, that there was a considerable stay-at-home vote of Socialists who have become disgusted with their party.

For or Against the State Cossack Bill Commerce Body Test

(By The Federated Press)

Renewed efforts to impose a militarized state constabulary upon Illinois are being made by the Illinois chamber of commerce and its allied forces. Special attention is being paid by this open shop aggregation to the primary elections for members of the state legislature. Lawmakers running for re-election are classified by the chamber as fit or unfit according to whether they voted for the police bill or against it in the 1923 session when the measure met defeat.

The legislative policy committee of the Illinois chamber of commerce has only two duties. One is to work up a lobbying platform for the business interests and the other, in its own words, is:

"To conduct a campaign before and during the 1925 session of the legislature for putting this platform into effect."

The first and foremost of the five planks in the commerce chamber's legislative platform is:

"1. A State Police Force for Illinois."

The business interests also want to reorganize the state's school system, get publicity on state expenditures, make constitutional amendments easier and obtain "common sense workable taxing and assessment laws."

The chamber has throngly organized the state with active representatives in almost a hundred cities outside of Chicago.

Many Indications That Oil Inquiry May Be Strangled

(Continued from page 1.)

tween Fall and his associates, while he was at his ranch at Three Rivers, N. M.

The telegrams found pertaining to the inquiry will be read into the record publicly later on.

The subpoena that brought these telegrams called for all sent to or by Fall, Harry Sinclair, to whom he leased Teapot Dome; J. W. Zevely, Sinclair's attorney; H. M. Blackner, president of the Midwest Refining Company, and Robert Stewart, president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

Quake Shakes Costa Rica. NEW YORK, Mar. 11.—Two new severe earthquakes which damaged many buildings shook Costa Rica today, according to a cablegram received this afternoon by all America cables. At the hour the message was filed 2:15 p. m., the quakes were still continuing.

New Election Talked Of in England Before End of July

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 11.—The Ramsay MacDonald government has proven its worth to the capitalist class so much that the Tories are beginning to fear that they made a mistake in maneuvering them into office. There is talk of a new election.

On the other hand the British workers are daily growing more disgusted with the reformist policy of the so-called socialist government. Even John Wheatley from the Clyde is grossly disappointing. His action in cancelling a decree against the Poplar Guardians, which was unenforceable, was hailed by the boosters of the MacDonald government as an indication of radicalism, but in the debate he announced that he would not surrender to the poor any more than he would to the rich. That, together with the smacking kiss he bestowed on the anatomy of Kiff George when the "swearing in" proceedings were gone thru has put him on the list of casualties.

The new government is gaining in favor with the bourgeoisie. They can fool the workers much better than either of the two other bourgeois parties. They defend imperialism more determinedly. MacDonald's speech on India was a model which no doubt will be studied carefully by potential Tory foreign ministers. He made it quite clear the British Labor Party would stand no nonsense from subject peoples.

The MacDonald government has no policy on unemployment. That is the most difficult problem facing solution. It cannot be solved under capitalism, but the reactionary labor politicians claim that it can. The late Baldwin government went down to defeat on the unemployment problem. Now in turn it jeers at the Labor government. The latter simply says "wait and see."

There is already talk of a new general election before the end of summer.

Wrigley Gets Fat As You Chew, Yes He Does, By Gum

(By The Federated Press)

A million dollars a week is the tribute which American chewers are paying to the gum capitalists as a penalty for allowing themselves to be conquered by a colossal advertising campaign. According to figures made public by the department of commerce the production of chewing gum in 1919 was valued at \$53,430,000. Since that year the habit has been spreading.

Of course, William Wrigley, Jr., and the men who are helping him spread the habit to the four corners of the globe are actuated primarily by the desire for service. And their profits just happen as an unavoidable incident to that service.

But profits are none the less enormous. Those announced by the Wrigley Co. for 1923 total \$7,047,491, an increase of more than \$1,000,000 over 1922. As the capital stock of the company is reckoned at \$15,000,000 the year's profits must be reckoned at over 46 per cent.

If we add these profits to the millions spent each year for advertising, that is for teaching people to buy more gum, it will appear that the chewers get very small value for their money. And it will become an open question whether the country can afford to divert over \$50,000,000 a year, the wages of more than 33,000 families, to an enterprise which exists chiefly to produce profits for Mr. Wrigley.

Pageant of French Revolution Coming At Defense Bazaar

NEW YORK, March 11.—The National Defense Committee is preparing a pageant as part of the program for the bazaar which will be held April 10-13 at Central Opera House. The pageant will present a picture of the French Revolution, followed by the story of the Russian Revolution, the victory of the workers with Russia in the lead.

One hundred men and women are needed to participate in the pageant. We also need music for the pageant and anyone who can play violin, piano or any other instrument please report to the Leonardo de Vinci Art School (old church building), 288 E. 10th street, near Avenue A, every Monday evening, and ask for the Pageant Committee.

Workers Turn Against Churches. WASHINGTON, March 11.—Christianity in America is in collapse because the wage-working masses have lost faith in it, and a great preaching crusade must be undertaken in order that the people may be brought back to faith and to respect for the rights of private property.

This is the substance of a remarkable pamphlet issued here by authority of Bishop Freeman (Episcopal) appealing for a preaching endorsement which shall make the United States safe for the proletariat class. The text of the document was written by Monell Sayre, "a man of practical affairs and large business experience," according to Bishop Freeman, and pension adviser to the Church of England.

Can't Obliterate the Oil. WASHINGTON, March 11.—Washington was blanketed under six inches of slush and snow early today and the worst storm the capital experienced this winter showed few signs of abating. Driving rain turned the night's heavy snowfall into a morass.

Music of the Week

Until March 17—Anna Pavlova and company, Russian dancers, Auditorium, nightly at 8:15.

Wednesday—Columbia Chorus, concert at Kimball Hall, 8:15.

Thursday—Chicago Symphony orchestra, popular concert, Olga Eitner, violinist, soloist, Orchestra Hall, 8:15.

Friday—Chicago Symphony orchestra, regular concert, Wanda Landowska, pianist and harpsichordist, soloist, Orchestra Hall, 2:15.

Saturday—Chicago Symphony orchestra, repetition of Friday's concert, Orchestra Hall, 8:15.

Sunday—at 12, Jesse Crawford, organist, recital at Chicago theatre.

At 3 and 4:15, Art Institute Ensemble, orchestra concert, Art Institute.

At 3:30, New York Symphony orchestra, concert at Orchestra Hall.

Renee Thornton, soprano, concert at the Blackstone theatre.

Mildred Waldman, child pianist, recital at the Studebaker theatre.

Edward Collins, pianist, recital at the Playhouse.

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KANSAS SLAVE COURT IS DEAD AS A DOOR NAIL

But Judges Still Draw \$5,000 a Year

By TOM TIPPETT.
Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press
PITTSBURGH, Kans., Mar. 11.—The Kansas court of industrial relations as a novel experiment that did not receive a fair chance to operate, according to a report of the National Industrial Conference board, received here. The board is the research organization of a large number of employers' associations. It has been studying the Kansas industrial court for more than a year.

The report says the court idea was the product of a special industrial situation, partly national and partly local in Kansas. It was designed to meet the local aspect of these problems but it was also offered as a contribution to the general problem of adjusting the group interests of public, employers, and workers.

The "special industrial situation" was the national unrest in labor circles under the nationwide open shop campaign after the war. The Local Aspect in Kansas was Alexander Howat who for 20 years had led the coal miners of the state to victory after victory via the strike route.

Howat Strike Killed Court.
The court is dead in Kansas. It was completely wrecked by direct action by Howat and his Kansas coal diggers. When Howat called his first strike in violation of what he called the slave court he was put in jail. The moment he was locked up every mine in the state was shut down by a protest strike which ruined the court that had been designed to prevent strikes.

The industrial court was an issue in the 1922 election. Jonathan M. Davis was elected by a 21,000 majority over Wm. Morgan in the race for governor. Davis ran as an anti-court candidate while Morgan was backed by all the forces in the state favoring the court act.

The industrial court was created four years ago by Henry T. Allen, then governor of Kansas. Allen's official anti-labor performance was in 1919 when he brought college students into the coal fields as strike-breakers during the coal strike.

One Carload Scab Coal.
Allen got his picture in the movie with the first—and only—carload of scab coal that his "educated punks"—as the miners called them—were able to load. That was at a strip mine, not underground. That started Allen in the direction of the president's chair at Washington. He could not break the miners' strike so he cooked up a law to make strikes illegal and produced his industrial court to keep workers on the job. The court was made up of three men appointed by the governor. It was to determine hours of labor, wages, contracts and all other questions affecting industry.

With such a tribunal a union could not function. The miners steadfastly refused to recognize the court. Howat was in prison 16 months for violating it but that is all the court ever accomplished. Governor Davis' first official act was a pardon for Howat.

When the court attempted to fix wages in a packing house, the Wolf Packing Co. appealed to the U. S. supreme court and that body refused the Kansas industrial court the right to fix wages. The miners have a test case up now as a matter of form to permit the supreme court to pass on the right to interfere in strikes.

Strikes Go On.
But strikes go on here as always. No one in the state pays any attention to the industrial court except the three judges who still receive \$5,000 each per year and practice law on the side. The governor recently asked the industrial court to investigate the prices charged for coal in Kansas. It refused on the ground that it was no business of the court, saying that was not in the public's interest. Davis then demanded the resignation of the three judges, charging them with being a useless burden on the state. They did not resign.

The coming legislature is expected to oust them and repeal the Allen court act. Meanwhile running his newspaper, Calvin Coolidge beat him to Washington on a strike-breaking record.

Jobless, Penniless—Suicide.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—Alone in a strange city, and unable to find work after weeks of searching, Katherine Fleener, a waitress, took poison in a suicide attempt. At the Central Emergency hospital, where it was said she would probably recover, Mrs. Fleener told officials that she was literally penniless, having spent her last money for the poison.

Zinoviev's Speech to Leningrad Communists

(NOTE—The DAILY WORKER today publishes the third installment of the great speech delivered by Gregory Zinoviev to the party conference of the Leningrad District. Those of our readers who have read lurid reports of war between Communist leaders should follow this discussion closely. It is true that Trotsky had a difference of opinion over questions of party organization with Zinoviev and others. But the enemies of the Soviet Republic may rest assured that a discussion on tactics will not give them the opening to rush in their war dogs and lap up the blood of the emancipated Russian workers. A further installment will be published tomorrow.)

ZINOVIEV CONTINUES:
DURING that period, when czarist absolutism still existed, we were unable to hold to the principle of election.

We were obliged to have a strictly conspiratorial and centralized Party organization, as Comrade Lenin demonstrated. He stated that adherence to the principle of election would only have been to the advantage of the police.

Those revolutionary workers who are capable of taking leading Party positions will be appointed by us, and will be appointed without any fuss. But to preach consistent democracy within the Party under an absolutist regime, at a moment when we require the concentration of conspiracy and centralism, would signify that we succumb to demagoguery and place the revolution in danger.

It was no easy task to defend this official standpoint of Bolshevism. The Mensheviks earned cheap laurels just as any "democrat" can earn them now, by singing the praises of democracy, without any regard for the situation as a whole.

In January, 1905, Bolshevism declared that a broad adherence to the principle of election within the Party is impossible. But if the principle of election is not possible, where is democracy? Thus a broad democracy was equally impossible for the Party.

Furtherance of Revolution.
For us the highest law is the furtherance of the revolution, but we do not follow the letter, the dogma. The

furtherance of the revolution demands that our organization is strictly conspiratorial and concentrated. When the situation changes, then we shall raise the question of the workers' democracy within the Party.

And in actual fact, after czarism was overthrown we raised for the first time the question of inner Party democracy, in another form.

The whole of the periods between 1905-1907 were a variegated intermingling of the legal with the illegal, and thus also a combination of the beginnings of inner Party democracy, in accordance with the exigencies of the changing situation.

The years of counter-revolution began. The Party was plunged into illegality. The legal element diminished until the year 1911, when the "Swesda" and later on the "Pravda" appeared. The element of legality vanished almost completely, and the elements of conspiracy and centralization took the upper hand.

During the period 1907-1912 we lived in complete illegality. Nothing was heard of inner Party democracy. The leaders of the Party were appointed from above. Two or three comrades were chosen, and had the right of co-optation.

Then came the war. The Party organizations dwindled away; a part was driven into illegality, and the conspiratorial element increased.

It need not be said that after the fall of czarism, in the year 1917, we began to rebuild the Party. But then the civil war began, and this meant that every muscle had to be strained to its utmost tension, and it meant that the principle of democracy had to be confined to certain limits.

Defects of Our Organization.
Have we had, or have we still, faulty sides to our organization? Undoubtedly we have! Far too large a number of circulars are issued, and these substitute living energy. Even in such a splendid and universally beloved organization as the RGYU.

Almost all the organizers of the collectives are appointed from above, by the government leaders. We know such governments. We have followed the rule of appointing the organizers for the collectives. But now this rule can and must be altered.

We must give the nuclei the opportunity of even falling into error.

of now and again electing an organizer who may prove useless for his position, and may have to be replaced by another. It goes without saying that where a nucleus is un-sound, it must be cured.

In our Petrograd organization there is also room for improvement. We have 30,000 new metal workers in Petrograd. Has this fact been apparent in the Party organization? No! But this great event—30,000 new metal workers, among whom there is a considerable base of the "hereditary" proletariat—should be noticeable in our organization. There should be a supply of fresh blood. But this is not the case. It is imperative that this be changed.

Limitations of Workers' Democracy.
Reference must be made to those limitations which we have conscientiously placed upon the workers' democracy. A number of limitations have arisen spontaneously, and a number of others have been deliberately imposed by us.

We undertook the purging of the Party, which means that the most proletarian section of the Party held it to be necessary, in the interests of the revolution, to review and expel from the Party the least reliable section of those members who had obtained entry into the Party without really understanding what the Communist Party is. The purging of the Party has nothing in common with the "pure" principle of "comprehensive" workers' democracy in the actual sense of the words. What kind of democracy is this, when we appoint some few persons from above, and say to them that they shall purge the Party to any extent necessary. And they have done the work thoroughly.

More than 100,000 members were excluded from our ranks. There are many who say that this number of expulsions was not sufficient; others say it was too many. Comrades, in some governments one was true, and in other governments the other. In general the operation was well performed.

Curtailed Suffrage.
We once passed a resolution that at a Party Congress—I believe it was at the Tenth Congress—not every Party member had a right to vote, but only those who had been members of the Party for a certain time (two years).

It might be said that the Central

of the Party selects the delegates, curtails the suffrage of the Party members just before the Congress at which it is to be criticized and rejected. Viewed from the standpoint of an abstract workers' democracy, this is a travesty of all "democracy."

But we did this from the viewpoint of the furtherance of the revolution. We could only permit those to vote who really represented the Party guard.

We also make long membership of the Party a condition for the appointment of the secretaries of the leading Party organizations of the governments, and of the district organizations and of the chairmen of the government trade union Soviets. And this is not pure democracy either.

In a democracy we elect whom we will. Is this limitation necessary or not? It is necessary!

The furtherance of the revolution, that is the highest law.

The third limitation consists of the confirmation of the appointment of the secretaries by the superior organizations. This, too, is not pure democracy, and still we do it.

Red Army Discipline.
The fourth limitation is the Red Army. For a time there were more than 100,000 Party members in the Red Army.

In the Red Army we need the spirit of comrade-like discipline, but we cannot accomplish pure democracy there, nor the principle of election. Here we carry on political work on the lines of the Political Divisions.

It is impossible to do otherwise. And yet there was a time when the functionaries of the Red Army formed the fourth or third part of the whole Party. Can we give this up in the period of the dictatorship? No!

This question must be put as follows: Either Red Army or broad workers' democracy. And every revolutionist will say: To the devil with the sacred principles of "pure democracy" so long as we have a real Red Army, really able to defend the interests of the revolution.

There are thus quite a number of limitations necessarily imposed by the dictatorship of the proletariat. These we must consciously accept. (To Be Continued Thursday.)

Steel Militants Will Be Represented at Amalgamated Meet

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WARREN, Pa., March 11.—The militant element in the rank and file of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, which has most of the Warren steel workers in its ranks, is preparing to send a real rank and file representative to the April 1 convention of the union in Pittsburgh.

The militants have been studying the inner workings of the organization and find too many superfluous officers eating up funds. The resolution from our lodges here concerning this says: "That said convention shall determine the number of superfluous officers in the national offices and initiate a move to remove same." The lodge meeting also called for the ending of the 1 per cent assessment.

Organizing the Unorganized.
The question of organizing the unorganized steel workers will come up also in the coming convention. It will be a very important matter for it concerns 600,000 steel workers and the work of organizing these into one.

One more important resolution made here for this convention is, that a special committee be appointed to determine the status of strikes now in effect and to call off those found to be hopelessly lost.

Both lodges of Warren, O., held meetings Saturday, March 1, and elected delegates for this convention. The Liberty Lodge had a banquet after their meeting where an able office workers' union member spoke on the Teapot Dome scandal, and the role of the Workers Party.

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MORGAN COMES TO FRENCH AID WITH MILLIONS

Gustave Herve Shrieks For a Mussolini

PARIS, March 11.—The French cabinet is in desperation as a result of the rapid decline of the franc, despite all efforts made to stabilize it. Dollars were quoted at 27 francs, 30 centimes and pounds sterling at 116 francs 40 centimes.

The governors and director of the Bank of France have met with the cabinet to consider what extraordinary measures should be taken to stop its downward dive.

Among the proposals made were to abolish the eight hour day and to turn over the government monopoly on railroads, tobacco, matches, telegraphs and telephones to private ownership, and to organize a new cabinet composed entirely of business experts.

Herve for Fascism.
Gustave Herve, former socialist and close personal friend of President Millerand, once a member of the French socialist party, is demanding that a Fascist dictatorship be established. He is supported in this by the Comite de Forges, the great French steel trust.

Herve demands the restoration of wartime regulations. He wants the issuance of bread cards, the suppression of sweets, cakes and candy, a head tax in gold francs on foreigners living in France, and the prohibition under penalty of a long jail term of any Frenchman from purchasing foreign moneys or securities, except thru a government bank.

The reduction of newspapers to two pages as during the war and a ban on the purchase of wood pulp abroad.

Another proposition made is that no more bonds for national defense should be issued, allowing the so-called devastated regions to take care of themselves and the floating of a final loan of \$1,000,000,000.

French spies continue to bring disconcerting news of war preparations from Germany. This is used by Poincare to frighten the Chamber of Deputies into granting his demands but it is felt now that he has reached the end of his rope—in par-

liament. A dictatorship is a very likely possibility.

Morgan's \$50,000,000.
The Petit Parisien confirms a report that the Bank of France has obtained "important aid" to stabilize the franc in England and the United States. (This presumably would refer to a report that France has obtained a credit of \$50,000,000 for three months from a syndicate of American banks headed by J. P. Morgan and Co.)

The Petit Journal said the discount rate may be raised to prevent excessive rediscounting and consequent use of the money for purchasing foreign materials.

Finance Minister Lasteyrie announced last night the government plans operations for consolidation of the floating debt.

Alleged Pro-Kaiser Publisher May Be Pardoned by "Cal"

WASHINGTON, Mar. 11.—President Coolidge has rejected an application for pardon on the part of Dr. Edward Rumely, former publisher of the New York Evening Mail, alleged to have been purchased by the German government during the war, it was said at the White House today.

There has been a suggestion the sentence be commuted and it was indicated that some executive action towards clemency in this direction may be taken soon.

Capitalists May Buy News Agency.
BERLIN, March 11.—There are persistent rumors in journalistic circles that the Wolfsches Telegraphen Bureau, the semi-official news bureau which stands in the same relation to the German government as the Agence Havas does to the French or Reuters to the British, is to be brought up by the big German industrialists. It is said that a member of parliament, Dr. Cremer, who belongs to the People's (Stinnes) party and is also on close terms with the German Nationalist party, is to become the head director.

Entertains His Prisoners.
Federal officials here are making an investigation to determine whether sheriff Edwin Ahlstrom in charge of the county jail at Waukegan exceeded his hostile duties in the case of two girl prisoners. Reports to the marshal's office were that Ahlstrom sought to relieve the monotony of jail life for Marjorie Mober and Margaret Darling, held as witnesses in a white slavery case, by taking them to Chicago to a cabaret.

PAUPER WAGES PAID TO MANY RAIL WORKERS

And 179,726 Are Laid Off Since August

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Pauper wages and insecurity of job stand out as characteristics of railroad employment in the United States as pictured in the December wage report of the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission. Over 30 per cent of the 1,670,192 hourly paid workers employed during the month received less than \$100 for their work, which included a considerable amount of overtime. While more than 25 per cent of them earned less than \$90 for the month.

Unemployment was shown to be spreading rapidly. Between November and December the total number of railroad workers was reduced from 1,899,545 to 1,793,779 or by 5.6 per cent. This meant that 105,766 employees were laid off within the month. At the same time the total compensation paid railroad workers fell \$15,024,016, a decrease of 6 per cent.

179,726 Lose Jobs.
The reduction in the number on railroad payrolls since August when 1,973,505 were employed has amounted to 179,726. This represents the addition of the railroads to the already flooded job market.

But the full extent of the decrease in employment is evident only when we investigate the figures showing the number of full time jobs available for workers paid on an hourly basis. These figures together with the average monthly pay, are shown for the last six months of the year as follows:

Month	Full time jobs	Aver. pay per month
July	1,711,379	\$128.60
August	1,713,099	131.80
September	1,697,851	125.60
October	1,690,581	135.00
November	1,631,843	128.10
December	1,524,700	124.60

11 Per Cent Loss Since August.
This shows a decline of 11 per cent in the number of full time jobs available in railroad employment from the peak in August. It also shows average monthly wages more

than \$10 lower than those paid in October.

Low paid labor suffered most severely in the layoffs. In the maintenance of way department where 350,962 workers worked a full month for only \$86 the reduction in force since August has brought unemployment to 115,387 persons or approximately 25 per cent of those employed in the summer. Practically all of the men laid off in this department were section men and track laborers with wages which averaged only \$69 during December.

46,456 Shopmen Laid Off.
Shop forces were also heavily reduced during the last months of the year. Layoffs rose to a total of 46,456 or approximately 8 per cent of the force employed in August. One-eighth of the freight car men employed during the summer are now unemployed while the skilled trade helpers have suffered a similar reduction.

The coming of spring will mean the gradual re-employment of a considerable number altho the majority of railroads are planning material reductions in their maintenance expenditures for the coming year. But the outstanding fact is that this major industry recognizes no responsibility for giving tens of thousands of its low paid workers a chance to earn a living during the cold months of the year. And this is not exceptional but a regular feature of railroad employment.

Supreme Court Takes Rest.
WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Supreme Court today announced it would recess from March 17 to April 7.

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Advertising rates on application.

30,000 Firetraps

The other day the workers of New York held a rousing protest demonstration against the housing system compelling them to live in fire traps. The event was occasioned by the loss of thirteen lives in a fire on Madison Street, in the heart of the congested East Side occupied by the working class.

Now Fire Chief Kenlon comes forward with information that should arouse every workman in the country to immediate action to make impossible the recurrence of such tragedies. According to Chief Kenlon there are thirty thousand homes in New York in fire peril. Deadly, hazardous fire perils are the lot of one million members of the working class who are forced to inhabit these abominable traps. Eloquent testimony of the serious dangers confronting the workers as a result of this perilous state of affairs is afforded by the fact that in 1923 fires in the tenement houses of New York took a toll of eighty-one lives.

A most instructive sidelight on the critical conditions in the Empire city is furnished by the conclusion of Frederick C. Kuehnle, the Chief Inspector of the Bureau of Buildings in Manhattan, that if the landlord of the firetrap on Madison Street had spent \$2,500 for iron staircases and wire lath-cement walls the lives of the workers and their children might have been saved.

This is the pith of the whole calamitous housing condition under which the workers of every city find themselves today. When the homes of the workmen are privately owned and run for profits the landlords will not make the necessary repairs, will not take steps to secure the lives of the tenants against the menace of fatal blazes. To take such steps would reduce the profits and the landlords are more interested in high rates of profit on their investment than they are in the lives of their tenants. Since these same landlords are also the owners of the government, nothing can be expected from this source by the working class. There may be less than thirty thousand fire traps in Chicago, Philadelphia or San Francisco. But in all the cities of the country the houses of the workers and the municipal governments are owned by the profit-seeking landlord class. Hence all the workers face the same dangers.

Gompers Plays His Part

The March issue of Mr. Gompers' private house organ, the American Federationist, is an unusually uninteresting number. But there is one article in this issue that is even more instructive than interesting. This is the story by Mr. Gompers of Mr. Gompers' trip to Panama.

We refer to the impression Mr. Gompers tried to give his readers of the blessings Haiti has received at the hands of the American troops of occupation. Everybody knows that the conduct of the American marines in Haiti is one of the blackest crimes perpetrated by any of the imperialist capitalist governments. American employing class military forces raped the Haitian Republic and forcibly dissolved its parliament. Even the Harvester Trust Senator McCormick of Illinois, who had previously indorsed the high-handed outrageous conduct of the forces of occupation in Haiti, has changed his mind and now advocates America's discarding its present policies.

But with Mr. Gompers it is different. The president of the American Federation of Labor quotes the so-called President Borno of the Haitian Republic to show that all the demands that have arisen in Haiti and the United States for the withdrawal of the marines had no real basis in the conditions and were unwarranted. Mr. Gompers has Borno say: "It is only the outs that are dissatisfied. One, two, or three men might some day send out a statement contrary to what is the opinion of the great majority of the Haitian people. Naturally people in the United States may think there is some basis for the charges made. But there is not."

Gompers shows his hand here as a partner to the infamous policy pursued by our industrial and financial magnates in crushing the Haitian people. This disgraceful conduct on the part of Mr. Gompers is an outrage against the whole American working class. At best Mr. Gompers speaks only for a small section of our workers, the uppermost layer of the highly skilled aristocratic workers who have been led into becoming part and parcel of the imperialist system at the expense of the great mass of workmen massed in the big basic industries of the country. Gompers, as the loyal lackey of the organ of dollar democracy at home, the strikebreaking government of the United States, is also an organic part of the capitalist machinery of oppression abroad, a vital part of the whole imperialist system crushing the weaker peoples of the industrially less developed countries.

This is the part played by Mr. Gompers in the struggles of the workers and farmers against their exploiters and oppressors. The capitalist clique that is holding in subjection the working masses of the United States, the Philippines, Haiti, San Domingo, the Virgin Islands, and Mexico surely owes a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Gompers for his role in the class conflict raging between the employing and working classes.

The 100 per cent American students at James Patten's Northwestern University show that they are not too proud to fight. A large mob of them pelted a few peaceful students with stale eggs a few evenings ago. This indicates of course that when the next war breaks out they will all rush to Washington.

Are You Reading "A Week"?

By IURY LIBEDINSKY
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(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE)
The Russian Communist Party branch is governing this frontier city and fighting the counter-revolution. Earlier installments tell of the fuel shortage that prevents seed grain from being fetched on the railroad. The Party meeting decides to send the Red Army far away for fuel, at the risk of leaving the city open for bandits and counter-revolutionists. It also decides to conscript the local bourgeoisie for wood cutting in a near-by park. Varied types of party members are flashed on the screen: Klimin, the efficient president of the branch, who still finds time to have a sweetheart; Robeiko, the consumptive, whose devotion is killing him; Gornulikh, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Cheka; Matusenko, the luxury-loving place-hunter and Stalmakhov, a practical workman revolutionist. Gornulikh, disguised as a peasant, overhears talk in the market place about a plot of counter-revolutionists to seize the town while the Red Army is away getting wood. The Communist company is summoned but, perhaps, too late. Robeiko is dragged out of his house and shot, Klimin's sweetheart is butchered and Klimin and Stalmakhov are overpowered and hurled into a dungeon. The counter-revolutionaries are in possession of the town, with the Red Army away. Klimin and Stalmakhov are butchered before the Communist company led by Gornulikh can arrive. The Red Army appears at last with great reinforcements and the big battle begins with Karaulov, a rough Cossack revolutionist, in command of the Red forces. (NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY.)

CHAPTER XII—Continued.

They moved forward slowly and lost many killed and wounded, and when in the blue morning mist, on the hilltop by the railings and little houses, Spitsyn saw the distant lines of the enemy, the edge of the sky was already bright scarlet and the sun was on the point of gliding up from behind the rolling faraway horizon. Spitsyn was now not thinking of anything. Fastening his cartridge belt so that he could quickly and easily get at his cartridges, he aimed smartly, fired, and the rifle thundered at his ear, and jerked in his strong hands as if it were alive. Then, stopping, he ran breathlessly to the next hillock, fell on his knees, took aim once more, and again the rifle thundered at his ear. Fidein had been slightly wounded in the left shoulder, but the bone had not been touched and he remained in the ranks. Spitsyn bandaged him silently, and then they ran on again, one beside the other, and poured in the direction of the little houses and railings of the outskirts, white puffs of smoke, and invisible terrible bullets.

In times of peace, Danilov never thought of war and battles, but lived for his own pleasure, spoke at meetings, rode to the Politdep to have a row with Martuinov, and did not mind drinking and flirting with a pretty girl. But war came along and seized Danilov, only not like Seletsky as a director of fighting operations but as a soldier in the ranks. Always in battle he marched in the first line, and from far away the Red Army men saw the shining leather jacket and the scarlet riding breeches of the Commissar.

And now he had already asked Karaulov and Seletsky several times: "Give me a company and I'll go for them with the bayonet." The Battalion Commander, not understanding him, shrugged his shoulders and turned away.

OCHRANA OR CHEKA?

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, official mouthpiece of the decayed "Grand Old Party," has of late been fuming at the mouth against the Teapot investigation. In a screaming front page outburst the all too-righteous mouthed Mr. Albert H. Laidlaw, one of the most expensive capitalist propagandists on the market, charges the senate public lands committee with overthrowing the Constitution and becoming a Cheka.

Exposure of American Ochranas. Mr. Laidlaw has more brass than even we thought he had. His whole article is just one whine after another against what he calls the attempts to outrage and rape such lily-white innocents as Fall, Daugherty, Sinclair, Denby, Doheny, and Coolidge. The spokesman for the Republican Party invokes the aid of that Holy Ghost of American democracy—the division of governmental powers among the legislative, judicial and executive departments. This subterfuge is one of the most effective devices employed by the capitalists to hide the strikebreaking, class character of the government. Mr. Laidlaw howls to the heavens that this sacred prop of our employing class dictatorship is being undermined by the Teapot exposure. The Public Lands Committee is assuming the roles of the courts and the executive! Government by Cheka has

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The DAILY WORKER wants to know what its readers think of the first serial novel it offers to its readers. We have published many installments of this gripping story. Another appears today. What do you think of the story, its setting, its character, as far as we have gone? We want our readers to let us know. Write down your views and send them in to the DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. We publish as many of these letters as we can find space for. Don't delay. Write today.

and Karaulov swore at him briefly but forcibly.

Danilov had been offended and had gone to the first company to find his friend Spitsyn, whom he respected for his brains, but he laughed at him now and again. He wanted to share his resentment with him. He walked up behind the lines, sometimes distinguishing near the railings the small dark figure of an enemy and shooting at it with his revolver. Friendly and cheerfully he greeted the Red Army men, and coming up to the flank of the first company, he had already seen Spitsyn's bent back, and was just going to call him, when suddenly, looking towards the nearest houses of the outskirts, he saw a black spot coming nearer. He looked at it sharply and keenly and stood still. A few bullets whistled over his head. But he went on staring and suddenly roared out:

"Comrades, some woman or other is running. Be careful how you shoot."

Already they all saw her. Her hair was loose in the wind, and now and again she fell, screamed piercingly, and ran on again. In pursuit of her, from the enemy's lines, poured shot after shot. And suddenly Fidein shouted out in his ringing young voice, and his words were carried far along the line:

"Lads, it's our schoolmistress, it's Comrade Gratcheva!"

Others supported him: "Yes. Yes. It's she, herself!"

Danilov ran forward with his revolver.

"Now then, Comrades, to the rescue of our schoolmistress. Come on to meet her! Forward!"

"Lie down, Comrade Gratcheva! Lie down in the snow!" Fidein shouted to her. Lisa did not understand at first what these people were shouting at her. But then she saw the line running towards her, nearer and nearer, and at last fear no longer prevented her from recognizing the familiar faces.

There they all were, dear ones, her own, more than her own! The lads she had taught the multiplication table to in the school, now armed with terrible rifles, they seemed to Lisa a powerful avenging force, a force of triumphant justice. She fell on the snow.

"How did you come here?" she heard a sharp voice, and lifting her head she saw a stern sky overhead only faintly turning blue, a dim red sun, a grey mass of houses on the hill close by, and she heard the irregular sounds of the fusillade, threaded by the monotonous tapping of the machine gun. Immediately before her, on a background of dark earth and white snow, she saw a grey, literally bloodless face, matted eyebrows, wrinkled cheeks and thin beard, and recognized the Brigade Commander, Karaulov. She was not afraid of him as she had been formerly, but, weeping, began to tell him what she had lived thru during the night.

Karaulov, not interrupting, heard the details of Robeiko's death, heard in silence the tale of Simkova's corpse, which was still lying there . . . under the grey railing . . . and Karaulov's face was

motionless, except for some muscle that jerked in his cheek. But when the Battalion Commander interrupted her disconnected narrative with a brief report that connection with the railway station had been established, and that Comrade Gornulikh, the Chekist, was there with fifty railwaymen of the Communist Company, Karaulov commanded in reply, abruptly:

"Danilov! Go for them with the bayonet. Now I permit it. Finish them off, sons of dogs! Begin with the left flank. . . Seletsky! Fire down the streets with the machine guns. . . Take no prisoners."

And then he caught Danilov, who was delighted at the command, by the hand, held him a moment, and whispered: "Did you hear? They have killed Robeiko. . . When the town is taken, I shall drink like sand. . . But now, advance!"

CHAPTER XIII.

OVER the purple-brown distance of the fields, catching at the grey roofs of the houses, slowly, hanging low, heavy, damp, quiet masses of clouds floated up. They sowed a thin drizzle, hesitating, timorous, but joyful, like the first caress of love, like the trembling approach of a youth to the naked female body. The hills were invisible—the misty net of rain hid them, and under the low cloudy canopy the world was small and constricted, but the air was growing warm and saturated with moisture, just as it is under the glass of a garden frame, dimmed with a dull film of tiny drops of water.

The light wind, lazy and capriciously changing direction, carried from the fields to the town the intoxicating aroma of the dissolution of the old life and the beginning of the new, and from the town to the fields, noises, knockings, whistles and church bells. Konstantin Petrovich was drinking in both one and the other with his whole being: he was standing on the sandy hill—there is a solitary weather-beaten rock there—and looked down at the pile of houses and the railings, the mass of churches, and the picture of the quiet little town, tedious, familiar in all its details, seemed to him transparent, and seen with tarnished thread on an ancient faded curtain.

Some one strong and bold would finally tear it up, and there would shine out from under it the variegated colors of a new life, alien and hostile to Konstantin Petrovich and glowing with a beauty that he would not be able to understand. Life, like an aged snake, was once more changing its skin, throwing off the old one, faded and wrinkled, and under it were being revealed the bright patches of the never yet seen pattern of the new life. Were not these the bright patches that even now were lighting up the grey picture seen thru the smoke and rain, the scarlet flag on the building of the Circus, yes, and the red placard over the chemist's shop in the square?

And Konstantin Petrovich looked back on the past life of the Russian people, that went on on the background of those wild misty fields, in little grey towns, in the innumerable villages, the life that had been painted by Pushkin, Turgenyev, Chekhov . . . and hundreds of other Russian writers, who wept over that life that was now forever gone, described it so truly, and continuously enchanted Konstantin Petrovich with its melancholy beauty. For twenty years he had taught literature in the Gymnasium of the town, for twenty years, year by year, he had read thru the elegantly bound books that filled two cases in his little study. Their ranks had grown much thinner since the Revolution. Margarita Semenovna, the elderly woman who was for him both wife and servant, was exchanging them for meat, groats, flour and eggs.

(To Be Continued Thursday.)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Clare Sheridan says that the King of England had not any intimate friends until the British Labor party came into office. She tells us that George is very democratic and felt quite at home among the sick and wounded during the war. No doubt he appreciated the boys' heroism in behalf of his meal ticket. Even his son, the Prince of Wales, prefers jockeys to gentlemen.

When the Ministerial list of the MacDonald government was presented to him, the King did not know what to do. There were so many aristocratic socialists there that he was up in the air, so to speak. Lords and Sirs intermixed with a stray labor leader cluttered the cabinet menu card. But when he reached the name of John Wheatley from the Clyde, he shook his head. He had his "doots." John was a socialist and talked like one.

Ramsay MacDonald assured His Majesty, Wheatley was a very proper person. Then the "swearing in" ceremony took place. The king knew them all by their first names. The labor members were ordered to kneel on a velvet cushion in front of him, which they did, swore allegiance to him on a New Testament which was a gift of the occasion and engraved with the name of each. The kissing of George's hand followed. After the osculatory exercises were over the king buttonholed Ramsay MacDonald and whispered in his ear: "Of all my Ministerial subjects, Ramsay, old dear, the one who gave me the most lingering kiss was subject Wheatley." Now, there you are.

The DAILY WORKER may carry a news item like this in the year 1950, social revolutions and other circumstances permitting: "Congressman Puddlebrain introduced a bill in the House today authorizing the president to appoint a committee of three with a view to examining the possibilities of the scheme suggested by J. P. Bloater of the Alaska Lumber Trust, to provide disabled veterans of the war for democracy with crutches and mahogany frames for their honorable discharge certificates. The congressman suggested the following names to the president: Congressman Filimflam of Missouri, Kokum of New York and Kelly Poole of Chicago. Congressman Puddlebrain resented the imputation that Mr. Bloater was moved by any motive but the welfare of the ex-servicemen when he made the suggestion. A bill to give the veterans of the great war adjusted compensation in the form of iodine for their rheumatism was introduced today in the senate by Hodge Podge of Massachusetts. It is opposed by the Senator Turpentine from Georgia."

The Vatican is contemplating recognition of the Soviet government. Negotiations are in progress to arrange a treaty. It seems that the spurt of enthusiasm which prevailed in counter-revolutionary quarters has now died down and His Holiness is doing the wise thing. Coupled with this information came the news that the Greek regent succeeded in finding a man to take the country off his hands. The victim has a long name but we doubt if his term will be so long. Our favorite restaurant could throw no light on what penitentiary he escaped from, but the opinion was hazarded that he must be a second story worker, who figures on a quick getaway in case of trouble.

Ramsay Has Tough Time. Ramsay MacDonald has a tough time trying to please Lord Curzon and the manufacturers and keep his labor followers at his heels at the same time. Well, they are at his heels—barking. The labor leaders who are not in the cabinet do not see any reason why they should not be called into conference whenever matters affecting the interests of their unions come before the government. MacDonald was told that the workers do not appreciate the blessings of government-appointed courts of inquiry as was established in the last strike. They prefer to fight it out without the intervention of an alleged sympathetic body.

16 More Syndicalism Cases. SACRAMENTO, March 11.—Of the 23 I. W. W. members arrested in a raid on a conference of the organization here, 16 have been held on a criminal syndicalism charge. They will presumably be tried before Judge Busick, author of the anti-I. W. W. injunction, and the judge who sent Tom Connors to jail for five years for circularizing the state in favor of a repeal of the syndicalism law.



The Poor Fish says: I notice that Major George Berry is a candidate for the vice-presidency. Gompers fears that Coolidge may be squirted out of office and he must have a strike-breaker in the White House.

The Curse of Child Labor

Except for China and India the scourge of child labor has been more widespread and devastating in the United States, the most capitalist country, than in any other land on earth.

It has been estimated that more than one million children between the ages of ten and fifteen are still engaged in the statistically labeled "gainful occupations," that is, they are employed in industries netting the bosses profits. In the beet fields of Michigan, in the coal mines of Tennessee and Virginia, in the textile mills of North Carolina and Rhode Island, on the cotton plantations of Texas and Alabama, and in the orange-berry bogs of New Jersey we have these hundreds of thousands of children grinding out profits for the employing class. Even in the metropolis of our country, New York, there are children of three years of age, at work in their dilapidated insanitary rooms, misnamed homes, helping to turn out costly dresses for the chosen ladies of Fifth Avenue aristocrats of capitalist high society.

Child labor is an organic disease of capitalist production for profits. National organizations numbering a membership of ten millions have been unable to free these children from the bondage of capitalist exploitation. As a matter of fact, the Children's Bureau at Washington has found that the first six months of 1923 show an increase of 38 per cent in child labor.

What a scathing indictment of our capitalist social order this sordid picture of children at work "by the dawn's early light" presents! What monumental folly is generated by a system of production and exchange under which one in every twelve children is compelled to labor and one in every ten adults is lined up in a movement for the abolition of this dreadful scourge!

Karl Marx has well said that "capital comes into this world dripping blood and dirt from every one of its pores." All such drugs as weak, half-hearted palliatives of reform legislation have failed to destroy this scourge of child labor. What is needed now is the surgeon's knife to go to the root of the afflicted area. Only a major operation on the whole social order—the thoro reorganization of society on a Communist basis can end the evils of child labor.