

NEW FACTS BALK EFFORT TO STOP OIL PROBE

COMMITTEES ACT TODAY ON INJUNCTION

Students Continue Defiance of
Sullivan Writ

"Down with Judge 'Dennie' Sullivan's injunction!" will be the cry of organized labor at a monster demonstration which will be staged in Chicago at an early date.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is expected to speak at this demonstration, Vice-President Meyer Perlstein, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, informed the DAILY WORKER last night.

He has just received word from New York City that the International union expects to have Gompers here to lead the attack on the writ which attempts to deny union labor the right to walk the streets—Parade Thru Strike Zone.

The demonstration will be staged jointly by the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Chicago Federation of Labor, it was learned from other sources. It may take the form of a huge parade thru the strike zone as well as a mass meeting.

"The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is determined to win this strike," announced Perlstein. "Splendid support is coming from all parts of the union."

Cloakmakers Give \$10,000.
"A \$10,000 donation has just been made by the Cloakmakers' Union of Chicago. The check was turned in to us this morning. It was a voluntary donation. In addition, every member of the Cloakmakers' Union here, 3,000 of them, is assessing himself \$1.00 a week for the strike. And all the strikers who have returned to work are assessing themselves 10 per cent of their earnings."

This will be a big day in the strike of the garment workers. Picketing will be carried on in all the dress manufacturing districts on a larger scale than has ever been attempted before.

The regular strikers will have as assistants in their picketing a large group of members of the University of Chicago Liberal club. Saturday 25 members of the club picketed with the strikers and two of them were arrested. They will continue defying the infamous injunction day by day.

Strikers Watching Committees.

After the morning picketing is over the attention of the strikers will be riveted on the meeting of the "Committee of 15" and the "Injunction Committee" of the Chicago Federation of Labor. This meeting will be held at two o'clock this afternoon and the strikers are hoping for quick, decisive action in aid of the strike from the committees. All the strikers are frank in hoping that there will be a call from the committees to ignore Dennie Sullivan's injunction and calling on the men of the Chicago labor movement to go to the picket line with the girl strikers.

A sub-committee of the "Committee of 15" consisting of John Fitzpatrick, Anton Johannsen and Victor Olander will see Mayor William E. Dever and tell him how his police force have been treating girl strikers. The committee was given a startling report by the I. L. G. W. U. on police brutalities Saturday, but since Saturday is a half day for politicians, the sub-committee did not get a chance to see Mayor Dever.

List Police Assaults.

The report takes a few typical instances of brutality on the part of the police and gives the complete details of them. No instances were cited where the union was not in possession of complete details. In each instance of police brutality cited by the union the names of the girls assaulted and the numbers of the policemen doing the assaulting are given.

The sub-committee which will see the mayor will make known to him in no uncertain language that the labor movement wants police brutality to stop and to stop at once. No excuses for its continuance will be taken. The mayor will not be allowed to pass the buck any longer; his uniformed men are guilty with Crowe's.

Olga Levin Beaten.
One of the latest assaults which the
(Continued on page 2)

STUDENTS SHOW "COMMITTEE OF 15"



An Incident of the Picket Line.

POINCARE PLACES WAR BURDENS ON POOR OF FRANCE

Only Property of Rich
Reconstructed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, March 24.—The opposition to President Poincare has had a tremendously powerful weapon placed in its hands by the government's decision to discontinue work in the devastated regions and to reject the damage claims of thousands of small home owners.

Leon Eiseffler, a deputy from one of the devastated areas, is quoted by papers here as authority for the statement that the government has refused to allow small claims totalling 25,000,000 francs; that the minister of finance has vetoed the measure proposing a loan for reconstruction purposes of 150,000,000 franc to the department du Nord and that many crews of workers now engaged in reconstruction work are to be discharged.

All further claims for damages to personal property are to be paid not in cash, but in ten-year notes and all credit loans with the exception of 4,000,000 francs, will be cancelled.

The properties—factories, etc.—of the wealthy have either been restored or the owners compensated and the burden now falls exclusively on the workers and peasants who can least afford to sustain the losses. The Poincare government policy has thus resulted in saddling the physical damage of the war upon the poorest section of the populace and no talk of the victory in the Ruhr can prevent this fact being known by the victims.

Even the recovery of the franc following the loan from the Morgan interests has not served to quell the dissatisfaction with the government in the devastated districts.

Compensation Law Fought Bitterly by Quebec Employers

MONTREAL, March 23.—Quebec employers are fighting vigorously against the reforms in the Quebec workmen's compensation law which are being advocated by organized labor. A striking evidence of this antagonism has been given by the repudiation by Representative Lowe of the Quebec section, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, of the findings of the interprovincial conference of 1921, which has been the basis of recent reforms along this line.

The opposition of the employers to labor's proposals is being backed up by the lawyers of the province and by insurance companies.

Fire Fighters Organized.

SEATTLE, March 23.—The firefighters' union in Seattle has succeeded in attaining a 90 per cent organization and will press for wage increases and abolition of the so-called efficiency rating system.

ANOTHER INSTALLMENT OF "LIFE OF JOHN BROWN" IN TOMORROW'S ISSUE

Another installment of "The Life of John Brown," by Michael Gold, will appear in tomorrow's issue of the DAILY WORKER. Owing to lack of space today's installment was omitted.

BRITISH LOSE TWO DEAD IN IRISH SKIRMISH

Free State Government
Fears Complications

DUBLIN, Ireland, March 23.—The killing of two British soldiers on a Queenstown pier and the wounding of a score of others by a party of men in Free State uniforms has created a sensation in Ireland. The attackers driving a fast motor car, used a machine gun which caused havoc among the British troops massed on the pier. The Cosgrave government boasted recently that there was not a British soldier within 20 miles of any of the twenty-six counties included in the Free State.

President Cosgrave immediately sent apologies to Ramsay MacDonald and promised to bring the responsible parties to justice. The Free State military headquarters in Cork City issued a statement declaring the shooting was done by the anti-treaty forces, who it is charged, have resumed guerrilla warfare following the mutiny in the Free State army.

All the capitalist papers denounce the incident as an outrage and called upon the government to adopt whatever drastic measures may be deemed necessary.

Cosgrave's message to MacDonald reads: "I am profoundly shocked to hear that British troops have been fired on in Irish territory, and I hasten to assure you that this cowardly crime will arouse the same horror and detestation throughout Ireland that it caused myself and my colleagues." The attacking party also fired several shots at a British cruiser which was in the harbor.

Mandel Store Girl Employee Leaped to Death from 11th Floor

Judge Marie Brabant, 22, jumped to her death from the eleventh floor of MANDEL BROTHERS early today. She was an employee of the store and had reported for work before the fatal leap.

Teachers Seek Job Control.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Teachers' union of New York has submitted to the board of education a proposal regarding organization of the new Thomas Jefferson high school. It is suggested that at least one-half of the teachers engaged at the new school should be members of the union. It would be the teachers' task to draw up a constitution for the school's government.

POLICE THREATEN TO RAID DAILY WORKER AND BEAT UP EDITORS

Girl strikers tell reporters for the DAILY WORKER that policemen detailed to strike duty have told them that they intend to gang up and come to the office of the DAILY WORKER and wreck the plant and beat up the staff, because we have told the truth about their beating up strikers. Our address is 1640 N. Halsted St.

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

No Money From Crops, Illinois Farmers Sell Horses to Pay Taxes

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 23.—Farmers in central Illinois who did not realize enough money from their crops last year to meet their running expenses, are selling their horses to pay taxes.

HAYS HELPS TEAR MASK OFF G. O. P.

Sinclair Oil Stock Helped Pay
Campaign Deficit

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 23.—Repeated efforts to choke off the Teapot oil investigation are proving powerless in the face of a series of revelations that may prove more astounding than anything that has yet been disclosed by the Walsh committee.

A trail of political intrigue by big business interests involving the entire republican party as an organization has been uncovered.

Will Hays, now czar of the movie industry, and formerly national chairman of the Republican committee, was compelled to admit before the public lands committee that Harry F. Sinclair, one of the big three in the oil scandal, gave \$75,000 to the Republican campaign fund to help pay a deficit after the 1920 elections.

Hays denied that the gift was in cash. This statement was elicited from Hays after considerable difficulty.

Further interest has been aroused in the investigation by the refusal of Harry F. Sinclair, upon the advice of his counsel, Martin Littleton, to take the stand and testify. Sinclair was to be questioned about the report that his contribution to the Republican campaign fund was given in the form of 75,000 shares of Sinclair oil stock.

The Hays Confession.

When Hays was asked what Mr. Sinclair had to do with the campaign contributions of the Republican party he replied: "I assumed it was not the purpose of the committee to go into campaign contributions. I thought you would think that was irrelevant. I am out of that now and not competent to testify about them. If you want to go into the campaign expenditures of both parties in 1920, I have some very definite ideas for you. I know a good deal about that which I will tell you, if you wish."

After a spirited discussion the committee voted 6-4 to compel Hays to answer this question.

Thereupon Mr. Hays admitted that the Sinclair gift was \$75,000 and replying to Walsh's question whether he himself solicited any of the Sinclair money, declared: "I did at times suggest to some of my friends that they contribute. I may have suggested it to Mr. Sinclair. I asked Sinclair and others to contribute. Sinclair told me he would be responsible for \$75,000. I think that money went as part payment of a note at the Empire Trust Company."

Blame's Brother.

Hays went on to testify that the Liberty Bond transaction between Sinclair's secretary, G. D. Wahlberg, as told the senate committee when the latter appeared before it, and a man named Hays might have been a personal transaction with Hays' brother, Hinkle Hays.

The committee will look further into this matter.

It was also disclosed that the firm of Hays and Hays with which he was associated had Sinclair as a client while Hays was in the cabinet.

Subpoena Upham.

Following up this lead, Senator Walsh announced that Fred Upham, now treasurer of the Republican national committee, would be called to testify before the committee and bring all his books and financial records for examination and scrutinizing.

It is likely that Mr. Upham will be called today.

Sinclair Defies Committee.
With Sinclair the committee did not succeed in getting any light on the financing of the Republican party by oil interests.
After the committee voted to compel him to testify, Sinclair read a prepared statement refusing to answer questions.
"I shall reserve any evidence I may be able to give for those courts to which you and your colleagues
(Continued on page 2.)

What Did the Chicago Tribune Get For Its School Land Lease?

THE DAILY WORKER demands that The Tribune tell the workers of Chicago what it got from the Union Trust Company for its 99-year lease on school property, at the corner of Madison and Dearborn Streets.

Washington is getting at the inside of the oil land leases. Chicago's workers must get the truth about the Tribune's school lease, to know how much the Tribune is profiting, in golden dollars, at the expense of Chicago's school children, housed in 50 firetraps, admitted by the fire department, jammed 50 and 55 into small rooms with a single teacher, crowded into unsanitary "tin can" portables.

The Chicago Tribune, in December, 1923, transferred its stolen school lease, gotten thru a shady deal, to the Union Trust Company.

The Chicago Tribune has not made public what money consideration was involved in the transfer. That the Tribune got a good hunk of coin out of it, there can be no doubt. The workers of Chicago ought to know how much.

CROOKED AS TEAPOT STEAL

When the Tribune's crookedness got a 99-year lease on Chicago's school land, it committed a crime just as grave as that involved in Sinclair's plundering of Teapot Dome. The oil reserves were set aside for the people of the nation. The school lands were set aside for the children of Chicago. Originally one square mile of land, in the center of what is now the "Loop" or downtown business district, was given over to the school children. If this square mile of land had been reserved for the children, the workers of Chicago would not now be called upon to pay one cent in taxation for the upkeep of the schools. The money to run the schools would come out of the high rentals of the tall skyscrapers. But this square mile of school land has been squandered, in bargain counter sales or cheap leases, and the Chicago Tribune has been in on the ground floor of the steal.

STOLE ONE OF BUSIEST CORNERS

It got its 99-year lease on the property, just one block from State and Madison Streets, the busiest corner in the world, in 1880. It, therefore, runs until 1980, fifty-six years more.

It was in 1895 that the attorney of the Chicago Tribune, who was also president of the Chicago School Board, secured the wiping out of the 10-year revaluation clause in the lease, so that property values in Chicago's business district might rise and rise, but the Tribune school lease never brings an additional cent for the children.

Now the Tribune has moved to the North Side, into a building of its own, and it doesn't need its old location. So it has gone to the Union Trust Company, to whom the children of Chicago will continue to pay tribute, thru their inability to secure the education to which they are entitled.

We ask the Chicago Tribune, "How much did you get for this valuable lease? How much did the Union Trust Company pay you? How did you divide the swag? The workers of the city of Chicago want to know."

McCORMICK, ONE OF THE THIEVES

One of the beneficiaries of the millions in profits earned each year by the Chicago Tribune is United States Senator Medill McCormick. How much is he getting out of this debauchery of Chicago's school lands?

If United States Senator McCormick will profit by the plundering of a school land lease in Chicago, he will support Doheny, Sinclair, Daugherty and the rest of the business and political bandits in Washington, D. C., in robbing the nation's oil reserves and its other natural resources.

We ask United States Senator McCormick, "How much are you profiting by the transfer of this school land lease from the Chicago Tribune to the Union Trust Company? You are up for re-election and the workers of Chicago want to know. And they are going to find out."

"PEOPLE IN GLASS HOUSES."

The Chicago Tribune, that robs Chicago's school children, cannot be expected to call for the impeachment of Coolidge, the resignation of Daugherty, and the ousting of Burns.

It cannot be expected to join in demanding that all graft and corruption in high places be exposed to the public gaze.

It cannot do this because it benefits itself from this same form of corruption. The DAILY WORKER demands that the workers of Chicago be told how much The Tribune received from the Union Trust Company for its ill-gotten 99-year school land lease.

What Have You Done to Get 10,000 New Subscribers by June 15th? See Page Five Today

PICKET FREED BY JURY; EXPECT 141 MORE ACQUITTALS

Boston Shoe Strikers Win Court Victory

BROCKTON, Mass., March 23.—An instructed verdict of not guilty was rendered by the jury in the case of Thomas J. Moore, Brockton, who was arrested as a loiterer during the shoe strike here last summer. It was the first of the so-called strike cases and the decision should affect 141 other cases to be tried for the same offense. If conviction should follow it will be possible to arrest and convict all pickets in the vicinity of the struck plant as loiterers.

The defense argued that a person who moves to and fro cannot be convicted of loitering, especially if at the time of arrest he is engaged in picketing a factory, and continues to walk up and down covering approximately 100 yards before turning.

District Attorney Wilbur, in his argument said, "The purpose of the defendant was to picket the factory. He replied to the officer when accosted, 'I'm here for my health.' Evidence shows there were 200 or more pickets about. His presence did tend toward obstructing free passage."

The court instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty. This does not repay the damage done the shoe workers in this district. But it establishes a precedent that will perhaps prevent a repetition of such arrests.

LONDON WALKS AS TRAM AND BUSMEN STRIKE

Subway Labor Threatens Sympathy Walkout

LONDON, March 23.—Threats of a sympathetic strike of subway employees today, brought London face to face with the biggest paralysis of its rapid transit facilities in its history. Forty thousand tram and bus workers have quit work forcing the entire city traffic on the subways which are breaking down under the strain. Only a few "private" busses can be seen on the streets.

Thousands of people were late for work. All kinds of conveyances were called into action to take care of the 4,000,000 persons who are daily transported on the trams and busses.

The strikers are demanding a wage increase of about \$1.95 a week. The government immediately set up a court of inquiry but the strikers announced that they would refuse to recognize its decisions as binding saving an experience in another strike which cured them of any faith in the alleged impartiality of such capitalist instruments.

The Ramsay MacDonald government purposes to show the capitalist parties something about conciliating the classes without having to resort to the extremity of wearing black shirts ala Mussolini. This might work very well if they had only the capitalists to consider but the British workers, too given a bad reputation by their friends for a subservience which is justified by the facts, are not inclined to stand for any more nonsense from King's minister Ramsay MacDonald than they would from a similar funkier representing British imperialism thru either the Tory or Liberal parties.

The partial victory won by the dockers has encouraged the labor movement of England to try to recoup its losses of the past two years.

Bronx Entertainment April 5. NEW YORK, March 21.—Saturday evening, April 5, will find the workers of the Bronx enjoying themselves at the annual entertainment and dance arranged by the Bronx English Branch of the Workers Party at Workers Hall, 1347 Boston Road. Many novel features are being arranged and a splendid orchestra under the direction of Fred Lillienstein will furnish the music. Admission will be only 35 cents.

Women's Night Work Ban Sustained. WASHINGTON, March 23.—In an opinion by Justice Sutherland, the U. S. supreme court sustains the New York statute prohibiting employment of the first and second class, between 10 at night and 6 in the morning. The law was contested by Joseph Radice, a restaurant proprietor in Buffalo.

Lawyers Quit Their Union. ST. LOUIS, March 23.—The Missouri Bar Association has dwindled in membership until the present roll is 550, it has become known. About 2000 members have been suspended from this lawyers' union for non-payment of \$10 dues. A cut to \$5 has been suggested. There are nearly 600 lawyers in the state.

Talk About June 17th. NEW YORK, March 23.—The New York Farmer-Labor party will hold a conference April 2, to discuss policy and its attitude toward the national Farmer-Labor convention June 17, in St. Paul.

28 National Conventions of American Labor Over 40 Years Call on Workers to Fight Injunctions

The DAILY WORKER is today publishing extracts from the declarations of 23 different conventions of the American Federation of Labor, over a period of 40 years, declaring relentless war on the injunction power of the courts, declaring for the right to strike, and to picket.

These are the official declarations of attitude of the American Federation of Labor on injunctions from 1885 down to the present time. These are the statements written down on paper after thorough deliberation.

The Chicago Labor Movement is called upon to carry out these declarations in the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union now being waged in this city. The workers of Chicago are called upon to carry these resolutions into action.

Labor Heads Meet Today. "The Committee of 15," appointed by President John Fitzpatrick, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, has not taken the lead in carrying these declarations into action. Instead it has called in the "Committee of Injunctions" of the Chicago Federation of Labor appointed after a meeting with President Samuel Gompers, of the A. F. of L. in this city.

These two committees are scheduled to meet jointly today. The DAILY WORKER hopes this joint committee will take some action to carry out the declarations of the organization of which they are official heads. For their information, for the information of the striking garment workers, for the information of the whole labor movement, any section of which may be engaged in a strike and facing injunctions on the morrow, we publish the official stand of the American Federation of Labor, with year and city in which the respective A. F. of L. conventions were held, as follows:

Here is Labor's Stand. 1885, Washington, D. C.—Declared a Washington police judge should be removed from office for violent language toward labor unions in a suit against the right of unions to employ pickets during a strike.

1891, Birmingham, Ala.—Condemned decision of a justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court which said: "Inasmuch as the wage-workers do not own the product they can not have a label certifying the character of the labor employed in its production." Pledged aid to printers in testing constitutionality of Pennsylvania conspirator laws.

1892, Philadelphia, Pa.—These charges were made: A judge became virtually the attorney for a giant corporation and a common prosecutor of striking workmen; he declared unions tyrannies, while the treasonable acts of the Carnegie Corporation in making way on the state was justifiable. Another judge said unions were rapidly getting under control of men unacquainted with our tongue and antagonistic to our institutions. Child labor laws have been treated with contempt by the minor judiciary. "It is said

NEW FACTS HALT EFFORT TO STOP THE OIL PROBE

Hays Helps Tear the Mask Off G. O. P.

(Continued from Page 1) have deliberately referred all questions of which you had any jurisdiction and shall respectfully decline to answer any questions propounded by your committee."

Committee to Act. The committee has decided to take measures to compel Sinclair to testify. He will be certified for contempt for his refusal to talk. The matter will be held off until oil prosecutors Pomerene and Roberts, return from the coast to Washington.

There are two courses of procedure open to the committee. Contempt proceedings may be conducted before the senate as a whole. The other method that the committee may employ is to certify the case to the district attorney of the District of Columbia.

The likelihood is that the senate as a whole will be chosen to air these charges and try Sinclair. This course will afford the democrats a fine opportunity to make considerable political capital out of the oil scandal. Besides, the latter method is frowned upon by some members of the committee because the local district attorney is a Coolidge appointee who might be under the influence of "Ned" McLean, who is the real political boss of the District of Columbia as was shown by the Coolidge telegrams to him regarding certain district appointments.

Sinclair Admits Loan. After the committee adjourned its hearings Saturday Sinclair broke his silence and admitted for the first time that he had loaned \$25,000 in bonds to ex-Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall. The loan was made to Fall just before he sailed for Russia as an

"the blood of martyrs was the seed of the church." It is possible that thru the blood of the men who died on the Monongahela in July may come a realization of the true condition of affairs, and that the legislation of the future will be in favor of the masses rather than for the aggrandizement of the few. The true status of labor conditions in Pennsylvania were the comparative lack of organization and that wage earners had been owing allegiance to political parties first and to themselves as a class last. If the organized workmen were to hold in check the political powers of the state and make their rule "workers first, party last," then the legislature would make laws and judges construe them in the interest of the workingmen.

Reckless Disregard of Constitution. 1893, Chicago, Ill.—These decisions, too based on the responsibilities imposed upon the common carrier, indicates a reckless disregard for the spirit and intent of the American Constitution, and undoubtedly an invasion of the laborers' rights to effectively protest against irksome conditions while they in no wise protect him against discharge for any whimsical reason advanced by the corporation.

1894, Denver, Colo.—Protested against unjust decrees of Massachusetts courts in behalf of capitalist enemies of labor.

1896, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Demanded amendments to the U. S. Constitution depriving judges of the power to set aside laws enacted by Congress, "as we believe the proper function of courts is to expound and administer law but not to make it."

1897, Nashville, Tenn.—... We not only demand the right of trial by jury for any offense charged, but also that we, as workers and citizens, shall not be restrained in the exercise of our lawful and natural rights. Courts do not and can not issue injunctions restraining persons from committing crimes or misdemeanors and should not when there is another complete remedy at law. The police power is presumed to be a preventative, and, when that is insufficient, the arraignment at the bar of justice to answer for offenses is the means by which the state seeks its safety and the maintenance of its dignity. It is but just that the workers insist upon being regarded as equals before the law, and that in their activity to prevent infringement upon their rights, and their hopes and struggles to maintain their manhood, extra-judicial proceedings should not lie against them as is now the case by the use, or more properly stated, abuse, of the powers of the courts in the issuance of writs of injunction.

An extraordinary feature of this industrial struggle is the use made of the writs of injunction. While writs of injunction have a legitimate and proper function we hold that when used to prevent free speech or public assemblage to discuss grievances, be they political or industrial, and to compel men to continue to labor for private individuals against their will they amount to judicial usurpation and

employee of Sinclair in an effort to get an oil concession there. An additional sum of \$10,000 was allowed Fall for his expenses. The oil magnate declared he had paid \$1,000,000 to Fred G. Bonfils of Denver for alleged claim to Teapot Dome "in good faith." He said if there had been any fraudulent representations or blackmail he would seek redress in the courts. Sinclair also denied that he had entered into any negotiations with Fall for the lease of Teapot Dome as early as March, 1921, the month Fall took office. Sinclair bitterly assailed the Roosevelt family, young Archie and his brother, Theodore. He said he had hired Archie and treated him kindly "but he never could and never would make good." Archie's salary was raised from \$5,000 to \$15,000 in a short time, Sinclair said. Sinclair declared Archie was an "attempted assassin of my character." Sinclair also charged "it is easy to be seen that G. D. Wahlberg was framed by the Roosevelts." Wahlberg testified he had become suspicious of Sinclair and it was this testimony which first led to unearthing the oil scandal. Wahlberg was a former private secretary to Sinclair.

Ach Himmell! SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The Actors' Equity Association won a victory here when Superior Judge Graham ordered Nat Goldstein, local theatrical producer, to pay to the Equity \$3,900, representing salaries due to members of the Oh, Boy! company, organized here and stranded in New York eight years ago.

20 Hurt in Wreck. MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 21.—Twenty persons were slightly injured today when the Rock Island Hot Springs Limited was derailed at Cicalla, Arkansas. The engine, baggage car, a coach and a diner were wrecked. The locomotive dived into a ditch.

Books Vs. Bayonets. PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, March 23.—The young republic of Czechoslovakia finds that it can afford to spend 3 1/2 per cent of its national budget on education. But for the army it makes 13 per cent available.

are a flagrant infringement of the rights of the citizen, are wholly un-American and destructive to popular government. Any judge who will use his sacred position for such purposes should be promptly impeached and removed from office.

1898, Kansas City, Mo.—We insist that the workers have the right to quit their employment, either singly or in unison, whenever the conditions of employment become irksome, or a change or improvement is desired; that when any representative of the workers engaged in a contest is directed by them to perform any duty for the furtherance of the purpose for which the cessation of work was inaugurated that he shall have the right to perform that duty without judicial interference by injunction.

Dockets Filled With Indictments. 1899, Detroit, Mich.—Instructed president to seek legislation curbing the power of courts in issuing injunctions in labor disputes.

1900, Louisville, Ky.—... From the time of the first organization of labor, the courts have stigmatized the trade-unions as combinations in restraint of trade, and the dockets are filled with indictments, and the jails filled with men charged with conspiracy because they were members of trade-unions; this too, notwithstanding the fact that the trade-unions are the most beneficent organizations the world has ever witnessed to promote the welfare of all the people.

1901, Scranton, Pa.—... During this year several of the courts have still further extended the scope of injunctions, even going so far as to restrain workmen from "persuading" even by peaceable means, other workmen from taking employment in establishments in which a strike prevails. When the fact is borne in mind that there is neither constitutional nor statutory law under our federal or state governments by which these injunctions are warranted, that they constitute an invasion by the judiciary of the legislative functions of the Congress and the legislatures, we are all the more reminded of the warning of the founders of our Republic that, unless the people are alert at all times and shall safeguard themselves, the judiciary will silently but steadily flch from us the rights we have acquired and which we assumed to be constitutionally guaranteed. Against this specious legislation we cannot be too persistent in warning our members.

Cut Off Peaceful Evolution. 1902, New Orleans, La.—If thru the use of the equity power, vested in the courts, our rights as workers to quit at will, and to induce others to quit with us, can be taken away, then the peaceable evolution toward industrial democracy is cut off, and the workers will be compelled to look to more revolutionary measures for redress of existing grievances, and the obtaining of better conditions in the future. If we permitted to withdraw our labor in unison from any establishment where we have grievances to be redressed, then the development will go on the lines of the development

in England towards political democracy, thru parliamentary control over taxation and appropriation. If it is to be taken away, then we might as well now realize that peaceable development will stop.

1903 to 1908—American Federation of Labor conventions reaffirmed demand for anti-injunction legislation.

1908, Denver, Colo.—We, therefore, declare that we will exercise all the rights and privileges guaranteed us by the Constitution and laws of our country, and insist that it is our duty to defend ourselves at all hazards, and we declare that such be our action, taking whatever results may come. We further declare that when cited to show cause, why such injunctions should not be issued, we should make no defense which would entail any considerable cost, and when cited for contempt the proper policy is to personally, as best we can, defend our rights before the courts, taking whatever consequences may ensue.

1909, Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Modern American courts assume the right to issue injunctions interfering with the personal rights of man in exercising free speech, free press, peaceable assemblage, and in their personal relationship with each other. The rights of free speech, free press and peaceable assemblage are specifically guaranteed by the Constitution. They are the fundamental safeguards of a free people which neither courts, kings nor caesars should be permitted to destroy.

Used Only Against Workers.

1911, Atlanta, Ga.—Injunctions as issued against workmen are never issued or issued against any other citizen of our country. It is an attempt to deprive citizens of our country, when these citizens are workmen, of the right of trial by jury. It is an effort to fasten an offense on them when they are not even charged with doing things in violation of any law of state or nation. We protest against the discrimination of the courts against the laboring men of our country which deprives them of their constitutional guarantee of equality before the law.

1912, Rochester, N. Y.—Convention reaffirmed its attitude on injunctions.

1915, San Francisco, Calif.—The Model Antitrust Limitation Injunction law sent to all state and city federations with recommendations that efforts be made for its enactment.

1916, Baltimore, Md.—We recommend that any injunctions dealing with the relationship of employer and employee, and based upon the dictum, "Labor Is Property," be wholly and absolutely treated as usurpation and disregarded let the consequences be what they may. Such a decision as that rendered by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts sets has its roots in class interests; it is usurpation and tyranny. Freedom came to man because he believed that resistance to tyranny is obedience to God; as it came so it must be maintained. Kings could be and were disobeyed, and some-

times deposed. In cases of this kind judges must be disobeyed, and should be impeached.

Stand Is Re-affirmed.

1917, Buffalo, N. Y.—Convention reaffirmed its stand against injunctions.

1918, St. Paul, Minn.—Convention reaffirmed its stand against injunctions.

1922, Cincinnati, Ohio.—In cases dealing with disputes between business men and organizations of labor, the courts clearly establish the fact that in similar cases there is one rule for workers and another rule for employers. A case in point is that involving boycott by a Citizens' Alliance of St. Paul, Minn., of the firm of Delaney Brothers, plumbers, because Delaney Brothers refused to put in their window an "open shop" card. Delaney Brothers applied for an injunction to protect them from the boycott instituted by the Citizens' Alliance, which included practically all of the business men, manufacturers and bankers' associations of St. Paul. The court refused to protect Delaney Brothers from the boycott and thus sustained the right of business organizations to use the boycott.

1923, Portland, Ore.—The modern and extensive use of the writ of injunction as used in the labor disputes is revolutionary and destructive. The injunction writ was designed when popular government was unknown and at a time it was difficult to enact such laws as would permit a speedy and adequate adjustment of controversies subject to legal determination. . . . Indicative and demonstrative of the unwarrantable use of the injunction writ in labor disputes is the fact that in England, from whence are imported this extra legal device, the equity power is limited to property and then only where there is no remedy at law. In England the injunction writ is not permissible in labor disputes. Our courts have vested themselves with the most oppressive and repressive legal weapon ever devised and designed to hold in subjection those who must earn their way thru life by the sweat of toil and under the domination of a "master class."

Number of Writs Issued Increase.

These injunction writs in labor disputes have been issued in ever greater and greater numbers, and each succeeding injunction goes further in its repressive features than the one before. Indeed, this special form of class legislation by judicial decree is assuming an enormous proportion and the wage earners are compelled to suffer under a set of class laws which apply to no other group within our government.

It is inconceivable that this form of government by injunction can long prevail without serious reckoning. As an American people we have escaped government by the king. If we are to preserve this "government of the people, by the people, and for the people" then any and all usurpations by the judiciary must be as sternly resisted as usurpations by any king or other form of executive.

Now what is labor's answer?

DEMAND HARRY DAUGHERTY GET OUT IS GROWING

Charge Coolidge Fears To Sign Ouster

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The demand that President Calvin Coolidge immediately suspend Harry M. Daugherty is expected to become irresistible this week after the sensational disclosures made last Saturday by Roxie Stinson, ex-wife of Jess Smith, suicide and close friend of the Harding family.

Not alone is Harry M. Daugherty, enmeshed in the network of graft from which it is impossible for him to extricate himself, but no less a crime than the death of his former boon companion and partner in crime is laid indirectly at the door of the attorney general.

Vanderlip Aids Investigation. With Frank A. Vanderlip, millionaire banker, placing his money at the disposal of the Wheeler committee investigating the criminal acts of the union-wrecking Daugherty, in order to defeat the efforts of the Department of Justice to thwart the investigation this week is expected to unearth evidence that will compel Calvin Coolidge to make a last desperate effort to save something from the political wreckage and dump Daugherty overboard.

That this will mean trouble for Coolidge nobody knows better than the New England Puritan, but "heggers can't be choosers" and "before you're faced with a choice of two evils Coolidge must choose the lesser. Daugherty has already threatened the president with swift political punishment should he listen to the advice of his backers and show the D. of J. head.

It is even said that the Ohio grafter shook his fist in the president's face and thumping the table shouted to the cowering figure of "Silent" Calvin that he would break him politically the moment he put his pen to the letter suspending him from his office.

The president may be a brave man when he defied the Boston police who were deserted by Samuel Gompers but face to face with the towering figure of Daugherty, he was a mild man and threw up his sponge.

Col. Thomas Felder is expected to take the stand early this week. Felder is a close personal friend of the attorney general and had the endorsement of William J. Flynn, former head of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice and as unscrupulous a confidence man as ever stepped in shoe leather.

The high spots in last Saturday's testimony were:

1. The charge made by Roxie Stinson, that after a visit of Harry M. Daugherty to the notorious "shack" outside Washington, the attorney general mercifully flayed Jess Smith for the mess into which they got themselves, Smith went to a hardware store and bought a revolver with which he shot himself.

2. The charge made by the same witness, that for six months before his death Jess Smith lived in mortal dread of assassination at the hands of agents of the attorney general. He never cared to go out after dark and took the middle of the road in the daytime fearing an assassin's dagger or bullet from some door or alleyway.

3. The framing of Roxie Stinson by agents of the attorney general in the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland. A man named Fink reserved a room for her there under a fictitious name and afterwards threatened her with arrest and exposure unless she made a statement that she would not reveal her knowledge of Daugherty's criminal acts.

4. That Harry Daugherty and Jess Smith had many secret conferences with a German agent in 1921 who was here over the American Metals Case.

5. The tilt between Senator Wheeler and Daugherty's defense over the continued retention of the attorney general by the president who was using the powers of his giant machine to block every effort of the committee to reach the truth and even to intimidate witnesses.

Mrs. Stinson charged that a newspaper man offered her \$1,000 for a lead on the attorney general which she turned down. William A. Orr, former secretary of ex-Governor Whitman, of New York, will be recalled to the stand to give testimony regarding money paid by him in liquor deals to Howard Mannington, Daugherty's friend who lived in the "little house on K street."

Felder will be questioned regarding Goroni's charges that the lawyer offered him \$250,000 for permission to turn over 7,100 cases of Scotch to bootleggers.

Investigators for the Wheeler committee learned that securities worth in the vicinity of \$300,000 were found in Jess Smith's safety deposit box at Mal Daugherty's bank at Washington Courthouse when it was opened and that securities worth \$89,000 had been discovered in a box at the Riggs National Bank here.

Talk About It Anyway. WASHINGTON, March 23.—Thru the British embassy and the state department, the children's bureau has been invited to take part in the third English-speaking infant welfare conference in London next July under the auspices of the National League for Health, Maternity and Child Welfare.

3 COMMITTEES ACTING TODAY ON INJUNCTION AND POLICE BRUTALITY

The following events affecting the garment workers' strike will take place today:

1. A sub-committee of the "Committee of 15" will see Mayor Dever this morning at 11:00 to report to him on police brutality and demand immediate action looking to the suppression of such brutality.

2. The "Committee of 15" and the injunction committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor will hold a joint meeting to outline a policy toward the garment strike and the injunction issued by Dennis Sullivan. Mass picketing and the report of the committee which visited Mayor Dever will also be considered.

3. The strikers will picket the shops, re-enforced by the members of the University of Chicago Liberal Club.

4. More than thirty strikers who were arrested Saturday for picketing will be arraigned in S. Clark St. police court. Two members of the U. of C. Liberal Club will also be arraigned.

5. The Citizens' Committee headed by Father Seidenberg will probably make a public declaration during the afternoon on their work which has consisted in an effort to get stand pat employers to consent to collective bargaining and to enforce the right of the strikers to walk the streets peacefully without interference by the police.

The DAILY WORKER will have the news tomorrow. Read the DAILY WORKER for all the labor news.

The World Flight.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 23.—American air pilots here on the trip around-the-world worked on their airplanes today in order to prepare for the flight to Alaska and the orient. Major F. L. Martin, commanding the squadron, was at the hangars before dawn directing the mechanics in transferring the planes into seaplanes for the over-water flights.

No Scuttling of Oil Probe!

COMMITTEES TO ACT TODAY ON STRIKE WRITS

Students Continue in Defiance of Sullivan

(Continued from page 1.)

union reported to the sub-committee which will see Dever is the one committed on Olga Levin by Sam Golden with the assistance of police officer 3401. Miss Levin was in front of 325 W. Adams St. when a taxi drove up and officer 3401 and Sam Golden got out of it. Miss Levin was surprised at seeing Golden who was formerly a member of the union going to school and called to him. Golden shouted at her, "Leave me alone you dirty son of a bitch." Miss Levin asked the police officer if he was going to permit Golden to use such language to her and the officer replied by giving her a shove.

Struck and Kicked Girl. Miss Levin landed in the arms of Golden and he began to beat her about the head. He knocked her glasses to the ground. He struck and kicked her. The brave copper finally called to Golden to leave Miss Levin alone when a crowd began to collect. The officer then escorted Golden into the hallway of 325 W. Adams St.

There were several witnesses to this beating and the union has offered to produce them if the committee wants to have them accompany them to visit the mayor.

Most of the members of the University of Chicago Liberal club, who will be on the picket line this morning got their first strike experience Saturday.

Defy Sergeant and Injunction. Judge Dennis Sullivan's injunction proved unable to keep these determined young people off the streets in the Loop districts. Arthur Weiss found that out. Sergeant Gentle ordered the students to keep away from the pavement in front of the Weiss shop on W. Adams St., or they would be arrested. They answered by forming a squad and walking back and forth more than 20 times. Gen-

tle didn't attempt to arrest any of them.

Before the morning was over two of the students were arrested—along with 34 strikers. They were Eugene and David Siskind, both members of the University Liberal club. David Siskind graduated from the University of Chicago School of Medicine, Friday, and celebrated by going on the picket-line Saturday.

Back on Picket Line.

They will both be arraigned on charges of disorderly conduct in the S. Clark St. police court this morning. They have both indicated that as soon as they are released they will go back to the picket line with the other members of the Liberal club.

One of the girl members of the club said to a striker picket: "We have learned more about industrial disputes here on the picket line this morning than we could have learned in a month in a class room."

Thirty-four strikers will be arraigned at the same time the Liberal club boys are. This is the record half day.

They are: Bessie Katz, Olga Galish, Morris Sher, Vera Dubrow, Esther Freeman, Elianor Sadowski, Fannie Yannes, Max Stanker, Vitor Cisslakiewicz, Anna Jaffe, Rora Rubin, Verzie Rhode, Morris Keavetz, Yetta Hornstein, Julia Broza, Martha Brybricka, Sarah Shapiro, Yetta Kessler, Elianor Smahl, Anna Draznin, Rachel Kaar, Marie Siegel, Katherine Toonseevich, Lillian Dietman, Sylvia Sunshine, Mary Goldberg and Caroline Weglski.

The Citizens committee which was appointed by the Commissioner of Public Welfare Mary McDowell and which is headed by Father Fredric Seidenberg met Saturday and announced that they had received no replies to the letter which they sent to the dress manufacturers.

Strike Statement Today. They will make a public statement to the newspapers this afternoon. The statement is expected to enlist public opinion in behalf of the right of strikers to walk the city streets and to urge employers to yield to collective bargaining.

Two more workers were yanked into Judge Sullivan's court for contempt Saturday. David Kruse was arrested on an attachment Friday night and taken to the country jail where he spent the night. He and Fannie Rosen were released on their own bonds till Tuesday when their cases were set to be heard.

MELLON GRAFT PROBED BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

Tried to Hide Facts of Big Tax Frauds

(By The Federated Press) WASHINGTON, Mar. 23.—When the senate finance committee, led by Senator Smoot, voted to hear Secretary of the Treasury Mellon behind locked doors, it raised a new storm of protest at the Capitol and put a fighting edge on the investigation of the internal revenue bureau in Mellon's office by Senator Couzens' special committee.

Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the People's Reconstruction League, immediately issued a denunciation of this star chamber trick. He called attention to the fact that a hearing on the Mellon tax bill had been refused him by the committee and he suggested that Smoot and Mellon did not want the country to know the truth about the corporation profits and tax evasions.

Dodge Taxes on Billions. The profiteering corporations whose gross income in 1921 was \$91,250,000,000, were allowed to deduct \$90,791,000,000 as expenses to escape taxes," said Marsh. "Twenty-four and a half billion of this is listed as 'miscellaneous expense.' Over half of the corporations reported no net income. The corporations kind enough to report some net income gave the totals for 1921 as \$4,336,047,813, but the total tax they paid was only \$701,573,432—or 16.18 per cent of the net income they were not able to conceal."

Big Business is Lost. "The net income of the U. S. Steel corporation in 1921 was \$36,617,000, and in 1923 was \$108,729,000; the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, \$10,333,000 in 1921, and \$14,374,000 in 1923; the United Fruit Company, \$16,976,000 in 1921 and \$23,097,000 in 1923; of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, \$1,007,000 in 1921 and \$6,477,000 in 1923. These are typical excess profits which Secretary Mellon and Chairman Smoot don't want to tax. An expensive campaign is at hand—and the oil interests have been thoroughly exposed."

Ebert, Socialist Head of Germany, Is Bum Jockey

(By The Federated Press) BERLIN, March 23.—Fritz Ebert, president of the German republic and still classed as a socialist, who his union (the saddle makers) has expelled him from membership and who his own district in the socialist party has demanded his expulsion from the party, more and more adopts the mannerisms and methods of the old regime.

The latest story on this point is the following: Every morning Fritz Ebert goes out riding for an hour or two. That is, he is still in the experimental stage. He has not yet brought himself to review the troops from a high steed, but it is fully predicted that he will soon emulate the example of William II in this respect, and the companies of national guardsmen are speculating on who will be the first to see Fritz Ebert accept the military honors as he is perched on a more or less fiery charger.

Ebert seems to regard his riding lessons as something of a secret, for he takes his auto out to some secluded spot in the Grunewald, on the western outskirts of Berlin, and only there does he leave the auto and mount the horse.

California State Supreme Court Reduces I. W. W. Bail

(By The Federated Press) SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 23.—The California state supreme court has reduced from \$250 to \$100 the bail of Robert Wood, who is appealing against sentence under Busick anti-I. W. W. injunction. L. J. Morris, of Los Angeles, is also an appellant. These are test cases designed to determine the validity of the injunction, which is a direct blow at the right of labor to organize. Judge C. O. Busick, its author, has frequently been accused of prejudice in criminal syndicalism cases, and of being openly an enemy of the radical workers.

Can't Oust "The League." VIENNA, March 23.—The league of nation's commissioner to Austria, Zimmermann, in disregard of the demand for his retirement and the removal of league control, announces his intention of remaining at his dictatorial post until the league council terminates his work.

Negro Segregationists Run Away From the Race Problem

SEGREGATION is the crux of the bad housing situation among the Negroes. Formerly the Negroes were divided on the subject of segregation—some prominent members of the Race claiming that segregation would eventually result in the setting up of independent territories for the Negroes. But now they realize that America is the home of the American Negro, and that it is impossible to solve the race question by running away from it. Segregation, the Negroes now realize, has brought an increased death rate, a dumping of red light districts and dens of crime upon the Negro, and has made them pay high rents for ill-repaired homes. The Negro's dream of getting political representation thru race concentration has been found to be a pipe-dream.

Fight On Segregation, Not Back to Africa Movement, Is Negroes' Hope, Says Housing Investigator

Negroes have been forced since the war to realize that what they must have in order to solve the problems of their race is not more segregation, or colonization, but absolute abolition of segregated districts.

Back to Africa movements, and programs for the complete withdrawal of the Negro from participation in white affairs have been found to be based on mere sentiment—to be cowardly, unethical, and impossible of fulfillment.

Ever since the civil war, when the abolition of slavery released the Negro from his bondage to the soil, there has been a greater migration from the rural to city life corresponding to the lesser migration of the white farmers away from the land into industry. The movement of the Negro into the large cities has now reached huge proportions. According to U. S. Department of Labor figures, 476,000 Negroes migrated from the South to the Northern cities in 1923.

Segregation Not Legal. We have already seen, from our study of Chicago's South Side, what miserable surroundings greet the Southern Negro on his arrival in his new Northern home. In a legal sense, there is no segregation of the Negro in the United States. The United States Supreme Court in 1917 handed down a decision voiding existing state and city segregation laws. "They prevent the occupancy of a lot by a person of color in a city block where the greater number of residences are occupied by white persons. Where such a majority exists colored persons are excluded. This interdiction is based wholly upon color, simply that and nothing more."

"We think this attempt to prevent the alienation of the property in question to a person of color is not legitimate," concludes the decision, "and is in direct violation of the 14th amendment to the federal constitution. The ordinance, therefore, cannot stand." Nevertheless, it is a well known fact that in every city, Chicago included, incoming Negroes are expected to take up their residences in more or less definitely prescribed areas. The white residents resist persistently the attempts of the fast growing Negro ghetto to spread out into the outlying districts.

Expansion Necessary. It is extremely necessary for the colored population to expand. The segregation in Chicago's South Side for instance, has lumped together, not only all types and classes of Negroes, but as is usually the case, the whites have selected the Negro quarter as the "Red light district." Hence we find white prostitutes rooming in the same houses with cultured and highly respected colored families. The Negro youth, thirsting for education, is forced to live in surroundings near gambling halls, cheap cabarets, and dens of crime. It is the desire of the Negro families to get out of these squalid surroundings into better neighborhoods, that leads to expansion of the Negro districts, and consequent friction with the surrounding whites.

"It is not pleasant for colored people to break into a new neighborhood," says Mary White Ovington. "If they are not bombed, they are often insulted and subjected to much petty attack. They are also subjected to the sharpest of sharp real estate practices, always being charged more rent than the whites have to pay, which makes the Negro skeptical regarding loss in real estate values which they so frequently hear."

The only expansion of the colored districts freely allowed is into surrounding neighborhoods which the whites have already and are abandoning, and these homes are taken up at the cost of much higher rents than the whites have been paying.

Death Rate Higher. The evil results of consequent pressing together of the Negro are freely admitted. It has been shown that the Negro residences are the oldest and most dilapidated in the city.

Summing up the state of Negro dwellings, a minister speaking before a recent colored congress tells us, "There are three types of Negro structures, all of which are not adapted to 20th century civilization. All ideals of comfort, progress and safety are excluded before the Negro family enters."

"These types are the little separate shacks built of the cheapest material and chosen because of the negro's inability to live elsewhere, old buildings abandoned by whites, the negroes getting little or no repairs or improvements, and overcrowded tenement houses."

The death rate from tuberculosis for whites is 16 to every ten thousand and of population, as compared to 58 for every ten thousand among the Negroes. This is caused, according to Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, of Baltimore, and authority

Polish Socialist Government Wages War on Unionists

(By The Federated Press) WARSZAW, March 23.—The Polish government has declared war to the knife upon the trade unions and the political organizations of the workers. Not a day now passes without the arrests of Communists, socialists and trade union officials. On the night of Feb. 22, 30 working class leaders were arrested and put in jail.

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

STEEL TRUST IS RUSHING SEDITION CASES IN FARRELL

Grand Jury Meeting on April Seventh

(Special to The Daily Worker) FARELL, Pa., March 23.—The Mercer County grand jury hearing the Farrell sedition cases of the six workers arrested at a Workers Party meeting will be called two weeks ahead of schedule. Instead of meeting on April 21st the grand jury has been called for April 7th.

In their anxiety to railroad these workers thru to prison the alleged Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and its pseudo police chief in Farrell believe that they will weaken the defense by putting the cases ahead several weeks.

Defense Will Be Ready. The Defense Committee is laboring hard to have the defense ready and if the support continues to arrive the way it has been during the past week the defense will be ready to battle anytime.

Chief of Police Leyschock boastfully announces that he has his array of patriotic stool pigeon talent ready and that some of the alleged "countrymen" of the defendant workers will testify against them.

It is also rumored that Chief Leyschock, who is now considered the village clown, has discovered several "bomb" plots where the alleged "Red Terror" threatened to blow up his home.

Chief of Police Leyschock—the Wm. J. Burns of this hamlet, arrested defense attorney Ben Marks for parking his car on the alleged wrong side of the street.

Warrant For Chief. Attorney Marks swore out a warrant for Leyschock's arrest and the trial is coming up soon.

Leyschock's school on communism, which he testified at the hearing of the defendants, was being conducted in his office will be presented with a copy of the constitution of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the United States in order that his school may have something to study before the sedition trials come up at Mercer.

Prominent business people in Sharon and Farrell openly support the cause of the defendant workers and the cases of these workers has done more to open up the eyes of the workers than all the oppression practiced in the past by the steel barons and their hunkies.

Judge Plays Role of Bouncer for Bosses When Off the Bench

Judge Boyer, of Evanston, who hears the cases of garment strikers accused of walking the public highway is so zealous in the interest of the scab manufacturers that he takes the law into his own hands and acts as bouncer for them when he is off the bench.

Thomas Holland, former labor manager for Hart, Schaffner & Marx and now an investigator who has been working with the special non-partizan citizens' committee headed by Father Frederick Seidenberg had an encounter with the Evanston judge at the home of one of the strikebreakers. Holland was asking the girl, who lives at 1431 Sherman street about wages and conditions in the non-union shops and the girl, a Miss Eberhard, was readily replying when Judge Boyer entered the hallway and ordered him out.

The judge began making a scene, exclaiming that Holland had no right to talk to the girl. Holland knew his rights but the girl became intimidated and withdrew into her room.

Judge Boyer is notorious in Evanston as an official who loves to prate of the "constitution," without knowing anything of the rights it is supposed to guarantee.

Thousands Jobless Among Miners of Pittsburgh District

To THE DAILY WORKER: There is an evident increase in unemployment in the mines of Chartiers Valley, Pa., which is in District 5 U. M. W. of A. Approximately 2,500 coal miners have been unemployed for the past four months and about 600 working part time. The following are the mines that have been shut down completely for the past four months: Manifold No. 1 and No. 2, Enterprise, McGovern, Midland No. 1, Hendersonville, and Westland. The following mines are on part time, working three days a week: Hazel, Davis, Rich Hill and Country Club. Some of these above named mines have recently slowed up with prospects for more slowing up. The apparent reason for the diminished amount of work is due to the fact that 265,000,000 tons of coal were stored up in the central competitive field while preparing for the strike.—MORRIS PASTERNAK, Washington, Pa.

Hoover Trust Tool. WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary of Commerce Hoover today issued a sharp reply to Samuel Untermyer, who in a letter to Senator Capper charged that the American public was trust ridden because of Hoover's "convenient blindness and inaction," with respect to the anti-trust laws.

Czechoslovakia Bars Cleveland Paper. PRAGUE, March 23.—The Czechoslovak authorities have forbidden distribution of Deny Hlas, a Slovak national paper published in Cleveland, O., in Czechoslovakian territory.

The Milwaukee Elections

By ARNE SWABECK.

RUNNING on a platform which contains no plank for the improvement of the conditions of Milwaukee's many thousands of workers, Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, "The Socialist," caters to the voters for another term of office at the city elections on April 1st.

Opposing him stands David S. Rose, "The Democrat," champion of the wide-open town and the interests of the big employers. For the other city offices two slates of the same character as the leading candidates contend for power. Whether Daniel or David wins little is to be gained by the workers.

Hoan points to his record as mayor of Milwaukee for the past eight years as the "Golden Age" of the city's progress. During these eight years he experienced an increase of 100,000 in population. The value of the city's manufactured products have doubled, the building operations tripled, and the city limits expanded by leaps and bounds.

This boast certainly must sound good and will undoubtedly win the whole-hearted approval of Milwaukee big business. However, Hoan says nothing about how this "Golden Age" affected the thousands of workers who toil in the big machine shops, the tin factories, the steel mills or the immense tanneries of the City of Milwaukee, most of whom are completely unorganized and work from nine to ten hours a day for the sum of \$30 a week and less.

Daniel W. Hoan claims that during the period of his administration property value increased at least eight-fold. He forgets the fact that rents increased 100 per cent while many workers have had their wages cut since the war. Of course, this claim shows that Mayor Hoan, and the Milwaukee Socialist Party, champions the interests of the Milwaukee property owners and small businessmen. He lays no claim to particular improvement in the conditions of the workers.

Mayor Hoan enumerates a long list of achievements to strengthen his claim to the period of the "Golden Age," such as: ownership of riparian rights along the waterfront, the best municipal harbor, the finest and most economical street-lighting system, low taxes, the finest and most up-to-date building code and yet he forgets to mention that the Milwaukee building trades workers are amongst the lowest paid of such crafts in any city of the United States. Laborers receive an average of 50c and building mechanics receive from 60c to 85c an hour. He boasts of the fine civic celebrations, honesty in city government, great savings by putting the city on a real business basis and he lays claim to the finest and best police and fire departments of any city in the United States.

Mayor Hoan even boasts that no large city has experienced as little labor trouble as Milwaukee and this, while he himself, knows that practically all the large establishments of the city are working on an "Open Shop" basis, with the workers unorganized and utterly unable to take up an aggressive fight against the exploiters. Yet the Mayor and the Socialist Party make no mention of the need of organizing the unorganized and have nothing to offer to strengthen the unions.

The Socialist Party of Milwaukee and Mayor Hoan, from what appears in their campaign platform, are blissfully unaware of the fact that a class struggle goes on in Milwaukee as well as elsewhere in the country. Or rather, they are deliberately ignoring this fact in order to enlist the sympathy of the employers and particularly, the small businessmen. They are following the usual trend of the Socialist Party thruout the country, of refusing to carry on a militant struggle to gain an improvement in the conditions of the toilers. Thus they are betraying the best interests of the working class. The platform advanced by the Socialist Party and Mayor Hoan is a typical example of petty-bourgeois class collaboration schemes with some petty reforms as baits for votes. The platform contains the usual hypocritical phrase of the Socialist Party being for industrial, as well as political democracy and then it goes on to enumerate a number of points as to what the Socialist Party and Mayor Hoan stand for, such as: Honesty in public affairs, rights of workers and liberties of the people, merit system in appointments, clean police department, comprehensive city planning, a dollar in service for a dollar in taxes, development of city public works, etcetera, and even the legalization of beer and light wines.

What does the Socialist Party and Mayor Hoan propose to do to eliminate the injunction weapon from the hands of the employers? What do they propose to do to assist the workers to raise their standard of living? to assist the unions or to assist the unemployed? either thru the municipality, or by compelling the employers in Milwaukee to care for those who are out of work? The number of unemployed in Milwaukee at the present time amounts to about 8,000 and with a serious industrial depression facing the whole country this becomes one of the vital problems on which the workers

Miners Of World To Meet. BRUSSELS, Belgium, March 23.—The next international congress of the International Federation of Miners will take place in Prague, Czechoslovakia, early in August, according to the miners' international executive in session here.

The executive also decided that the international secretary, Frank C. Jones, need not give up his post because of his post in the MacDonald cabinet.

GOSLINGS KNOW E. SHORROCK A ROW OF TE

Banker Loses Inc. Over Sinclair Bo

Upton Sinclair, author of "Goslings," has received the following letter from a correspondent in Seattle, telling how the "Goslings" knocked a banker and school czar for a row.

"Will you pardon the typing while I tell you an interesting episode in connection with the reception of your 'Goslings' in Seattle?"

"Saturday night, March 8th (as described in your 'Goslings' page 141), Ebenezer Shorrock walked into the Wilson Books (of the same family as your man Carl Wilson)—and proceeded to look over a copy of the 'Goslings.' Soon he started a cussing of the book, and your 'in general with one of the clerks who did not happen to know Shorrock. A little disagreement resulted in which Shorrock called the clerk a liar. The clerk retorted with the statement that he was sorry he had made the mistake assuming that he had been cussing the matter with a gentleman."

"Shorrock repeated his charge and struck at the clerk who retaliated with a blow that removed some of Eb's incisors and in language of the street, knoed him 'for a row of apple-tree teeth. The brute banker got up, spitting blood, some of it like El Water, baptizing some books that were knocked over in the scuff including several copies of 'Goslings.'"

"Shorrock is up for re-election Tuesday. I wonder if the stc will get around?"

"I thought you might be interested in the story of the first blow drawn by your new book Seattle."

"Teapot Special" Was Great! Watch Out for "May First"

LETTERS pouring in to the DAILY WORKER office proclaim the excellency and the effectiveness of our "Teapot Special" Edition of the DAILY WORKER. We are publishing herewith one of these letters that embodies the spirit of the rest.

"Keep up your good work! You are doing fine!" proclaims this letter, and it is under this stimulus, shared by all of our readers, that we are pressing forward to a greater achievement for our next big effort—THE MAY DAY SPECIAL of the DAILY WORKER.

This MAY DAY SPECIAL will be dated SATURDAY, APRIL 26, so that it will reach all sections of the country for the big International May Day Celebrations to be held on THURSDAY, MAY FIRST.

This gives all workers' organizations, Workers Party branches, trade union locals, fraternal organizations, and others that will celebrate INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY, MAY 1st, 1924, a full month during which to take up the question, at their regular meetings, of ordering a big bundle of this issue.

We shall announce from time to time the valuable material that we are securing for this issue, just to give you an idea of what it will be like. In the meantime here is what one reader thought of "THE TEAPOT SPECIAL":

1029 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., March 20, 1924. Editor, Daily Worker, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade: Permit me to congratulate you on the splendid Teapot Dome Edition of the DAILY WORKER.

In view of the desperate attempts being made by the Capitalist Class, and their newspapers to sidetrack the affair and bury it in an avalanche of silence, due to its showing up in all its brutality, the interweaving of Government and the Capitalist Interests, and demonstrating conclusively the fact that we as Communists have always contended namely that the American Government is the Executive Committee of the Capitalist Class of America, and exists solely to serve and protect their interests, your Oil Edition has done good work and done it very effectively.

Particularly interesting was Robert Minor's article on "The History of Oil in the United States," which traced so well the development of oil, and its political significance from its birth right up to the present moment. In my opinion the Article is so good, and has such propaganda value, that it should be put in pamphlet form and become part of the permanent literature of the Workers Party.

The DAILY WORKER is constantly increasing its prestige and influence by the excellency of its work, and is read by friends and foes alike, who look to it as the source of their information on Labor and Revolutionary subjects.

The DAILY WORKER, as an organ of our Party, is indeed blazing the trail and is quickly enabling our party to become a Mass Communist Party which will lead the American Working Class in its struggles of the future.

Keep up your good work, you are doing fine. Fraternally, ERNEST ETTLINGER.

That is now of the past! We are pressing forward to a greater achievement in the near future—THE MAY DAY SPECIAL. Send in your order, make your preparations for this year's May Day. Make an order for this special issue of the DAILY WORKER the first item on your preparations for the celebration of this year's International May Day. Who will order the first bundle? Here is the Order Blank!

Here Comes 'The May Day Special' THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois. Send me.....copies of "The May Day Special" Edition of the DAILY WORKER, to be dated Saturday, April 26, 1924, at the rate of five cents per copy; \$1.75 for 50; \$3.50 per 100. I want to help the workers and farmers learn the real meaning of the world struggle of Labor on its International Holiday. NAME: ADDRESS:

ROES GIVEN FAIR DEAL BY R. LABOR BOARD

Discrimination against Trainmen

By LELAND OLDS, *ated Press Industrial Editor.*
 U. S. railroad labor board's in sustaining the right of the us San Francisco railroad to inate against certain train employees simply because they dored and unorganized is cond by A. O. Wharton, labor's active member of the board, in enting opinion. He finds it inehensible that a tribunal created ngress to deal out justice to ns irrespective of their race, or nationality should reach a decision on the evidence pre-

Unfair to Negroes.
 Evidence shows, according to on, "that the carrier has arly disregarded the rights of employees and reclassified their without changing their duties; it has reduced their rates of pay established less favorable work-conditions because they are col-men and for no other reason. is sought to establish a separate distinct class based solely on the that they are of the Negro race ad of the white race."
 The case involves 145 passenger emen whom the board describes ollen: "The employees involved ns disputes are colored men and 'eb. 1, 1921, the effective date of wage reduction complained of were unorganized. Up to the of the hearing of this case they still unorganized and their com-nt is submitted by 100 (or more) rganized employees in accordance a provision of the transportation

Barred From Union.
 In account of their color these em- are ineligible to membership he Brotherhood of Railroad Train- Prior to the war the carrier advantage of this fact to classify n as train porters altho they were uired to perform the duties of senger brakemen. In this way the nagement was able to evade the eement with the trainmen and to these colored employees a lower ge.

Government control changed this ation. The U. S. railroad admin-ration defined the duties of pas-enger brakemen and ordered that ored trainmen performing those ties should be so designated and id the same rate of wages as white n in the same capacities. The ad then classified these colored em-ees as passenger brakemen and id them accordingly.
 In 1921 the labor board confirmed e conditions established by the rail- ad administration subject to change ly by agreement between man-agement and representatives chosen by majority of any class of employees. specified that such agreements ould apply without discrimination all the craft of class covered.

Railroad Cuts Pay.
 The St. Louis-San Francisco rail- ad disregarded this order of the oard and on Feb. 1, 1921, arbitrar-ly reclassified its colored brakemen s train porters. It thereupon cut heir pay to \$120 a month based on 40 hours' work. The carried admits hat no change was made in their ties.

Representatives of the employes flected made two efforts to get the arrier to conform to the conditions established by the authority of the oard and then on July 6, 1921, sub- mitted the case for the board's con- sideration. The fact that decision in such a case involving the major prin- ciples of race discrimination was de- ayed for more than two and half ears is itself a commentary upon his government tribunal.

112 Trainmen Coerced.
 Evidence presented in the case howed that subsequent to the sub- mitted to the submission 112 colored trainmen were individually coerced nto signing an agreement to accept e conditions established by the rail- oard in violation of its agreement with the trainmen. In spite of the fact that they later sent signed state- ments to the board repudiating this agreement as made under coercion, he majority board members took this technicality as an excuse for refus- ing to right a clear cut wrong against their own decision, the transporta- tion act and the constitution itself.

Cement Finishers To Strike.
 EAST ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Six hundred union cement finishers here will strike April 1, unless an increase of 10 cents an hour in wages, from 70 cents to 80 cents an hour, is granted. Cement finishers in St. Louis, across the river, have just won a scale of \$1.50 an hour.

THE PARTY AT WORK

Note: The membership drive outlined in the following plan for District No. 2 contains suggestions which every party district and every city central committee might well adopt. It is being published as a means of stimulating similar work in other districts.—C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.

LENIN MEMBERSHIP DRIVE,

April 1st to July 1st.

EVERY MEMBER GET A NEW MEMBER

Issued by the District Organization of District 2.

ABOUT 25,000 people attended or attempted to attend the Lenin Memorial Meeting held under the auspices of the Workers Party on Feb. 4. This as well as many other indications, as, for instance, the sympathizers we have in the trade union work, shows that there is a fertile field in our district for strengthening our Party by bringing those close to us into it.

We feel that with the proper kind of effort our membership in this district can be doubled by the next National Convention.

Our Party is now engaged in several united front campaigns, the Labor Party Campaign and the Protection of the Foreign Born Campaign, as well as our continuous industrial activities. While carrying on campaigns of this kind we come in contact with many non-Party people who are very sympathetic to our Party.

It is during this kind of Party activities that the opportunity for drawing new members presents itself most, and furthermore during these periods of contact with the masses we must continuously have in mind the building and strengthening of our Party.

We have two outstanding purposes in our "united front" campaigns. One is the extending of our influence among the masses of the workers and the other is to gain all the organizational benefits possible for our Party.

This membership drive campaign is to be on a different basis than that which we have recently been carrying on, and has as a fundamental purpose the development among our comrades of continuous efforts to bring those that belong to us into our Party. This campaign is to be based mainly on individual efforts, in which the branch plays an important part, insofar as it directs the work of its members in this campaign. This plan we intend also to help in developing more interesting branch meetings, as one of our problems is to retain the members that join the Party and this cannot be done very well if the branch meeting is dull and uninteresting. The plan is as follows:

1. Party members while in contact with the sympathizers with whom they are working, be it in-shop, industrial nuclei meetings, or any of our united front activities are to talk "Party" and what it stands for, pointing out that the Party is the intiator and furthers these united front campaigns, which are based on the life needs of the working class, as, for instance: A Labor Party, amalgamation, protection of the foreign born, etc. Comrades do not necessarily have to go out of their way to talk to these sympathizers—they are more or less in contact with them at present in their work. They must see to it that these sympathizers are supplied with literature occasionally, such as the pamphlet, "Why Every Worker Should Be a Communist and Join the Workers Party," the DAILY WORKER, the Labor Herald and any other such literature that the comrades may think is appropriate for the particular sympathizer. After working on the individual or individuals for a short period of time he is to invite him to a branch meeting, not necessarily his own, where there will be a special speaker who will make a talk on some live current topic, after which a member of the branch will make an appeal for new members. If the sympathizer does not join at that meeting, we must see to it that he is brought to another meeting. We must also make all attempts possible to get the sympathizers to come to our general mass meetings, and other Party affairs, to instill in him the idea that we are a live, virile organization.

2. Branches must arrange their business so that at least an hour and a half of one of their meetings a month can be devoted to speaking, questions and a general discussion. The time of this meeting should be definitely established. Either the first meeting of the month, the last meeting of the month, or any other meeting of the month that the branch wishes to set aside for this purpose. This is the meeting to which the sympathizers will be brought as above referred to. The taking up of some business at this meeting is desirable, provided it is handled in a snappy, businesslike fashion. This will show

brought to that particular meeting. Language branches must also distribute English literature, because a much greater percentage of workers that we must reach use the English language than the ratio of English speaking members to foreign language speaking members in our own party. This will help to build up our English speaking membership.

Comrades, we must strive to build a mass party in this country. Our Party is numerically weak, considering the importance industrially, financially and otherwise, of this country, and the millions of workers engaged in the class struggle here. We must put forth special efforts to inaugurate the above outlined campaign between the period of April 1st to July 1st, by which time it ought to be a more or less firmly established institution of the Party and then continued indefinitely. This is possible because no great efforts are called for insofar as the units of the Party are concerned.

Let us show that we are the organization we claim to be—militant, class conscious, organization—a Communist party.

Every member should get a new member.

Forward towards the goal of doubling our membership by the next national convention.—Charles Krumbain, District Organizer.

THOUSANDS OF WORKERS LOCKED OUT IN NORWAY

Communist Papers Are Fined for Strike Support

By DR. KARL F. M. SANDBERG
 A general lockout was declared in Kristiania on Feb. 22, by the employers association. It has been divided in two sections, the first one comprising the building, textile, tobacco, tailor, woodworking, furniture, explosive and metal mining industries with some 30,000 men, takes effect at once, the second one, involving workers in the breweries, chocolate factories, electro-chemical industry, Norwegian Hydro, sawmills and the bookbinderies, some 13,700 men, becomes effective a week later. It is considered a strategical move against the 9,000 striking iron and transport workers, who have been out for some time. 9,000 workers in the paper, cellulose and wood pulp industry have declared strike in sympathy with those locked out. Of the F. of L.'s 100,000 members 24—30,000 only are working, about 70,000 on strike or locked out.

Students Becoming Radical.
 The students of the University of Kristiania have elected a communist president of their society and an executive committee on a communist platform. Some students having acted as strikebreakers in the transport workers' strike, the society resolved that none of its members may serve as strikebreakers. Olav Scheffo spoke before the society on Lenin and Leninism. The technical school is located at Trondhjem, Martin Trammal spoke before the students society there on "Dictatorship." He pointed out that engineers sooner or later would have to choose between capitalist dictatorship and proletarian dictatorship.

Private Boodle in Hot Rebellion on Taxation Enemies

By The Federated Press
 WASHINGTON, March 21.—Private wealth in America has started a revolt of its own against continued sacrifices forced upon it during war time. That is the meaning of the demand for the Mellon tax plan as explained in a booklet by Otto H. Kahn, banker, sent broadcast in the national capitol by the Mellon plan propaganda committee headed by Major General O'Ryan. On this committee are numerous university presidents, corporation lawyers, publishers, and several ex-presidents of the U. S. chamber of commerce.

Kahn says that after the war capital came to realize that the justification for high surtaxes no longer existed: "It came to feel that the maintenance of such taxes was not due to the needs of the country but to political considerations or to class prejudice or sectional animosity, and that their continued exaction was something not far removed from economic violence." It then took steps to escape this taxation. Collection of federal taxes on incomes of \$300,000 or above, which had been \$243,600,000 in 1919, fell to \$84,500,000 in 1921.

Your Union Meeting

- Fourth Monday, March 24th, 1924
- | No. | Name of Local and Place of Meeting. |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 14 | Boat and Shoe Workers' Joint Council, 1939 Milwaukee Ave. |
| 301 | Brewery Workers, 1700 W. 21st St. |
| 1 | Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 919 W. Monroe St. |
| 598 | Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road. |
| Cap Makers | 4095 Roosevelt Road. |
| 70 | Carpenters, 2705 W. 28th St. |
| 80 | Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St. |
| 181 | Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave. |
| 199 | Carpenters, S. C., 9133 Commercial Av. |
| 416 | Carpenters, 505 S. State St. |
| 419 | Carpenters, 1457 Clyburn Ave. |
| 448 | Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan, Ill. |
| 1387 | Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave. |
| 2506 | Carpenters, 6654 S. Halsted St. |
| 14 | Cigar Makers' Ex. Bd., 166 W. Washington St., 719 S. Commercial. |
| Coopers' Joint Ex. Bd. | 2525 S. Halsted. |
| 4 | Engineers (Marine), 481 Capitol Bldg. |
| 400 | Engineers, 4445 S. Halsted St. |
| 401 | Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave. |
| 569 | Engineers, 180 W. Washington St. |
| 629 | Engineers, 180 W. Washington St. |
| 645 | Engineers, (A. R.), 2423 W. Roosevelt. |
| 790 | Engineers (Loc.), 3900 W. North Ave., 7 p. m. |
| 50 | Firemen and Enginemen, 6658 Wentworth Ave. |
| 7 | Firemen and Oilers, 175 W. Wash. Bld., 166 W. Washington, 3 p. m. |
| 69 | Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St. |
| 74 | Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave. |
| Machinists' Dis. Council | 113 S. Ashland |
| Molders' Council | Bld., 119 S. Throop St. |
| 101 | Painters, 3316 W. North Ave. |
| 194 | Painters, Madison and 5th Ave. |
| 205 | Painters, 111th and Michigan Ave. |
| 273 | Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave. |
| 639 | Painters, 29 W. Randolph St. |
| 227 | Railway Carmen, Cicero and Superior. |
| 453 | Railway Carmen, 5252 S. Ashland. |
| 1062 | Railway Carmen, 86th and Commercial. |
| 1162 | Railway Carmen, 924 and Baltimore. |
| Railway Clerks' Dis. Council | 165 W. Madison St. |
| 549 | Railway Clerks, Madison and Sacramento. |
| 695 | Railway Clerks, 75th and Drexel. |
| 781 | Railway Clerks, 649 W. Washington. |
| 877 | Railway Trainmen, 2980 W. North Ave., 9:30 a. m. |
| 195 | Retail Clerks, Van Buren and Ashland. |
| Sailors' Union of Great Lakes | 355 N. Clark St. |
| 16986 | Scientific Laboratory Workers, City Hall, Room 713. |
| 706 | Teamsters, 228 S. Ashland Blvd. |
| 539 | Textile Union, 146 La Salle, 164 W. 112 Upholsters, 175 Washington St. (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.) |

Borah May Pinch Hit for Elephant in Coming Election

By The Federated Press
 WASHINGTON, March 23.—Senator Borah's name is mentioned in connection with the possible revolt in the republican national convention against the nomination of Calvin Coolidge. Republicans who will not follow La Follette into a Farmer-Labor movement, even temporarily, and who still shrink from the brand of Daugherty and the oil crowd, are trying to imagine a situation in which the party is to be redeemed when its handpicked delegates meet in Cleveland in June.

The idea is that Pinchot in Pennsylvania, Capper in Kansas, Norris in Nebraska, LaFollette in Wisconsin, Ladd and Frazier in North Dakota, and Brookhart in Iowa, will be able to bring so many protesting voices to the convention that the old guard cannot safely nominate its own candidate and will be obliged to choose some one like Borah to save it from annihilation.

This theory is scouted by the regulars, who maintain that all of the progressives will be with La Follette anyhow, and that the regulars will refuse to be stamped into a surrender of the organization. They may be beaten at the polls in November but they will retain intact the machinery to protect their position for the future, as against Borah, Pinchot, and all other semi-progressives.

Big Communist Vote in Czechoslovakia; Elect Nine Deputies

ROSICE, Czechoslovakia, March 23.—Results of general elections in Ruthenia show that the Communist party has received 100,000 of the total 250,000 votes cast. Of nine deputies still elected to parliament the Social Democrats, Agrarians, Trudova and Hungarian Nationalist parties each have one, while the Communists have five. The Communists will also send two representatives of Ruthenia into the senate.

Communists Leave Hall in Protest At Scheidemann

CASSEL, Germany, March 22.—Philip Scheidemann, who loyally supported his kaiser during the war and who, with President Ebert, is largely credited with having prevented Germany from becoming a workers' state after the revolution, is chief mayor of Cassel. Cassel was chosen as the convention city this year for the German Metal Workers' union, the largest single union in the world.

Scheidemann, as mayor, arose on the first day of the convention to extend the greetings of the city to the metal workers. Thereupon the Communists, who number a little more than one-third of the entire membership of the union, arose as a man and left the hall.

Trachtenberg Tour

- Monday, March 24, at 8 p. m., Stamford, Conn., Manchester Hall, 487 Main St.
 Tuesday, March 25, Baltimore, Md., Workmen's Hall, 2509 E. Madison St.
 Thursday, March 27, Philadelphia, Penn., Brith Shoen's Hall, 506 Pine St.
 Friday, March 28, Rochester, N. Y., Amalgamated Clothing Workers Open Forum.
 Saturday, March 29, Binghamton, N. Y., at 7:30 p. m., Lithuanian Hall, 271 Clinton St.
 Sunday, March 30, at 3 p. m., Ullica, N. Y., Labor Temple, 714 Charlotte St.
 Monday, March 31, Rochester, N. Y., Hall to be announced later.
 Tuesday, April 1, at 8 p. m., Buffalo, N. Y., Labor Lyceum, 376 William St.
 Wednesday, April 2, Jamestown, N. Y., Hall to be announced later.
 Thursday, April 3, Erie, Penna., Hall to be announced later.
 Friday, April 4, E. Pittsburgh, Penn., Hall to be announced later.
 Saturday and Sunday, April 5 and 6, Pittsburgh, Penn., Hall to be announced later.

Corporations Are Stealing Millions Thru Andy Mellon

By The Federated Press
 WASHINGTON, March 23.—Evidence in the hands of Senator Couzens which will be laid before his committee investigating wholesale frauds in the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department shows that millions of dollars have been stolen by big corporations from the government by highwaymen methods. Documentary evidence that various corporations owe the government great sums in income taxes which were falsely returned at too low a figure has been stolen from the files of the bureau. Employees of the bureau have been deliberately bribed to steal this proof from the files. Without the proof the government cannot collect the taxes, which were due years ago and the evidence of which cannot now be collected from original sources. The names and ownership of Tin Plate and other metal corporations involved in this fraud and bribery will be established.

Scab Railroad Is Panhandling Uncle Sam for Big Sum

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—The interstate commerce commission recently certified to the secretary of the treasury that the Missouri Pacific railroad was entitled to \$13,243,448 in full payment of the guarantee of earnings, given the roads for the first six months after they went back to private control. Of this \$660,448 remains unpaid.

The Missouri Pacific is holding out for \$2,000,000 more. This the Missouri Pacific claims for alleged under-maintenance of the company's properties during government control. The commerce commission has turned down the claim.

Barkley-Howell Railway Labor Bill Goes to Bat Soon

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Hearing of statements from the railroad labor organizations in behalf of the Barkley-Howell railroad labor bill has been completed by the senate committee on interstate commerce. The railway companies will be heard against the bill within a week or two. Chairman Smith and a majority of the committee appeared unwilling that the opposition should drag out discussion of this measure, which proposes the repeal of title 3 of the transportation act and the setting up of adjustment boards, mediation boards and arbitration boards in transportation with recognition of the nationally organized rail labor unions.

Hearings before the house committee have been requested, but will probably be refused by Chairman Winslow. In that event the friends of the bill will circulate the petition for discharge of the committee, made possible by the new rules of the house. This cannot be done until 30 days after introduction of the bill, or until March 30.

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SOCIALIST PARTY IN OKLAHOMA HAS SIX MEMBERS

Workers and Farmers Prepare for Action

By DAVID COBB.
 (Special To The Daily Worker)
 OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 21.—A few years ago, the State Socialist convention of Oklahoma was a big event. Several hundred delegates from all over the state attended. There was life, there was earnestness, there was enthusiasm, then.

But in 1916, the party began to dwindle, and gradually lost in membership, till in 1921, the dues-paying members had fallen far below the required number to retain a charter, and for that reason Otto Branstetter, the National Secretary revoked the state charter.

In 1922, the National Secretary called a state convention to assemble on April 9, in Oklahoma City for the purpose of reorganizing the party. In response to this call fifty-six delegates met, paid their dues and reorganized the party. We started out on the political campaign. But the old comrades who had formerly furnished the finance necessary to carry on a campaign failed to render any substantial assistance in any way. Our vote had dwindled to five thousand in the state. In 1914, before woman suffrage, we cast fifty-two thousand votes. We said then Oklahoma will be the first state in the Socialist column.

Again late in 1922, E. H. H. Gates assembled a part of the Socialist Local of Oklahoma City together and over the protest of the State Executive committee called a state wide convention in Oklahoma City for the last of December. The convention which met pursuant to this call was composed of something like fifteen qualified delegates. Another Socialist convention of Oklahoma, met again on March 9, of this year, with exactly six paid-up dues paying members. Four of these were from the city, two from the country, and three out of the city were from one family.

Truly it may be said, "How the Mighty Has Fallen."

It is a joke pure and simple, every one knows there is no such thing as a Socialist party in Oklahoma. The time was never ripe, the psychology of the farmers and laborers never better to organize a real class farmer-labor party, than now. The Socialists have lost faith in doing anything thru the old Socialist party.

The entire group composed of Socialists, progressive Democrats and Republicans who attempted to work thru the Democrat party are dissatisfied with results, and have lost faith in the idea that they can effectually use to their benefit the Democrat machinery. I say the entire group, but I must make one exception, the professional politician in the ranks.

Heretofore the law has prohibited a farmer-labor party as such in this state. This defect has been cured by the passage, on March 15, of a bill which will recognize a Farmer-Labor party as a legal political party, and the names of their candidate can now be printed on the official ballot.

Such a party will be organized in a very short time and you may look for big things from Oklahoma.

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS



A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN



A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN



A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN



RAILROAD LABOR BOARD IS TOOL OF MANAGERS

Average Wages Have Declined Since 1920

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The United States railroad labor board is revealed as a tool of management in the statistical picture of railroad wages during 1923 just issued by the interstate commerce commission. The commission shows that the average wages of the 1,879,770 employees, including the high paid executives, officials and supervisors amounted to only \$1,588 for the year.

This average wage marks a decline of 11 1/2% since 1920 when average annual earnings amounted to \$1,794. Railroad wages are today only 91% above those paid during the year 1914-15. Such figures completely refute the propaganda about high railroad wages put out by railroad interests to influence farmers and small consumers against co-operation with the railroad workers.

Kept Wages Down.

Comparison between the present level of railroad wages and the level of wages in outside industry shows clearly the extent to which labor board regulation supported by Daugherty injunctions has been used to hold railroad wages down. Factory wages, free from the control of such tribunals, are today within 3 1/2% of the peak of 1920 and considerably more than 100% above the pre-war level.

During the period of industrial depression factory wages were deflated to a point approximately 11% below 1920. But they responded to the increased demand for labor during 1923 with a rebound while railroad employees held in the labor board vise were unable to take advantage of the favorable turn of the labor market.

Hit Unorganized Worker.

The policy of the labor board has been to hit the lowest paid and least organized worker hardest. This is shown in the following table which pictures the average annual earnings of 14 typical railroad occupations in 1920 and 1923:

	1920	1923 P. Ct. decrease
Machinists	\$2,238	\$1,995 13
Boilermakers	2,317	1,972 15
Blacksmiths	2,129	1,847 13
Common shop labor	1,311	1,058 19
Section labor	1,192	888 25
Work train labor	1,355	972 28
Yard engineers	2,516	2,412 7 1/2
Yard firemen	1,973	1,800 8 1/2
Yard brakemen	2,207	1,956 11
Freight engineers	3,422	3,085 10
Freight firemen	2,440	2,148 12
Freight brakemen	2,313	2,028 12
Passenger conductors	2,990	2,810 6
Brakemen	2,081	1,872 10
Dispatchers	3,043	3,096 ..

Section men whose wages have been cut 25% since 1920 earned only \$888 by a full year's work with considerable overtime thrown in. There are over 200,000 of them condemned to a boxcar existence as witness from their ranks told the labor board in 1922. Another 60,000 work train laborers whose wages have been cut 28% earned only \$972 during the war. While still another 100,000 shop laborers whose present annual earnings barely exceed \$1,000, were cut 19%.

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Unorganized Mine Fields Threaten Miners' Union While Lewis Wars On Many Rebel Union Members

By SCOTT NEARING

Miners hold a conspicuous position in the labor movements of the world. There is scarcely an important coal producing country in which they do not figure prominently, both as to the extent and solidarity of their organization and their fighting spirit. The United States is no exception. Since 1902, the American miners have been looked upon as one of the strongholds of the American labor movement.

The recent Indianapolis convention left many important issues unsettled, but none was of more vital concern to labor than the disorganization of the American mine workers.

There are not many figures available regarding the membership of the United Mine Workers, but tucked away in the United States coal commission report (release for Oct. 17, 1923) there is a detailed table of union membership since 1899. Here are some of the figures:

State	1902
Alabama	64.3
Ark., Okla. and Texas	15.1
Colorado and New Mexico	13.6
Illinois	90.7
Indiana	84.8
Iowa	93.3
Kansas	49.5
Ken., Tenn. and Va.	30.5
Maryland and W. Va.	7.0
Michigan	100.0
Missouri	52.9
Montana	52.9
Ohio	75.0
Pennsylvania	23.0
Washington	23.0
Wyoming and Utah	..

Relative strength of unionism in various coal areas as shown by the paid-up membership, U. M. W. of A. for fiscal years ending Nov. 30, percentages based on average number of employed in the industry as reported by United States Geological Survey:

	1912	1918	1921	1923
Alabama	0.2	25.9	5.0	2.2
Ark., Okla. and Texas	79.6	88.6	61.0	38.1
Colorado and New Mexico	6.7	14.7	29.0	2.6
Illinois	94.2	100.0	92.0	87.5
Indiana	82.7	88.9	73.0	73.6
Iowa	95.9	100.0	100.0	88.0
Kansas	89.3	88.0	19.0	85.7
Ken., Tenn. and Va.	10.9	22.8	23.0	20.6
Maryland and W. Va.	2.8	29.9	29.0	22.4
Michigan	78.4	67.4	82.0	80.2
Missouri	67.6	75.1	85.0	61.4
Montana	89.9	100.0	93.0	88.6
Ohio	84.5	84.7	78.0	76.5
Pennsylvania	39.0	38.3	29.0	41.4
Washington	84.8	100.0	49.0	9.9
Wyoming and Utah	66.9	92.8	66.0	54.4

(U. S. Coal Commission, Sept. 22, 1923. "To the President and Congress," Page 7.)

Among other things, the report states: "The non-union areas lie around the union fields in a broken crescent. The northern end of this crescent juts up into the Pittsburgh district and central Pennsylvania. This non-union portion of Pennsylvania comprises the Connellsville, Latrobe, Ligonier, and Greensburg regions and most of Westmoreland and Somerset counties.

"From nonunion Pennsylvania the crescent extends towards the south. It includes practically all of Maryland, West Virginia (except the Fairmount district and the upper half of Kanawha), Virginia, eastern Kentucky, most of Tennessee and all of Alabama.

Washington Non-union. "West of the Mississippi river, the second half of the broken crescent begins with the lignite areas of western Texas, passes around the unmined mines of western Texas to New Mexico and extends northward, taking in the states of Colorado and Utah. In so far as the operations representing half the tonnage of the state of Washington

ST. LOUIS DICKS BRUTALLY BEAT LAD TO DEATH

His Mother's Agonized Cries Infuriated Brutes

By MARTIN A. DILLMON. (Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

ST. LOUIS, Mar. 23.—A dramatic scene was enacted at the coroner's inquest into the fatal shooting of Claud Mitchell by city detectives when the unfortunate lad's broken-hearted mother took the witness chair.

Mitchell was fatally attacked by detectives last week, who say he attempted to escape after his automobile had figured in a minor collision. The accident was so slight that no damage or personal injuries resulted. The officers claim young Mitchell failed to heed their command to halt. They pursued him a distance of one block where a number of officers joined the chase and opened pistol fire on him. Five blocks from the scene of the collision, Mitchell reached his home, alighted from his car and fell to the sidewalk, wounded by one of the bullets.

In front of the home, Mrs. Mitchell charges, detectives set upon her wounded son and fatally beat him with the butts of their pistols, the effects from which he died soon afterwards at the city hospital.

Evidently the police picked witnesses with caution. Of a score of witnesses to the attack, the police summoned one. Fourteen came voluntarily to testify. The pathetic testimony of Mrs. Mitchell brought many spectators to tears as she related the events which robbed her of her son and chief support.

"I was in bed," she told the coroner's jury, "when suddenly I ran to the window at the front of the house. I saw three men beating a man who was on the pavement. They were kicking and punching him and stamping on him. They just kept it up."

"Finally," she said as she clenched her wrinkled hands and choked back sobs, "I saw that they were beating my boy. I ran out in my nightgown and cried, 'You're beating my boy! Stop! You're beating my boy!' One of the men grabbed me and threw me against the side of the house. 'How in the hell do you know it's your boy?' he scowled at me. My boy was on his hands and knees and I took his head in my arms. 'Oh, Claud,' I said, 'they've killed you—they've killed my boy.'"

"They grabbed me again," continued the scantily clad little mother, whose weight is below 100 pounds, "and they pulled me away from my boy. They threw him down on the sidewalk. 'Oh, Lord, oh, Lord,' over and over again.

"You've got to let me help my boy," I cried, but one of the detectives said, 'Get to hell out of here or we'll arrest you.' I told them I wanted to be with my boy on the way to the hospital, but they told me, 'Get to hell away from here.' They picked up Claud, dragged him to their machine and threw him on the back seat. He was all crumpled up and bloody, and I ran to the machine to be with him. They shoved me back and I fell to the sidewalk. Then they took my boy away."

Identified Killers. Asked if she could identify her son's assailants from the detectives present, she pointed out Detective Sergeant Linder and Detectives Moran and Hefele in the courtroom as the sluggers.

Detectives on the stand sought to strengthen their case by telling of the finding in Mitchell's car three bottles which contained "wine and whisky." Young Mitchell was an employe of a furniture store, and his mother contends the bottles found were furniture polish containers. Circuit Attorney Sidner testified he examined the bottles. One of them, he said, contained what appeared to be furniture polish and the other two were empty.

No Whisky in Car. Edward Lietner, whose car the detectives commandeered to chase Mitchell, was probably a surprise witness so far as the police were concerned. He said he remained in his car upon arriving on the scene, for fear of being shot. He said he saw "ten men jump on Mitchell like so many flies on fly paper."

The inquest has been continued pending further investigation of the affair. At police headquarters there are indications of a desire to whitewash the slugging-detectives. The police board has ordered a "thorough investigation," and says conviction of the officers will cost them their jobs. It is recalled, however, that previous probes of cases of this nature have not resulted in convictions.

Must Not Fraternize. Seemingly, the spirit of the brute and autocrat is a necessary qualification for the rank of commanding officer on the St. Louis police force. It is reported several sergeants are to be reduced in rank, one of the complaints being that the sergeants in question "pal with the patrolmen under them."

"We find that many sergeants still cling to the old-fashioned belief that they must be pals of the patrolmen under them," says a member of the police board. "That old system is to be eliminated. If they hobnob with their patrolmen, the efficiency of the department is null. When a sergeant treats his men as pals the morale of the force is at stake."

Prominent Speakers at T. U. E. L. Meeting

THE MONTHLY meeting of the local T. U. E. L. holds much in store for Chicago's militants. Leland Olds of the Federated Press, well-known economic writer and statistician will speak on "American Imperialism and Unemployment"—a lecture that promises to further establish the Local Chicago T. U. E. L. meetings as the monthly treat of educational value for all militants and sympathizers of Labor.

This meeting is to be held on Wednesday, March 26, at the North-West Hall, North and Western Aves., has additional features for those coming to hear Leland Olds.

Earl Browder, whose monthly summary of the most interesting events in the world of Labor have proven so popular, will speak on "The Situation in the German Trade Unions", a subject so much in today's discussions.

Both of these lectures, of interest to every militant trade unionist will be augmented by the short reports from each important trade in the city—a true picture of every development of local labor.

The executive board of the Trade Union Educational League is bending every effort to make the monthly meetings of interest and educational value to every thinking worker. The success of the last meeting promises to be duplicated in the coming one on March 26.

New York Launches LaFollette Boom on Third Party Ticket

NEW YORK, March 22.—The LaFollette-for-president boom on a third party ticket in New York has now been definitely launched. As in Pennsylvania and Idaho, the third party movement in this state has adopted Progressive party as its name. A state convention in New York City early in May will be a preliminary to the Farmer-Labor meeting in St. Paul June 17.

A third party committee has already been entrusted with the task of circulating the petitions, required to place the party and its candidates on the November ballots. Fifty signatures from each New York county, or a total of 12,000 names throughout the state, will be mustered at once, and the blanks will be distributed in April.

Conflicting reports are being circulated concerning Wall Street's attitude toward Coolidge's re-election. While it has been admitted at Republican party headquarters here that influential banking groups during the past week openly expressed their opposition to Coolidge's candidacy, the same Republican spokesmen now declare that a reconciliation with the recalcitrant financiers has been effected.

Hold Up White Slave Charge. DANVILLE, Ill., March 21.—Lawrence T. Allen of the office of the district attorney stated today that no warrant charging Rev. Lewis Holloway of Attica, Ind., with white slavery had been issued, and that none would be until a thorough investigation has been made of the charges against him.

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

CHILD SLAVERS IN BITTER FIGHT ON AMENDMENT

Mobilize in Washington Before Hearings

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—Representative Israel M. Foster of Ohio, Republican, sponsor for the federal child labor amendment in the house of representatives, and a member of the house judiciary committee, brought this question to a vote in the committee, after the long extended hearings having closed a few days previous.

Notwithstanding the fact that a majority of the committee say they are in favor of the bill, the opposition of the chairman, Representative George S. Graham of Philadelphia, Pa., one of the "old guard" Republicans of that state, has prevented a favorable report. The chairman took the position that the committee should not report the amendment until the hearings had been printed, and he himself had had an opportunity to make an argument to the committee members against the amendment. So it went over until April.

Textile Bosses There. During the hearings it became apparent that the opposition was strengthening its lines and throwing in its heavy forces. The last two days brought before the committee the Washington representative of the National Association of Manufacturers, James A. Emery, and representatives of the southern textile interests led by David Clark of the Southern Textile Bulletin.

Mr. Clark introduced to the committee two members of the State Welfare Board of North Carolina to testify in opposition to the federal amendment. There was no indication on the part of either of these two members of the State Welfare Board that their appearance in open alliance with manufacturing interests was anything unusual for public officials in North Carolina.

In addition to the National Manufacturers Association representatives there appeared two or three representatives of the Manufacturers Association of Pennsylvania, Chairman Graham's state.

Subotaging the Amendment. On the senate side the child labor amendment is still in the subcommittee of the judiciary committee. Meantime, the Wadsworth-Garrett amendment, which proposes a change in Article 5 of the Constitution, in order to make the ratification of all constitutional amendments more difficult, is being pushed by its sponsors.

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MASS MEETING OF THE NEGRO TENANTS LEAGUE OF CHICAGO
MONDAY, MARCH 31, AT 8 P. M.
ODD FELLOWS' HALL, 3335 South State Street
Speakers: Lovett Fort-Whiteman, Bob Minor, J. Louis Engdahl, Gordon Owens, Otto Huiswood, and Others.

The League has just been organized by prominent South Side Negroes and at the mass meeting will present the Negroes of Chicago with a housing program which is practical, capable of immediate effect, and which is intended to curb both white and colored profiteering real estate sharks who have been grafting on the miserable housing conditions under which they are forcing Negroes to live.

The DAILY WORKER reporter who investigated housing conditions among Chicago's Negroes will speak for 15 minutes summarizing the results of his investigation.



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A Joke On You

Mayor William E. Dever, last Saturday, officially launched Chicago's fourth annual "Own your own home week," given at the Coliseum under the auspices of the Chicago Real Estate Board. Greetings were read from President Coolidge, Secretary Hoover, the governors of many states, and many well known national figures.

When asked what it was all about, Mr. Jones, an executive of the Chicago real estate board, told the DAILY WORKER, "We must carry on an extensive campaign all over the country. Not only will an increase of home owners solve the housing shortage, but it will help greatly to Americanize and stabilize the American people."

But Mr. Jones forgot to add the interesting figures that over 90 per cent of the people in Chicago are living in apartments, flats and over stores, and that of the homes which are occupied, 73 per cent of them are rented from real estate companies, another 17.2 per cent being mortgaged to the bonding and real estate companies at a high interest.

We do not charge all the worthy gentlemen supporting the "Own Your Home" drive with trying to assist the Chicago Real Estate Board members in increasing their business. But it is a fact that large employers would rather hire married workers than single men. The married man, having more responsibility, is more closely tied to his job. He is less independent and necessarily shows more loyalty to his boss, in order to be able to keep his family with security. For a similar reason, the large employers like to have their men live in their own home—preferably one they are paying for on installments. It makes the workers better Americans—that is they are better slaves, because they cannot run the risk of losing their jobs which would also mean the loss of their homes. The hundred Illinois mayors who assisted His Honor, Mayor Dever, in the opening ceremonies, no doubt had some such idea in mind. If more citizens own their own (mortgaged) homes, there is less danger of "radicalism" in their communities. A mortgaged home not only keeps the employes faithful, and their wages down, but it enables the employers to get back a large slice of these wages in the installment payments on these homes, and in the large interests netted from the mortgages.

The Tribune and Pacifists

The Chicago Tribune on Sunday morning carried a first page cartoon which, in addition to being a direct incitement to violence against pacifists is, in view of the scandalous revelations in Washington, D. C., somewhat illogical. The cartoon depicts a stern-faced Uncle Sam admonishing a cringing pacifist instructor to "teach patriotism."

Our wholehearted sympathy is extended to the teachers who take the Tribune seriously. We can think of no task requiring more ability to sidestep, duck and explain than that of working up a heated patriotic enthusiasm for a government represented by such individuals as Daugherty and Coolidge who have, accepting only the recorded facts, been engaged in peddling the salable assets of the nation ever since they have been in office.

Passive resistance to evil seems to arouse the Tribune to an insane frenzy, but if it is wise it will begin to show some consideration to the pacifists. Only in a country where tolerance of oppression has become a slavish servility could the individuals involved by the recent odoriferous disclosures continue to control the machinery of government.

We are of the opinion that Al Jennings, reformed bandit will doff his hat in admiration to the new school now operating in Washington when he learns how they "do their stuff" in the Capitol. Bet Harding and Jess Smith are now giving the razberry to Captain Kidd, Jesse James and the Younger Brothers in their "little Green House" on the Styx. Those were mere pikers.

Will Hayes left the witness stand "looking like a man not entirely happy." There was no reason why he should get so excited granting that Harry Sinclair only paid \$75,000 to pay the deficit of the campaign for making Warren G. Harding president. Why, Daugherty would not accept that amount as a birthday gift from a bootlegger.

Ramsay MacDonald's cabinet ministers are making quite a hit with English royalty. They even wear the purple when the king says it is not necessary. Just going out of their way to please His Majesty.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

North Dakota Straws

The supporters of Coolidge can find little solace in the results of the primary elections just closed in North Dakota. At best the fact that President Coolidge received a plurality of the participating voters makes a bit more certain that which was already assured—his nomination at the Cleveland convention. Beyond that, the prospects of the republican party and the administration have not been brightened in the least.

The surprising weakness of Hiram Johnson, whose supporters waged a vigorous campaign and spent plenty of money, is significant. The unexpected strength of the LaFollette vote, gotten thru a sticker campaign, after the Wisconsin senator had withdrawn from the contest, is of like significance. The low vote of Johnson and the high vote of LaFollette show that the voters of North Dakota, on the right and on the left, are in no mood to brook half-way, artful dodging devices and prefer to act definitely either for the spokesmen of big capital, Coolidge, or for the opponent of the big banking and industrial magnates, LaFollette. Hiram Johnson, avoiding a position on the agricultural crisis and evading every fundamental problem confronting the masses, was consequently snowed under.

Coolidge's getting a plurality, but not a majority, of the republican primary voters, with LaFollette a good runner-up, too formally not in the campaign, will not ease things for the reactionary clique. The local leaders had been won over by promise of lucrative jobs. The official peace ship of the administration, the Mayflower, was called into action. Special tete-a-tetes were held at the White House between Coolidge and Roy Frazier, of the republican state committee. The Non-Partisan League was corrupted. LaFollette, knowing the game Coolidge was playing, refused to get into such a fight despite the fact that his past experiences with North Dakota assured him a clean sweep. Plenty of Coolidge money was poured into the state. Yet Coolidge could not get a majority of even the primary voters and was especially weak in the rural areas.

With a defeat chalked up against him in North Dakota, Hiram Johnson is at a disadvantage in the South Dakota race. With so much strength for him even in the less progressive ranks of the republican fold of the state, in the ranks of those who refused to heed his advice and keep his name out of the contest, LaFollette can safely view the North Dakota result as a further indication of the tremendous support he could marshal in a determined fight against the reactionary republican party.

The North Dakota result is an index of the sharpening of the political conflict, and is the best indication of the fact that now is the time for the masses to organize themselves to strike telling blows at their capitalist enemies running the democratic and republican parties and dominating the government in behalf of Wall Street.

Invincible Soviet Russia

The last Morgan mortgage on France and the delayed de jure recognition of Soviet Russia by China are not without connection. Morgan has secured a lien on the policies of the French government on the continent, in the Near East, and the Far East. It is the Morgan pressure that is responsible for French interference with the resumption of complete friendly relations between China and the Soviet Republic.

The failure of the Chinese government to ratify the agreement drawn up by its representative, Mr. C. T. Wang, with the Soviet spokesman, Karakhan, is caused by the opposition of the French imperialist agents in Peking who fear that the Sino-Russian agreement is a menace to their investments and spheres of influence, particularly to the French stockholders in the Russo-Asiatic Bank seeking to dominate the Chinese Eastern Railroad.

Soviet Russia on the other hand holds that the status of this railroad is a subject for negotiation solely between itself and China. The Soviet Republic will see to it that the French government keeps its hands off this railway. It is evident that Mr. Morgan is now vitally concerned with the balance sheet of French imperialism. He is the moving hand in the pressure brought by the French government on China.

At best Morgan and Poincare can only delay the re-establishment of friendly relations between China and Soviet Russia. The Chinese people have been smarting under the lash of their foreign imperialist oppressors. The masses of China are more and more seeing in Soviet Russia their only friend and are putting ever more faith in the Russian workers and farmers. Soviet Russia is looked upon by the Chinese and by all other oppressed nationalities as the one unconquerable, steadfast champion of their freedom from capitalist domination.

There is a tremendous demand in China for close co-operation and friendship with the Soviet government. It will not be long before this great demand will wipe away all the lackeys of the Morgan-mortgaged French and other imperialist plunderers of China's huge natural resources.

Before the invincible Communist republic the heavy hand of the Czar of International capitalist finance, J. P. Morgan, will meet the same fate that befell the whole dynasty of Czars.

King Fuad of Egypt formally opened parliament a few days ago. His Majesty's photograph appeared with the news item and reminds one of the face of a successful beer-runner.

Stalin Discusses Russian Party Problems

NOTE.—The DAILY WORKER today begins publication of a speech made by I. Stalin, of the executive committee of the Russian Communist Party. He takes issue with the position of Comrade Leon Trotsky and his group, whose views we have already published.

STALIN SAID: I. How the Opposition Seems to Be Gradually Disappearing.

THE discussion which has been proceeding for several weeks on the situation of the Party is evidently drawing to a close. At least this is the case with Leningrad and Moscow. As is known, Leningrad declared in favor of the line of the Communist Central. The principal districts of the town of Moscow have likewise adopted the platform of the Communist Central. The conference of the Moscow Party functionaries, which was held on December 11th, has fully approved of the organizational and political line of the Communist Central. Without doubt the forthcoming general Party conference of the Moscow organizations will follow the example of the districts. The opposition, composed of the bloc between a part of the left Communists (Proebrazensky, Stokov, Pyatakov and others) and the so-called democratic centralists (Rafael, Sapronov and others), has been annihilated.

The phases of the discussion, and the transformations which the theses of the opposition have undergone during the same, are of the highest degree of interest.

Opposition Demands.

The opposition commenced by demanding nothing less than the revision of the principles of organization of the Party and of its inner policy which had been laid down two years ago and had been followed during the whole period of the New Economic Policy. The opposition demanded the entire carrying out of the resolution of the Tenth Congress regarding democracy within the Party and, at the same time, insisted upon the abolition of the restrictions adopted by the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Congresses (prohibition of group forming, etc.). But the opposition has gone much farther. Claiming that the Party had, in its very essence, been transformed into an organization of a

military character, and that the Party discipline had been transformed into a military discipline, the opposition demanded that the entire staff of the administrative apparatus be overhauled from top to bottom and that the most important functionaries be recalled, etc. The campaign of the opposition included the most violent attacks and reproaches directed against the Communist Central.

The Communist Central, as such, did not during this period, participate in the discussion carried on in the columns of the Pravda, as it wished to allow full liberty of criticism to all Party members. It did not even deem it necessary to refute the absurd accusations levelled against it, as it considered that the Party members possessed enough independent judgment to be able to decide the questions at issue for themselves.

Tired of Accusations.

This was, so to speak, the first period of the discussion. The second began when the Party members grew tired of this campaign of accusations and demanded the objective discussion of the questions at issue. This period was opened by the publication of the resolution of the Communist Central on the Party structure. From this moment it was no longer possible to confine the criticism to mere generalization.

The concrete scheme presented by the C. C. and the C. C. C. faced the opposition with the alternative, either to assent to this scheme, or to come forward with another scheme of a concrete character regarding the realization of democracy within the Party. From this point it became clear that the opposition was incapable of opposing to the Communist Central scheme its own concrete one which would have corresponded to the requirement of the Party organizations. Thereupon the opposition began to beat a retreat. It no longer insisted upon its demands for the modification of the principles of Party structure followed during the last two years. The demand of the opposition regarding the abolition of the restrictions upon democracy, which were imposed by the decisions of the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Congresses was likewise promulgated with less vigor. The demand for the overhauling of

the apparatus from top to bottom took on a more feeble note and was relegated to the background. The opposition considered it expedient to substitute all their demands by proposals calling attention to the necessity of "a precise formulation of the question of fractionism," "proceeding to the re-election of all the organs of the Party," and "abolition of the system of nomination from above." It is characteristic that even these proposals of the opposition which had taken on a very feeble note, have been rejected by the workers' organizations of Krasnaya, Presnaya and of Zamoskvaryetshye (districts of the town of Moscow), both of which have, by an overwhelming majority, adopted the resolution of the Communist Central.

Third Party of Discussion.

This was, so to speak, the second period of the discussion.

At present, the third period has commenced. Characteristic for this period is the further retreat, I venture to say, the wild flight of the opposition. This time, in the resolution of the opposition, there are not even the greatly toned down demands. The last resolution of Comrade Proebrazensky (which for the moment is the third one to be enumerated) which has been presented to the meeting of the responsible comrades of the Moscow organization attended by more than a thousand comrades, runs as follows: "It is solely by the rapid, general and sincere carrying out of the resolutions of the Political Bureau, in particular by the renewal of the Party apparatus by means of re-elections, that our Party will be able to enter the new period of its development without interior struggles, which would distort its structure; it is only by this, that the cohesion and the unity of the Party can be confirmed in the true sense of the word."

It is certainly not a mere chance that the meeting has rejected even this absolutely harmless proposal. It is equally no mere chance that it has, by an overwhelming majority, adopted the resolution on the approval of the political and organizational policy of the Communist Central.

(To Be Continued next day.)
*This was published in our Special Number Russian Party Discussions, I Vol. 4, No. 7, of January 29th last.

Every American Boy Has a Chance to Be President

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING, the "just folks" president, and Calvin Coolidge, his Puritan moralist running mate, were the puppets of as low a crew of crooks and grafters as have ever appeared on the pages of American history.

Harry M. Daugherty, Jesse Smith and Jake Hamon—blackmailers, bootleggers and bootleggers—engaged in any and every form of crime that promised revenue, from stealing oil leases to protecting booze-sellers plying their trade on Indian reservations, chose Harding and Coolidge for the American people in 1920 in behalf of themselves and the oil interests.

Harding—the front porch campaigner, the small town churchman and gray-haired respectable; Coolidge—the possessor of a New England conscience and enemy of the mildest form of liberalism, the froz-faced apostle of Back Bay Brahminism—were made president and vice-president by the Daugherty-Hamon-Smith trio whose political strength came from their successful manipulation of votes of the underworld of vice and crime in a dozen states.

The price of the presidency was agreement to appoint Hamon and Fall to cabinet positions where they could loot the oil resources of the nation.

Jake Hamon's paramour, Clara Smith, stood in the way and when he conveyed, none too gently, the news that she could not go to Washington with him, she shot him. She was acquitted by a jury picked for the purpose after she had made threats to tell the whole sordid story.

Upon the good-will of an oil-field adventures hung the fortunes of Warren Gamaliel Harding and Calvin Coolidge—the "just folks" candidates who represented the ideals of the plain people on Main Street.

The American people are easily fooled. A 7,000,000 majority was piled up for the precious pair by preachers and teachers, housewives and husbands, Y. M. C. A.'s, Christian Endeavor societies, anti-saloons leagues, Women's Christian Temperance associations, Rebekahs, Maccabees and the whole horde of religious and moral uplifters who crawled onto the Harding-Coolidge bandwagon and were driven to the polls by the choicest collection of criminals that ever peddled lemon extract to Indians.

The mystery of the friendship of Harding for Ned McLean, the Washington publisher and debauchee, is explained; the protection of McLean by Coolidge is likewise explained for McLean is the man who knows the inner secrets of the Harding-Coolidge circle and who rides herd on presidents to see that the wishes of dead Jake Hamon are fulfilled by the puppets.

Everything that has happened since the election of 1920—the theft of the naval reserve oil, the bribery of public officials, the use of government agencies for personal purposes by men holding no official position, the control of the White House by

McLeans, Sinclairs and Dohneys, the frenzied efforts to prevent the connection of the White House with the lowest element in American politics being known, the use of the bureau of investigation under Burns to intimidate men who were on the trail of corruption—has been according to the plans made by the Daugherty-Hamon-Smith trio and the endorsement of those plans by Harding and Coolidge as the price of election.

A government of the people? Excuse the laughter.

Consider the background of the Harding-Coolidge slate once more: Harry M. Daugherty—a shyster lawyer and third-rate politician; Jesse Smith, his friend and partner, under-cover man in a hundred shady deals; Jake Hamon, bootlegger and gambler extraordinary, turned oil operator and his mistress, Clara Smith. These were the instruments used by the oil kings to pick and elect the president and vice-president of the United States.

All of which proves that every American boy has a chance to be president.

Health Experts To Russia.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A trip to Russia at the invitation of the health department of the Russian government is being contemplated by Dr. Alice Hamilton, expert on occupational diseases; Lillian Wald of Henry Street settlement, and Elizabeth Farrell, director of defective children in New York schools. Their journey would survey conditions in their specialized fields, presumably allowing Russian and American industrial, social and educational institutions to examine their findings. It is probable that the three American women will leave in May for Moscow.

Special Sale By ESTHER LOWELL

"Dresses and frocks"—a special sale: You who buy never see how pale Are the faces that bend over weary thin hands, That cut and baste and guide thru machines, So that others may press and finish the bands.

You don't know when the workers strike, For a little time to do as they like, For a chance to be rested and free to unite With others to bargain for life From men who hire vile brutes for their fight.

You don't walk in the picket lines To see how men act evil designs: How girls may be beaten for nothing more Than for strolling the street to warn the unwise That they injure themselves if they enter the door.

"Dresses and frocks"—a special sale: You will not guess the amount of bail It took to make the dress you buy. You won't know until a red day When, to make you see, many may die.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

J. P. Morgan is one of our most respected "citizens." In fact, he is no longer a citizen. He is a master and the rest of us are his slaves. Not alone does he dominate the United States and the South American republics but he reaches over to Europe and makes proud Poincare dance to his tune. Even the Chicago Tribune admits now that France is no longer free—it is ruled by the great international banker. The French franc was tottering in the wake of his political life. Then Morgan stepped in. He made his deal with Poincare, closed a stiff bargain and then saved the franc and won a victory for Poincare. It is reported that Morgan cleaned up enough on the rise in French currency to give him back his principal and still be a French debtor to the extent of \$100,000,000. Even Ambassador Myron T. Herrick invested \$200,000 in francs and made a profit of \$75,000. That is how the capitalists make their money. Easy, isn't it?

Sir Esme Howard, new British Labor Party ambassador to Washington addressed one thousand pilgrims in New York last week. Among those who talked besides the knightly labor representative, were Jules Jusserand, French ambassador; John W. Davis, former U. S. ambassador to Great Britain, and Frank L. Polk, former acting secretary of state. Sir Howard indulged in the customary twaddle about the good relations existing between the United States and England. As a matter of fact, the capitalists of the two countries are as fond of each other as two hungry wolves in the vicinity of a rabbit.

Well, the war veterans have a bonus bill. Perhaps Coolidge will veto it, tho I do not see why he should. The bill gives those who won the war a twenty-year paid up insurance policy. But Coolidge, we understand, is opposed to the principle of the bonus. It would place a price on patriotism and that is something our rulers cannot tolerate. Should not the workers consider it an honor to be allowed to risk their lives for a country where a few men control most of the wealth and the remainder live at the mercy of the few?

Communists made big gains in the Ruthenian elections for the Czechoslovak Chamber, polling 100,000 out of the 250,000 votes cast in the election. They will be represented by five deputies. The social democrats, Agrarians, Trudova Party and the Hungarian parties elected one deputy each. The Communists also elected two members to the senate against one for the Hungarian Party. As the social democrats align themselves more and more with the foes of labor, the working class of Europe are turning to the Communists for leadership.

It is refreshing to hear language like that used by President Manuel Quezon, of the Filipino senate, in speaking on the question of national independence. "American capitalists in the Philippines will not need protection of the American flag after independence has been granted the islands, but will be treated squarely, even generously," he said. Our rulers tell us that the United States government holds onto the islands because of consideration for the welfare of the Filipinos. Quezon makes it quite clear that the "people" of the United States have nothing to do with the subjection of his native land. But the American capitalists have.

There is much anti-militarist propaganda carried on in the French army, we learn from a Paris press dispatch. The military lords got alarmed a few days ago and raided the headquarters of the Communist groups, where they claimed to have discovered "incriminating documents." As usual the propaganda came either "from Germany or Russia." How beautifully definite! The French now need a stronger army than ever to compel the workers to pay the interest on Morgan's hundred million dollar loan.

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The Poor Fish Says: Everything we touch seems to turn to oil nowadays. To be quite frank I took a drink of moonshine a few days ago from a prohibition agent I know and it tasted kind of oily. You can get that way if you know what I mean.