

DUMP DAUGHERTY TO SAVE G.O.P.

N. Y. PRINTERS INSISTING ON SIX-HOUR DAY

Shorter Hours Solution For Wide Unemployment

By H. M. WICKS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK CITY, Mar. 28.—The greatest unemployment in the printing industry since the crisis of 1907 was the motivating force that caused the adoption of the present demands of Big Six (Typographical Union No. 6).

Gradual Slowing-Up.
When the new scale of hours and wages was presented to the newspaper publishers in December the industrial depression had just become acute; for months there had been a gradual slowing up of orders in the commercial and book end of the industry causing a steady increase of unemployment and short-time work.

The falling off of commercial and newspaper advertising hit the large dailies. In other periods of crises the smaller newspapers of New York suffered severely and on many occasions were close to bankruptcy. Taking advantage of the panicky feeling pervading the ranks of these so-called independent newspaper owners, the representative of the House of Morgan, Mr. Frank Munsey, began a campaign of newspaper buying and consolidation, with the result that the unemployment, already a serious problem in the job branch of Typographical Union No. 6, was accentuated by the influx into the ranks of unemployed of those displaced thru newspaper amalgamations.

Printing an Industrial Barometer.
Old heads in the printing and publishing game know that this industry is one of the surest barometers of industry. The great corporations place most of their printing orders in the city of New York. Chicago does a great deal of tariff work for the western trunk line railroads. In both cities there has been a marked decline of railroad work. Especially have the railroads curtailed their summer advertising. This advertising has dropped by over one hundred per cent since last year.

Automobile catalogs are fewer and far less elaborate than in the other years since the war. Textile establishments have cut their advertising down to almost zero, while the mail order houses are all cutting their orders. This is significant as it reveals the fact that the capitalists know we are in a period of crisis, altho newspapers are not saying anything about it. In the last crisis the printing industry was not hit until toward the close of the period for the reason that every railroad in the United States had to revise all its tariffs after passing from governmental control to private hands again.

Today, however, the printing industry, as in the past, is a true barometer of industrial prosperity. Shorter Hours a Solution.
Reducing the hours of labor from eight to six will absorb part of the unemployed. In New York, with the inauguration of a five-day week it would practically solve the question temporarily. Realizing this fact the militants in Big Six got together and waged a staunch fight for shorter hours with the result that the demand for the six-hour day was incorporated in the new scale presented to the employers on the newspapers.

In face of unemployment in the industry and a period of acute industrial depression setting in thru-out the entire country many trade unionists are telling the leaders of Big Six that this is a poor time to strike. The time to strike is now, just before the rush of Easter advertising by the department stores and specialty shops. This is one season of the year, until the beginning of holiday advertising, that the great newspapers can make immense profits and by striking now we can bring the newspaper owners to their knees.

Injunction Harry Told To Beat It For Cal's Sake

THE TRIBUNE GOES TO WAR



26 Strikers Smile at Sullivan's Sentences; All Still Free While Injunction Verdict Is Appealed

Twenty-six garment strikers smiled as Judge "Dennie" Sullivan sentenced them on charges of contempt of court for violating the injunction he granted his friends the garment bosses.

All the cases are being appealed by defense attorneys Peter Sissman and William Cunnea and not one of the girls and men Sullivan so gladly sentenced is in prison or has paid a cent of fine.

Three 50-Day Sentences.
Fifty-day sentences were given Louis Sokoloff, John Gottlieb and Morris Kravis, each of whom was also fined the sum of \$200.

A ten-day sentence was imposed on another devoted striker, Marjorie Brodick, who also received a \$200 fine. Minnie Seidel was sentenced to five days in prison and \$150 fine.

Other Labor Fighters Fined.
No other jail sentences were imposed. All the others were fined, as follows: Clara Gabin, \$125; Ida Selkoff, \$175; Minnie Sugarman, \$125; Celia Factor, \$125; Valentina Pieski, \$125; Emma Deering, \$150; Margaret Welch, \$150; Charles F. Muller, \$200; Mrs. Pengras, \$100; David Krus, \$150; Sarah Hourwitz, \$125; Yetta Roseman, \$125; Rose Stone, \$125; Anna Feldman, \$125; Fannie Rosen, \$125; Isadore Dixer, \$200; Mary Hourwitz, \$125; Esther Monart, \$125; and Bessie Fishman, \$125; Eugenia Schlacter, \$100.

Mrs. Schlacter is a widow with four children. She is striking and fighting for the union shop so that she may put more food into the mouths of her little ones. Evelyn Bornfeld and Clara Cacklen were brought into Sullivan's court on attachments for contempt of court late in the afternoon. They will be arraigned Tuesday.

Hold Strikers Twelve Hours.
The three garment strikers who were arrested and held for more than 12 hours and finally charged with conspiracy and assault by the police of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, were arraigned in Shakespeare Ave. police court yesterday.

ON TO THE PICKET LINE
MONDAY to keep away the scabs and win.
(Continued on page 2.)

LONDON MAY WALK IN DARK; STRIKES GROW

Electrical Workers in Threat to Quit

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, March 28.—The threatened strike of the subway motormen called in sympathy with the tram and bus drivers may bring about the downfall of the MacDonald government or the establishment of a temporary dictatorship, unless a last minute effort to avert the tieup is successful.

To make matters still worse for Mr. MacDonald and his right honorable associates, the city electrical workers threaten to plunge London in darkness to aid their fellow workers who are on strike. The British workers are certainly showing a fine spirit of solidarity.

The possibility that the infamous DORA or Defense of the Realm Act may be again resurrected for use against the strikers by the so-called British government has filled the British working class with anger.

Coupled with that is the offer of the British Fascisti and other White Guard organizations to assist the government.

The sympathy strike is scheduled for midnight and MacDonald summoned opposing parties in the transportation dispute to the ministry of labor early today for a desperate eleventh hour effort to avert the threatened walkout.

Such a strike would complete the paralysis of London's transportation and its consequence might readily involve the fall of the government. The crisis is considered the most serious MacDonald yet has faced.

Fearing the strike of subway workers inevitable, big business firms today converted all available space into bedrooms to accommodate employees who will have to sleep near their jobs.

In consequence London's shops were swamped with demands for oil and kerosene lamps and fuel.

\$35,000 PRICE FOR FEDERAL JUDGE'S JOB

D. of J. Probers Get Latest Quotations on Judiciary

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 28.—Former representative J. Van Vechten Olcott, of New York, today told the senate committee investigating the Department of Justice that Wayne Wilson, a member of the National Republican Club, two years ago offered to secure his appointment as a federal judge for \$35,000.

Olcott said he rejected the offer and felt that it was his duty to inform the committee of the incident.

So far as he knew, Olcott said, Wilson did not represent anyone in the Department of Justice.

Olcott is a republican. He served two terms in congress, 1904-1908, from the Fifteenth New York District.

"When this man came to me and told me that my name was prominently mentioned for the place on the bench I was naturally flattered," said Olcott.

"Little Money Necessary."
"After we talked the matter over, he said, 'you know a little money will be necessary.'"

"I told him that I was highly appreciative of the honor but I could not understand putting up any money."

"What amount did he mention?"
"He said that I should pay \$10,000 when my name was sent to the senate and \$25,000 when I was confirmed."

"What did you say to that?"
"I said 'let's forget it.'"

"What company was he with in New York?" asked Brookhart.
"I believe with the National Surety Company," replied Olcott.

"We expressed regret at the naming of this man but the committee must have it," Brookhart said.
"Wayne Wilson was the man," Olcott repeated.

"Did he represent anyone else?" asked Senator Jones.
"Represented 'The Boys.'"

"He said he was representing 'the boys.'"

"Did he mention the names of 'the boys?'"
"No."

"Did he name Howard Mannington?"
"No."

"Was he prominently identified with politics in New York?"
"He was a member of the National Republican Club. I never heard of his holding office. He called to see me shortly after the introduction of a bill in Congress to increase the number of federal district judges."

Olcott was then excused.

Kentucky's Liquor Has Kentucky Son In Troubled Mess

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Representative John W. Langley, Kentucky, indicted on a conspiracy charge in connection with liquor withdrawals, appears in court today to plead and give bond for his trial. At the same time Langley's colleagues in the house are considering his status.

Langley was indicted with five others, including: Millard F. West, Lancaster, Ky., former deputy commissioner of internal revenue.
Russell M. Sackett, Ben L. Moses, Harry Sattler, all of Pittsburgh.
Sidney Reiss, New York.

The indictments resulted from a grand jury investigation into charges outlined by the Chicago grand jury which recently indicted Col. Charles R. Forbes, former head of the veterans' bureau.

SOUL OF TRAIN BANDIT JENNINGS REVOLTS AT ACTS OF POLITICIANS

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The ancient and honorable "stick-up" profession has fallen upon evil days, says Al Jennings, once king of the outlaws.

The former train robber, fresh from his appearance before the senate oil committee, chewed his finger nails bitterly in the ante-room of the capitol today while he mourned the passing of "honest" American banditry.

"Thieves in my day were good moral men," said Al, as he fingered an angry lock of Irish red hair. "They believed in the bible, God Almighty and the efficacy of a six shooter to settle any argument."

"Most of them didn't drink—but if they did hanker occasionally a shot of red eye, they waited until after working hours. Those boys knew that hooch and hold-ups didn't mix."

"But that of course, is all changed now," he continued. "There are only two kinds of bandits in this age and a good he-man Oklahoma killer wouldn't wipe his feet on either. First, there is the crooked politician and, second, the high school scapgrace."

"The old time robber usually was forced into a life of crime. Perhaps a hasty shooting had put him outside the pale of the law. He robbed to live," he said.

"The juvenile criminal of today isn't a poor cow-puncher who knows he's done wrong. He goes into it because he wants to, because of the excitement, because he knows that the only crime today is getting caught."

"Then comes dope and liquor to spur up his courage. With his 'snow' to sniff, he's a raging lion. Without it, he is a cringing, cowardly rat... The men who held up mail trains single handed twenty-five years ago didn't need a 'shot' to give them nerve. They had it. I'm one and I've still got it."

LOUCHEUR, BIG STEEL KING, IN FRENCH CABINET

Next Step May Be Dictatorship

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, March 28.—Louis Loucheur, wealthiest of French industrialists, accepted the important post of Minister of Commerce and of Posts and Telegraph, in the new Poincare cabinet. The presence of the rich steel baron in the French government was commented on widely today. It was noted that Loucheur is the author of the famous declaration that France would never pay the debt owed to the United States.

Owes \$4,000,000,000.
France owes the United States around four billion dollars. A large part of this loan was used by France to pay the cost of raising up big military establishments in Poland and other European countries under France's tutelage.

Poincare is completely revising his cabinet. His resignation is now considered in many quarters as a ruse to get rid of some of the deadwood in the last cabinet and to lay the groundwork for the establishment of a dictatorship. It is freely stated here that Morgan before granting the loan that saved the franc and the Poincare government, secured the promise that repayment of the one hundred million dollars must not be allowed to depend on the whims of a parliament.

New Cabinet.
With three posts yet to be filled the cabinet is as follows: Premier, and foreign affairs, Poincare; colonies, Fabry; war, Maginot; public works, Le Troquer; interior, Delves; liberated regions, Marin; finance, Marsal; education, Jouvenel; labor, Vincent; commerce and agriculture, Loucheur.

CAN TIED TO RED BAITER HARRY BY CAL

Refusal To Submit His Files Brings Ouster

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 28.—At the request of President Coolidge, Attorney General Daugherty today resigned from the cabinet. The resignation was announced from the White House where Daugherty's letter acceding to the President's demands was given out.

"The resignation of Attorney General Daugherty will not halt the senate investigation of his administration of the Department of Justice," Senator Wheeler said when told of Daugherty's resignation.

Daugherty's letter follows: "My Dear Mr. President: 'I hereby acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 27 by the hand of your secretary requiring my resignation as attorney general of the United States."

"Solely out of deference and in compliance therewith I hereby tender my resignation. While you do not state when you desire my resignation to become effective I must respectfully request it become effective forthwith."

"Yours very truly,
"H. M. Daugherty,
attorney general."

The president's letter to Daugherty follows:

"My Dear Mr. Attorney General: "Since my conference with you I have examined the proposed reply you suggest making to the demand that you furnish the committee investigating the Department of Justice with files from that department, relating to litigation and to the bureau of investigation."

"You represent to me and to the committee in your letter that it would not be compatible with the public interests to comply with the demand and conclude your letter with a statement that I approve that position. Certainly I approve the well established principle that departments should not give out information or documents where such a course would be detrimental to the public interests and this principle is always peculiarly applicable to your department which has such an intimate relation to the administration of justice."

"But you will readily perceive that I am unable to form an independent judgement in this instance without a long and intricate investigation of voluminous papers, which I cannot personally make and so I should be compelled to follow the usual practice in such cases and rely upon your advice as attorney general and head of the department of justice."

Conflict of Interests.
"But you will see at once that the committee is investigating your personal conduct and hence you have become an interested party and the

(Continued on page 2.)

28 MORE MINERS' LIVES IS TOLL OF GOAL TRUST IN W. VA.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 28th.—Twenty-eight miners here entombed and believed to have been killed in a gas explosion of the Yukon-Pocahontas Coal Company Mine, near Bluefield, early today, according to a telegram received here from the mining company by R. M. Lamb, chief of the West Virginia Bureau of Mines. The mining chief made preparations to go to the scene of the accident.

WELCH, W. Va., March 28.—Bodies of 13 of the 25 miners entombed in the mine of the Yukon-Pocahontas Coal Company at Yukon, McDowell County, were removed this afternoon. It is believed the remaining 12 have also lost their lives. A mine rescue car was being rushed to the scene from Nemors.

KIN IS CALLED AND WALSH IS MUCH PAINED

Subpoenaing Solon's Brother Brings Fight on Spencer

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 28.—A partisan break has developed in the senate oil investigating committee and is causing threats of an attempt to oust Senator Seldon P. Spencer, Missouri republican. Democrats threaten to carry their fight against Spencer to the floor of the senate.

They charge the newest republican member of the investigating committee with improprieties in attempting to "get something on" Senator Walsh, chief of the democrats and leading prosecutor.

Conferences of democratic members of the committee have been held and two methods of proceeding against Spencer have been discussed.

Two Methods Proposed.

1.—Presentation of a formal motion in the senate asking his removal from the committee.

2.—A directly opposite policy of giving him every leeway.

At least two senators say they will lay Spencer's actions before the senate in speeches.

The Missouri senator was appointed to the vacancy of Chairman Lenroot a little more than a week ago. He immediately aroused Walsh with his manner of questioning witnesses and Walsh openly charged him with "putting words in the mouths of witnesses."

In a turbulent session of the Senate Oil Committee today, Senator Walsh, Montana, charged that Spencer Selden Spencer, Republican, Missouri, a member of the committee, had subpoenaed John Walsh, his brother, "to cast malicious suspicions upon me."

John Walsh denied that he had any connection with either the Sinclair or Doheny oil companies or was in any way connected with the leases made by Albert B. Fall.

The sharp conflict between Spencer and Walsh further widened the breach between Spencer and the Democratic members of the committee.

Will Hays' Denial.

When the committee met today Chairman Ladd read a telegram from Will Hays denying he ever received \$25,000 from Jake Hamon in connection with a "deal" at the last Republican convention as charged by Al Jennings, former bandit, yesterday.

Walsh announced his brother John was present and ready to testify but Spencer said he was not ready to examine him.

"You owe it to my brother to clear up the matter immediately," Senator Walsh said. "My brother has been under investigation for more than two months by persons determined to discredit these hearings. Because of that he is under suspicion."

Spencer then agreed to put John Walsh on the stand.

Walsh said he was a lawyer, born in Wisconsin.

"Do you represent the Mutual Oil Company?" Spencer asked.

"No."

"What oil companies do you represent?"

"Strictly speaking."

"Strictly speaking I represent no oil company. I do, however, represent a holding company, known as the American Republics Corporation of which J. S. Colina is president. It holds oil stocks. I am counsel and a member of the board."

"Does the company have any interest in oil leases in Wyoming and California?"

"No."

"My company has no interest in oil leases there."

"What oil companies does the holding company hold stock in?"

"About 15 or 16 companies."

Walsh said he also represented several development companies which have not yet begun operations.

"You never have been engaged in the oil business in any way?" asked Spencer.

"No, sir."

"You never have visited the office of the secretary of the interior in regard to oil matters?"

"No, sir."

In excusing Walsh, Spencer asked him to keep in touch with him.

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Cal and Sinclair, With Backs To Wall, Defy Attack On Grafting

By LAURENCE TODD
 (Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)
WASHINGTON, March 28.—Despite the frantic protests of E. B. McLean, voiced thru his Washington Post, the senate has proceeded not only to seek the criminal indictment of Harry Sinclair for his refusal to testify before the oil investigation committee, but it has followed immediately with a resolution suggesting to the house the impeachment of C. C. Chase, collector of customs at San Antonio and son-in-law of Albert B. Fall.

Chase refused to testify on the ground that his answers might incriminate him, yet after this confession of criminal status President Coolidge failed to immediately order his dismissal. When Senator Bursum, staunch defender of Fall, pleaded that Chase would probably resign his federal job, Minority Leader Robinson replied that no resignation would be permitted to protect an offending officeholder.

The testimony which the committee expected to get from Chase related to the trip which he made to see Price McKinney at Cleveland, when Fall begged McKinney to perjure himself by testifying that Fall had borrowed \$100,000 from McKinney. Discussing this affair on the senate floor, Senator Dill declared that the perjury of McLean as to this \$100,000 loan to Fall was later framed up at a conference in Atlantic City. Dill urged the impeachment of Chase which was suggested in the resolution offered by Senator Walsh and adopted, 70 to 0 on a roll call.

Sinclair hires A. P. Man. Sinclair has reached into the office of the Associated Press and employed as his publicity man, at a

salary alleged to be \$15,000 a year, the one man on the Associated Press staff in Washington who has been conspicuously sympathetic with the oil crowd. The salary is at least double what he has been receiving.

An analysis of the Teapot Dome lease, made by W. W. Tarbell of Bethel, Conn., an oil expert, showed that the lease violated all of the rules which usually protect the owners' interests. It provides no bonus, such as is almost universally paid, and the royalty rates are so arranged as to enable Sinclair to profit by restricting production. He has restricted production, Senator Dill declared, with mathematical regularity.

U. S. Abets Oil Trusts.

Still more sinister is the clause giving to Sinclair and his partner, the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, thru the Sinclair Pipe Line Co., which they jointly own, the monopoly privilege of delivering oil from the Wyoming field by pipe line eastward. Possession of this monopoly, Tarbell impressed upon the committee, gives to Standard Oil and its allies the control of oil prices in the American market.

Dump Harry for Cal's Sake

(Continued from page 1.)

committee wants these papers because of a claim that they disclose your personal conduct of the department. Assuming that the request of the committee is appropriately limited to designated files, still the question will always be the same.

"In view of the fact that the inquiry relates to your personal conduct you are not in a position to give me or the committee what would be disinterested advice as to the public interest.

"You have a personal interest in this investigation which is being made of the conduct of yourself and your office, which may be in conflict with your official interest as the attorney general. I am not questioning your fairness or integrity.

"I am merely reciting the facts, that you are placed in two positions, one your personal interest, the other your office of attorney general, which may be in conflict. How can I satisfy a request for action in matters of this nature on the ground, you, as attorney general advise against it, when you as the individual against whom the inquiry is directed necessarily have a personal interest in it?"

"I do not see how you can be acting for yourself in your own defense in this matter and at the same time and on the same question acting as my adviser as attorney general.

"Positions incompatible."

"These two positions are incompatible and cannot be reconciled. I am sure you will see that it is necessary for me to have the advice of a disinterested attorney general, in order that I may discharge the duties of my office in this and other matters. I feel certain that you will know how deeply I regret that this situation has arisen. It only illustrates the difficulties which are certain to recur with ever increasing embarrassment and your inability to perform satisfactorily the duties of attorney general under present conditions.

"You will readily understand that it is not now my intention to prejudice the issues which remained to be developed in this investigation. I recognize that you are entitled to a full and fair hearing. But as there is no way by which you can divest yourself of the interest you have personally in the investigation I can see no way but for you to retire as attorney general and I am therefore compelled to request your resignation.

"Very truly yours,
 "Calvin Coolidge."

The president requested Daugherty's resignation yesterday when his secretary, C. Bascom Slemp, delivered Mr. Coolidge's letter dated March 27 to Daugherty.

Daugherty's reply, presenting his resignation and requesting that it be made effective at once was dated today and was taken to President Coolidge this morning by Warren F. Martin, special assistant to the attorney general.

History of Case.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty, intimate friend and political advisor of the Harding administration, was forced out of office today by the fire of a senate investigating committee, which prompted President Coolidge to ask his resignation.

The man who more than any other affected the nomination of the late President Harding, went out only after a long struggle in which he defied the senate and house committees to find him guilty of wrong-doing in office and opposed the counsel of senatorial friends to resign his post voluntarily.

"Untimely," Says Henry.

Asserting that President Coolidge's action was "most untimely," Daugherty, in a seven page letter to the president given out today at the Department of Justice said Mr. Coolidge was following "a dangerous doctrine" in suggesting that "an attack upon a cabinet officer disqualifies him for further official service."

"All the pretended charges against me are false," continued Daugherty. "But whether true or false, if a member of the cabinet is to be incapacitated or disqualified by the prefer-

ment of charges against him, no matter how malicious or groundless, and he is compelled to give up his responsible position and sacrifice his honor for the time being because of such attack, no man in any official position is safe and the most honorable, upright and efficient public servant could be swept from office and stable government destroyed by clamor.

The Indignant Daugherty.

"I cannot escape the conviction, Mr. President, that your request for my resignation is also most untimely. It comes at a time when truth is banishing falsehood from the public mind, even though I have not as yet had an opportunity to place upon the witness stand before the senate committee a single witness in my defense or in explanation or rebuttal of the whispered and gossipy charges against me."

Pressure for Resignation.

The ouster of the attorney general came with dramatic suddenness after weeks of speculation as to how long President Coolidge would resist the demands that he put him out.

Many of Coolidge's intimate friends and numerous republican leaders in and out of congress persuaded Coolidge insistently to act for the good of the party.

Even indirect methods were employed to indicate to Daugherty that it would please the president if he got out.

But Daugherty remained adamant. He would leave, he said, only if guilty of misconduct in office were proved against him or if Coolidge personally demanded it.

ASTONISHING DISCLOSURES.

Meantime, the senate committee investigating his conduct of the Department of Justice began hearings which to date have developed the most extraordinary and sensational stories of intrigues, "deals" of all kinds and the inter-change of huge sums of money for mysterious purposes—inter-change between men, according to the testimony, who were intimate friends of Daugherty or involved with friends of his.

The resignation was brought about by a letter sent to Daugherty yesterday by President Coolidge, requesting the attorney general to leave, which was replied to today with a request by Daugherty that the resignation be effective immediately.

Solicitor general James M. Beck will become acting attorney general, according to statute, until a successor to Daugherty is appointed by the president.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE! NEAR PANIC AMONG MASTER CROOKS WHEN DAUGHERTY IS DUMPED

NEW YORK, March 28.—Feigning apprehension over the announcement of President Coolidge's request for Attorney General Daugherty's resignation and the latter's immediate stepping out, professionals again attacked the whole stock market today.

Altho it was evident that the Washington situation was clarified rather than otherwise affected by this development, the renewed assault broke prices in the general list to levels which brought necessary liquidation of impaired marginal accounts.

Selling of this character accelerated the decline in stocks like steel, Baldwin, American Can, Corn Products and other industrial favorites. In issues with a thin market, such as Fisher Body, Kelsey Wheel, General Cigar and Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad, bad breaks took place and the trading at times was nearer demoralization than at any time since the current decline got under way last month.

How many new readers have you secured for THE DAILY WORKER? Get another today.

26 STRIKERS IN COURT SMILE AT DENNIE'S EDICTS

Garment Strike Writ Sentence Is Appealed

(Continued from page 1)

The state asked that their cases be continued till April 17.

The three strikers had been arrested Thursday morning and the union had their attorney take out a writ of habeas corpus. Before the writ was returnable the state's attorney's men came into court and said that the men had been booked.

It was apparent yesterday that the state's attorney's office did not want to have a preliminary hearing because the defendants in that way might learn something of the charges against them.

Bosses Want No Hearings.

The state's attorney wants plenty of time in which to prepare a case against them without giving the men a chance to defend themselves. The state's attorney's men may take the case to a grand jury and ask indictments before April 17. In that way the men who are charged with conspiracy and assault would not have a chance to prove their innocence till they were brought to trial.

Eight other strikers have been indicted, it was learned yesterday. They were charged with malicious mischief and conspiracy to do an illegal act. According to the information in the hands of the union lawyers the men are charged with having entered the plant of Blum and Templer at 178 W. Adams St. on the 27th of February, the first day of the strike, and having called the workers there out on strike.

The eight men who are reported indicted are: Sam Ross, Adolph Rodinowitz, Hyman Goldman, Bruno Bontwylsky, Joe Gallor, Dan Glassman, Harry Matin and Charles Roof.

Trude Discharges Fourteen.

Fourteen strikers were discharged in So. Clark St. police court yesterday when their cases were called. Judge Trude discharged them after a trial in which all of the cases were massed.

The strikers discharged were: Emma Goldberg, Sarah Zelinsky, Lillian Junberg, Jennie Wosiak, Yeta Greenstein, Francis Lawan, Sarah Shapiro, Bessie Eisenberg, Dora Maller, Clara Zozkon, Ellen Dorenfeld, Ida Goldberg, Fredia Nitzberg and Pearl Cohen.

Less Than Five Minutes.

The mass trial took little more than five minutes. The police merely said that the girls had been picketing and the judge discharged them. The judge has repeatedly told the police that arrests for picketing should be made under the injunction issued by Judge Sullivan. That has had no more effect on the police who have continued to try to arrest all pickets who came anywhere near the strike district. That the police are only trying to accommodate the bosses is proven by the fact that arrests are made when they cannot prove to Judge Trude that the girls should be arrested.

Sullivan Frets Again.

In Judge Sullivan's court the judge got worried as to the method he should use to prove to the strikers that his injunction and the dignity of his court is not a joke. He asked Peter Sissman what method he would use to impress on the strikers the fact that he had issued an injunction and that it should not be violated.

Sissman told him that the strikers believed that the law which permitted him to issue an injunction, have persons brought before him for violating it, and trying them for that violation was wrong. He said that as long as the strikers believed that they would undoubtedly treat his injunction as they have been treating it.

"When the people who violate the injunction of this court are brought in here and tried by the same man who issued the injunction they very naturally resent the operation of such a law," he concluded.

Both the prosecution and the defense summed up the evidence against the various strikers who have been tried and on whom judgment has not been passed.

Sullivan is Bosses' Judge.

Constantly during the summing up of the evidence in favor of the strikers which Sissman made the judge would interrupt and try to make a point against them. The judge said that he had made careful notes of all the testimony and that he did not need Sissman to refresh his memory. He seemed from his remarks to have made notes only of the testimony of the bosses and their witnesses. He was constantly reciting from his notes and on one occasion very incorrectly.

Five more strikers were brought into Sullivan's court to prove to the honorable that they had no contempt for him. They were: Anna Galich, Bessie Katz, Joseph Klavitz, Isadore Kreger, and Sam Dorf.

He's Some Robot!

After taking their names the judge set their cases to be heard next Tuesday. They were released on their own bonds.

13 Pickets Arrested.

Thirteen strikers, picketing in the heavy rain yesterday afternoon, were arrested on S. Market street. They are: Samuel Smith, Barnett Soll, Alphonso Graham, Frank Rokosh, Ben Stein, Dave Rosenthal, Stanley Skeans, Clara Junburg, Maude Kaley, Mary Muchelaught, John Swuk-sky, Ben Altman and Mary Koyow.

Impeach Coolidge! Let Him Follow Daugherty!

Harry M. Daugherty is out. The worst attorney general that corrupt American capitalism ever produced has been forced to resign. But he is only one of the great army of grafters in high places. He is only a cog in the whole rotten capitalist political machine.

The DAILY WORKER has fought incessantly for the ousting of Daugherty. It fought Daugherty because Daugherty is typical of capitalism. Every blow the DAILY WORKER directed at Daugherty was a blow intended for the decadent social system that produced the Harding regime, the most vicious and debased in all American history; that gave us Coolidge, the Strikebreaker President; that spawned the democratic labor-baiter, Attorney General J. Mitchell Palmer, succeeded by the republican, Daugherty, who did the dirty work of the big business interests when he raided the convention of the Communist Party in Michigan, and when he fought the railroad strikers, hitting alike at the political and the industrial organizations of the workers.

The capitalist press will again begin to cry "Enough!" It will use the ousting of Daugherty as an excuse to call off the investigations in Washington. It will try to cover up the filth in the nation's capitol—to counteract the stench that arises everywhere.

But the DAILY WORKER will fight on. It will continue to unmask corruption in capitalist government, to reveal the real nature of big business rule.

We repeat: "Impeach the Strikebreaker President, Calvin Coolidge."

The same money that bought Harding's nomination and election in 1920, bought the nomination and election of Cal Coolidge as vice president.

If the Harding administration was corrupt, Coolidge was a part of that administration.

Coolidge knew of the bribery, not only in the peddling of oil leases, but in all the branches of government. And he remained silent, acquiescent.

It was Coolidge who sent his private telegrams to "Eddie" McLean, the capitalist editor, and the goat, Fall, at Palm Beach, Florida. Coolidge, even if he sits in a high place, is just as guilty as the hungry receiver of the cheapest graft.

If impeachment proceedings are not brought against Cal Coolidge, who held on to Daugherty to the very last, then the ousting of Daugherty means nothing.

COOLIDGE MUST BE IMPEACHED. HE MUST BE DRIVEN FROM OFFICE.

And the workers and farmers of the United States must organize NOW, must close their ranks everywhere thruout the nation, so that they will be able to take the greatest possible advantage of his going.

Famous Three Year Pact Means Nothing To Big Coal Barons

KANSAS CITY, March 28.—Demand for a cut in wages of forty thousand coal miners employed in the southwestern states, was presented by mine operators to union representatives in a joint conference here today.

At a preliminary meeting before the joint conference the mine owners decided that a reduction in expenses is necessary if the mines are to continue in operation, and voted to reduce wages.

The present contract expires April 1st.

Hiram Reaches Tape Ahead of Cautious "Cal" in S. Dakota

PIERRE, S. D., March 28.—With Hiram Johnson the victor on the face of unofficial returns, managers of the campaign of President Coolidge in South Dakota today messaged the president for permission to start a recount.

It was one of the closest votes on a presidential preference in many years.

Robots Will Murder Each Other in Next War; Exit Heroes

COPENHAGEN, March 28.—Mechanical soldiers, directed by wireless rays, will fight the next war, if the claims of Niels Asen, Norwegian scientist and inventor, prove true.

Asen claims to have invented a soldier automaton which can fire 2,000 rounds a minute, thus virtually doing away with human "cannon fodder."

The invention has been offered to the Danish government.

Patient Demands High Fee for Doctor's Attention

The "anesthetic kiss" was introduced today with the filing of a suit for \$100,000 by Mrs. Evelyn Siegan, 26, against Dr. Louis M. Myers.

While undergoing examination in the physician's office, Mrs. Siegan charges Dr. Myers put her under an anesthetic and performed his oculatory operation, the bill charges.

Took God Too Seriously. LOCUST GROVE, Ga., Mar. 28.—"If thy right hand defend thee, cut it off," Herbert Little, 17 years old, read in the Bible.

With the faith of a crusader Herber hacked away at his hand with a hatchet until he had almost severed it.

PITTSBURGH COAL DIGGERS DEMAND DOLLA FREEDOM

Vote Repeal of Flynn Anti-Sedition Law

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 28.—The Pittsburgh miners passed resolutions for the repeal of the Flynn anti-sedition law and for the release of Jacob Dolla, a victim of the steel strike, by unanimous vote, at their convention in session here.

Surprise was occasioned in the ranks of the progressives when the above action was taken, because of the rock-bound attitude taken on other measures by the machine forces.

However, they will not allow themselves to be fooled by this action, because they realize that such things have been done before and it is a long way from passing a resolution, to forcing action on it.

They were equally surprised when Feeney, of Coke Region fame, made a good speech in favor of the Dolla resolution, because he has consistently been against anything that has been presented by the progressives. However, he took this occasion to advertise the fact that he was on the job during the steel strike.

The resolution on the question of recognition of Soviet Russia was treated with the same consideration as was done at Indianapolis. The Howat resolution was under discussion at noon adjournment, with Van Bittner having the floor for the beginning of the afternoon session.

Discuss Local Conditions.

The afternoon session was full of interesting discussion on affairs affecting local conditions but the pay roll, true to its own cause, say that little consideration was given to any of the abominable conditions described, that is, as far as the voting in the convention was concerned. Of course, they promised that they would look into the cases mentioned and would get settlements satisfactory to the men and the local unions affected.

Delegate John W. Hayman, presented a good argument in favor of a resolution presented by his local, regarding the scales at the mine where he is employed at Washington, Pa. Hayman declared that the scale was so high in the air that neither the company weighman nor the miners' check weighman could see the scales. This made little difference to the machine, for when the vote was taken the machine voted in its usual way and the scales at the Washington mine are still in the air.

Britons Girdling Their Earth.

ROME, March 28th.—Major MacLaren and his companions of the British round-the-world flight expedition arrived at Centocelle Airrome at 7:40 a. m. today, landing their big Napier-Vicker Amphibian plane without mishap. They left Lyons, France, yesterday.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

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OIL SCANDAL HAS MEXICO ON ITS EAR

Oil Men Tried to Split Southern Republic

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)
MEXICO CITY, March 28.—Teapot Dome is gushing into Mexico as the mania for deciphering code telegrams spreads across the border.

Sensational Exposures.

The result is a series of exposures no less sensational than those in Washington and involving prominent Mexicans and in part the same figures that have been oil-soaked in the U. S. A.

The newspaper Universal Grafico is running a series of telegrams and letters from Albert B. Fall and his representatives on the American side of the line and Mexican generals here. The facts, the long suspected, have all Mexico by the ears, for they involve a new partition of Mexico with five northern states and the entire oil fields involved. A secession fomented and financed by American oil and mining interests, with immediate recognition of the secessionists virtually assured by men close to Harding, such as Daugherty and Fall (and even the name of Hughes figuring).

Why were these professional filibusters so anxious to annex the Mexican oil and mine regions, if they were able to use (as they have) the state department of the United States to exact concessions and nullify article 27 of the Mexican constitution?

The answer is found in Teapot Dome. They knew it would be easier to get concessions for a song from men like Fall if the region became American territory than to bully it out of refractory officials. The exposures show that the alleged bandit Villa shot the first bribe that was sent to him, and that the second, when he heard of the fate of his predecessor, sold the letter he bore to President Carranza.

Saw Much of Secretary Hughes.

They show further that Fall and his gang financed a revolution by General Cantu in Lower California, but that it fell thru. The disreputable General Gonzales, member of Carranza's cabinet, member of the leaders of the recent rebellion, and General Cuellar, were all tools. A certain "Caso" whose real name has not yet been decoded, "has of late (to quote one of the telegrams) seen a good deal of Hays (Charles Evans Hughes) and report ed made good impression."

"He (Caso) and Garza (General Cuellar) have also seen Thomas (Fall, then secretary of the interior). Latter apparently well impressed with Garza."

All these and many more things the telegrams and letters reveal. Continuing the same telegram which was sent by W. F. Buckley, who signed himself "Langford," to J. H. Sears in the Hotel Ambassador, Los Angeles, and decoding it as far as possible we find:

"General Cuellar has apparently made deal with California Company (Doheny). Mona (General Gonzales) is working hard and is looked on favorably by Dover (Daugherty) and other friends of Haynes (President Harding)."

Recognition by U. S. Promised.

Another telegram from Buckley to Sears reads in part:

"I have been advised definitely that Company (the government of the United States) will immediately give appraisal (recognition) to Thompson (Palasz) if he will take land. I have so advised him. I also think company would give appraisal to ANY ONE WHO MAKES A CREDITABLE SHOWING . . . and that we can immediately thereafter secure from the company all manner of facilities at boundary and soon thereafter secure appraisal."

The letter from one of Fall's henchmen to Villa reads in part as follows:

"If you will meet me at a place designated by you on the border I promise to bring to our conference one of the most eminent statesmen in the United States with powerful influence with BOTH OUR NATIONAL POLITICAL PARTIES relative to questions pertaining to Mexico. I refer to U. S. Senator Albert B. Fall . . . no living American knows the conditions in Mexico better than he. Now, General Villa, I have discussed this question thoroughly with Senator Fall and most of the prominent mining men of Chihuahua, and the press of this country is generally with you in forming a stable government, especially IN NORTHERN MEXICO . . . I grimly believe that he (Fall) and some of his friends (and you) can organize a plan to forward your interests, there being only one condition that they will require of you—that is, that you protect American lives AND PROPERTY. . . . With a combination like this as your asset, you will soon have large revenues from mines of Chihuahua and from many other sources. . . ."

This letter is signed by Chas. F. Hunt and dated El Paso, Jan. 17, 1917, just before the outbreak of the war and under Woodrow Wilson's administration. The telegrams are of July, 1921, under the Harding administration.

Trachtenberg Tour

Saturday, March 29, Binghamton, N. Y., at 7:30 p. m., Lithuanian Hall, 271 Clinton St.
Sunday, March 30, at 3 p. m., Utica, 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, 374 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. Pittsburg, Penn., Hall to be announced later.
Saturday and Sunday, April 5 and 6, Pittsburg, Penn., Hall to be announced later.

Trachtenberg Ends Successful Tour In Nutmeg State

Alexander Trachtenberg has just ended his tour of Connecticut, speaking to large meetings at Bridgeport, Waterbury and New Haven. In Waterbury, the "brass town", uniformed police and police not in uniform attended the meeting in considerable numbers. The mayor of Waterbury is a very cautious man and believes in preparation. A little personal conversation with the police however, brought out the welcome information that they were glad to be detailed to hear a lecture on Soviet Russia rather than walk the streets in the bitter cold weather. And after the meeting they all voted the speech acceptable and interesting.

The meeting in New Haven was attended by a goodly sprinkling of Russian anarchists and Social Revolutionaries. As happened once before, they attempted to monopolize the end of the meeting by asking all the questions and doing all of the discussing. But as before, they did not get away with it. When Trachtenberg pointed out (these counter-revolutionists were much concerned about freedom in Russia) that Soviet Russia did not intend to permit that kind of freedom which had as its aim the assassination of the Soviet leaders and the reinstitution of the reactionaries, the audience approved with loud applause.

Scott Nearing Bursts Free Speech Fetters On Stamford, Conn.

The Scott Nearing meeting at Stamford, Conn., ended the reign of suppression in this city and it is now to be hoped that free speech assemblies will suffer no further assaults here. This was the first open meeting the Workers Party has held in this city. The audience was large and "select" for the federal agents, the wife of the judge and some of the high school faculty were present. The many workers who attended, however, appreciated the lecture, "Oil and the Germs of War," most. Many questions were asked after the lecture. In Hartford the largest meeting in the history of the party was held. Seven hundred people filled the Grand theater and a collection of \$125 was taken. Two hundred copies of THE DAILY WORKER and much other literature was sold. The audience signified its willingness to attend future Workers Party meetings by giving names and addresses so that notification can be sent them.

The Bridgeport Nearing meeting was held in Metal Trades Hall. Every seat was filled. Here Nearing spoke on the Teapot Dome scandal. He stressed the importance of the June 17 convention and the organization of a class farmer-labor party as the beginning of the end of bribery, corruption and exploitation of the workers and farmers.

Soviet Recognition Necessary to Relief Of U. S. Farmers

(By The Federated Press)
WASHINGTON, March 28.—Debate on the McNary-Haugen export marketing bill in the senate is expected to renew discussion of the do-nothing foreign policy of Secretary Hughes, which was last taken up when Senator Borah's resolution calling for recognition of Russia was before the upper house.

It has been Borah's contention, and the belief of most of the progressives on both sides of the aisle, that the American farmer cannot get higher prices for his products until the people of Europe are enabled to buy more. This means reconstruction of Europe, relations with Russia, evacuation of the Ruhr by the French, and credits to Russia and Germany.

California Supreme Court Rebukes Judge For Prejudiced Trial

(By The Federated Press)
SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 28. The California supreme court has refused to review the Flanagan and Stangeland criminal syndicalism cases, in which the appellate court had reversed the decision convicting these two men. The appellate court had also reprimanded Judge C. O. Busick for his prejudice in dealing with this and other criminal syndicalism trials. The defense will now move immediately for a transfer of Flanagan from San Quentin and Stangeland from Folsom to the Sacramento county jail. It is expected however that the cases will be dismissed before another trial date is set.

FARMER-LABOR UNITY HOLDS IN MINNESOTA

Non-Partisan League Will Co-operate

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 28.—Contrary to statements circulated in the hostile press, the Non-partisan league of Minnesota has not broken with the Farmer-Labor Federation headed by William Mahoney of St. Paul. At its recent convention the league voted to affiliate with the federation. The league will retain its identity according to the terms of the arrangement worked out with the larger body.

Plan of Action.

The Non-partisan league will hold on to its paper, the Minnesota Leader. The plan under which the league will work with the federation is briefly as follows:

- 1.—The federation will concentrate in cities and towns and unorganized territory.
- 2.—The league will continue its organization work in its present territory.
- 3.—The league will continue its paper, the Minnesota Leader.
- 4.—The league will pay dues to the federation on the same basis as labor unions, that is, 2 cents per month per capita as provided in its constitution.

The central committee of the Farmer-Labor Federation met last Saturday and appointed the following executive committee to act between the meetings of the central committee: Walter J. Kennedy of St. Paul; Fred E. Osborne of South St. Paul; and R. D. Cramer of Minneapolis. William Mahoney of St. Paul, chairman of the central committee, and Ralph Harmon of South St. Paul, secretary, also will be executive members of the executive committee. Mr. Mahoney will be the chairman of both committees.

"Farmer-Labor Advocate" Organ.

It also was decided to make the Farmer-Labor Advocate of St. Paul, started about a year ago, the official organ of the federation.

The central committee members who attended the meeting in St. Paul Saturday follow: First district—Walter J. Kennedy, Simpson, Non-partisan league; J. P. Placek, Austin, Second—John F. Johnson, Hanska; W. C. Sprague, Madelia, Non-partisan league. Third—Fred E. Osborne, South St. Paul, Non-partisan league; A. C. Welch, Glencoe, Non-partisan league. Fourth—Frank Fisher, St. Paul; Frank Starkey, St. Paul. Fifth—R. D. Cramer, Minneapolis; J. O. Johnson, Minneapolis. Sixth—A. H. Hendrickson, Sauk Center, Non-partisan league; E. W. Anderson, Becker, Non-partisan league. Seventh—Judge Harold Baker, Renville, Non-partisan league; Heming Nelson, Atwater, Non-partisan league. Eighth—George E. Webster, union man, Hibbing; H. W. Dart, railroad brotherhood, Proctor. Ninth—J. C. Pratt, Crookston; Louis Engstrom, Roseau, Non-partisan league. Tenth—C. R. Hedlund, Minneapolis; G. H. Lunberg, Montrose, Non-partisan league.

Cop Transgresses Etiquette.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—When a poor working man is beaten up for resisting an officer that ends it. But when nine business and professional men were arrested in a drinking row at a fashionable restaurant, one newspaper was too delicate even to mention their names, while the policeman who handled the men a bit rough and the sergeant who didn't stop him have both been suspended from the force.

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Ohio Non-Union Mine Conditions Related

By Correspondent

A letter describing the bitter non-union conditions in the mines near New Port, Ohio, has come to the DAILY WORKER from John J. Moravsky, a union miner there. The Walford Coal Co., and other companies there have been operating non-union for three years.

Miners, who are working only on a part time basis are getting \$4.00, \$4.50 to \$5.00 for outside work and \$5.00 to \$6.00 for inside day men, with tonnage rates for loaders only 60 cents. The union scale price is \$6.83 for outside work and \$7.50 for inside work, with loaders paid 78.8 cents per ton, besides pay for dead work. For men with families ranging up to seven children the non-union wages, at irregular employment, represent the direst poverty.

The non-union coal mines there are surrounded by union mines, but there is danger the non-union area will be extended.

Our correspondent tells of a United Mine Workers' organizer being stoned away from the premises of the company. The bosses forbade him admission and some of the stones were flung by "100 Per Cent American" scabs.

Nine men who listened to the organizer were discharged and ordered to move from their company houses. The bosses say they can't pay the union scale and sell coal for \$1.80 a ton but they do not say that M. S. Wolford and Edgar Wolford, his son, control the majority of the company stock and that these two are buying coal from the Walford Coal Co., and retailing it for \$7.50 a ton at their coal yard under the name "Fountain Coal Co." Akron, Ohio.

Workers in Akron, Ohio, and elsewhere, should buy only union coal and help the miners to win, the miner urges rightly.

Oranges Rotting In Florida Orchards Thru Dealers' Greed

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DADE CITY, March 28.—Wholesale waste of fruit is going on in Florida orchards, because the owners will not pay enough to make it worth while to gather it. Right near Dade City thousands of bushels of oranges are rotting on the ground in the groves, going to waste. The price is only 75 cents per gathering a crate, or a little over 1-2 bushels.

California Cattle Kings Fattening Off Hoof-Mouth Disease

(By The Federated Press)
SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 28. Quarantine headquarters for the foot and mouth pestilence which has been affecting California cattle has accused several large cattle owners of the state of having deliberately allowing their herds to become infected so that they could be killed and the owners collect the indemnity paid by the state and federal governments for all cattle so slaughtered. The bureau in charge states that henceforth all such cases will be fully prosecuted and payment will be refused for animals infected with the disease on purpose to collect the indemnity.

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- " 7 O'FALLON, ILL., Taylor Opera House
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- " 11 COLLINSVILLE, ILL., Miners' Temple
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JOB SHORTAGE GROWING, SAYS LELAND OLDS

United States Seeks World Control

At another successful monthly meeting of the T. U. E. L. at North-West Hall, Leland Olds of the Federated Press sketched in figures and statistics the growing power of American imperialism and its effect on the increasing unemployment.

"The conduct of the war, the peace treaty, today's maneuvers of Morgan and our own Hell 'n Maria Dawes, are all steps having in view the placing of the economic control of the world in the hands of U. S. bankers," said the speaker.

"Since 1916" he continued, "the Navy League and the banking interests have been outspoken in their plans that the American dollars replace the pound sterling as the monetary standard of the world—and that we have a strong navy to back up the American dollar."

Olds Gives Figures.

In figures on our basic industries he pointed out the coming serious unemployment. "The attempt is already being made," he said, "to lengthen hours of work and decrease wages as part of the plan of the American bankers to gain the position held by England for the past century, in whose grip rested the world's economic control."

Earl Browder, editor of the Labor Herald, whose summary of the most important developments in the world of labor are becoming an outstanding feature of these meetings spoke on "The Situation in the German Trade Unions." He pictured briefly the disintegration of the German trade unions under the past reactionary leadership. "The situation has become so serious," explained the speaker, "that today they are forced to appeal to Sam Gompers for their wages. The press "he continued," is ruined. Today the once mighty unions are hardly able to publish a small weekly bulletin. And the speaker felt sure they owed the printer for this.

Communists Only Hope.

"The growing power of the Communists who are the only force holding the unions together today in Germany is the only hope of the German workers," the speaker explained.

The reports of the delegates were featured by the summary presented by A. Overgaard of the machinists on the situation in Toledo, where T. U. E. L. members are being expelled from the union on charges of "overthrowing the government" and because the accused members talked often "of Russia and China" and the officials "don't like it."

Has Money for Sluggers.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—The Manganesee Steel Co. refuses to grant the new \$7.50 a day scale of union molders, an increase of 50 cents. But at a hearing of an injunction suit brought by the company against the union it was disclosed that the firm has been paying \$10 a day to deputies to "guard" the struck plant. The company wants the court to stop by an injunction the effective picketing which has been carried on by the union since last October. The company also insists on the right to fix the price of piece-work "without interference" from the union.

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Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. (Phone: Lincoln 7680.)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail: \$6.00 per year \$3.50 .6 months \$2.00 .3 months
By mail (in Chicago only): \$8.00 per year \$4.50 .6 months \$2.50 .3 months

Address all mail and make out checks to THE DAILY WORKER, Chicago, Illinois, 1640 N. Halsted Street

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Entered as second-class mail Sept. 21, 1923 at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

"Ancient History"--But the Workers Never Forget

The Chicago Tribune and the Union Trust Company wonder why the DAILY WORKER cannot consider their school land lease deal "ancient history" and let it go at that. They feel that the workers ought to forget.

When the Tribune put over its 99-year school lease steal in 1880, it no doubt hoped the workers would forget. It showed its brazen indifference to public protest when, in 1895, it had its lawyer, president of the school board, wipe out the 10-year revaluation clause.

Both the Tribune and the Union Trust Company are rich and powerful. But 99 years is a long time and many things are more than likely to happen before the year 1980. The 56 years ahead are not yet "ancient history." They contain many days of retribution for the plunderers of the at present poorly organized masses.

The Union Trust Company now has the school land lease to the property at the corner of Dearborn and W. Madison Streets, which it calls the "heart of the business center of Chicago." It is able to put up a big fight for its robber's loot.

It has on its board of directors: William R. Abbott, president of the Illinois Telephone Co., a tenticle of the phone trust.

Richmond Dean, vice-president of the Pullman Co., the sleeping car trust.

Hale Holden, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Marvin Huggitt, Jr., vice-president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

George E. Marey, president of the Armour Grain Co., part of the big food trust.

George A. Ranney, vice-president and treasurer, International Harvester Co.

George G. Thorp, vice-president of the Illinois Steel Co.

These in addition to a lot of smaller fry. What a power facing the workers and farmers in this one financial institution: a phone magnate, heads of powerful railroads, of the food trust, of the farm implement trust, and the steel trust.

They feel secure, no doubt, in regarding their past crimes, including the plundering of the Chicago school children's land lease as "ancient history."

But the day of the workers and farmers is coming. The oppressed are organizing politically and industrially as never before.

The crimes of the present masters will never become "ancient history." An enraged people will demand that the criminals of today atone for every crime committed.

THE WORKERS NEVER FORGET!

Hiram's "Victory"

In a contest marked by a most shameful squandering of money and purchase of influence, Hiram Johnson has nosed out Cal Coolidge in the republican primaries of South Dakota.

The contest was close all the way thru and was the best proof of the fact that the republican membership sees no difference between the conservatism of Coolidge and the "progressivism" of Johnson. The very fact that the race was within the republican party shows that they are both reactionaries of essentially the same stripe.

Hiram Johnson cannot afford to celebrate the South Dakota victory with too much pomp and satisfaction. This state was the one place where he centered his heavy artillery. Here Wrigley spearmined chewing gum dollars, not pennies or nickels, flowed freely. There was a bitter anti-administration fight because of the fierce struggle between Governor McMaster and Senator Sterling for the senate nomination. The indorsement of Sterling by Coolidge automatically put the powerful state republican machine of the governor at the disposal of the Johnson forces. Yet, the California senator won only by a scratch.

The best evidence of the collapse of the Johnson candidacy is afforded by the decision of Wrigley, the millionaire backer and chief supporter of the Californian's aspirations, to stop financing him. Wrigley is jumping on the Coolidge bandwagon. This dooms the hopes of Johnson. Without plenty of money, capitalist politics cannot be played successfully.

Apparently there is a reformation of lines in the republican party, with all shades of big capitalist opinion staking everything on Coolidge in order to beat back the assault on the organization and the fundamental class interests involved. The other day, William Randolph Hearst, who was a loud-mouthed backer of Hiram Johnson all the time, came out with a song of praise and hearty indorsement for Coolidge. Now Wrigley, another Johnson angel, jumps into the openly reactionary fold. These are the signs of a decisive fight in which Johnson, attempting to pose as a middle of the roader, stands no chance.

May Day In Europe

Not since the masses of France and Germany demonstrated in an ugly mood on May 1st, 1920, has the European political powder magazine been in such danger of explosion.

Soon national elections will be held in Germany. All observers are agreed that the parties of the extreme right and the extreme left will make heavy gains. The Social-Democratic Party, occupying the middle role but serving as the kept handmaid of the reactionaries in their dirtiest work against the famished German proletariat, is losing ground rapidly and steadily. The effect on the European politico-economic situation of the inevitable sharpening of the class conflict in Germany ensuing from such a parliamentary situation is inestimable.

The French elections have been deliberately put off until the German results are known. French imperialists will then use the growth of Right and Left strength as a club over the masses. An alarm of new, serious dangers to France will be sounded to mislead the workers. The bogus of Junkerism and Bolshevism will be raised in all viciousness to stampede the masses in support of Poincare and the iron and steel interests organized in the Comite des Forges.

But the French masses cannot be misled so easily now. The workers, poor peasants, ex-soldiers and even some sections of the lower middle classes, are enraged at the Morgan loan and its terms binding the French masses hopelessly to American finance monopoly. The hundred million dollar loan is a drop of relief in the sea of financial and political troubles in which the imperialist French government now finds itself. There is trouble brewing in the Dawes Commission. The German industrialists are showing signs of restiveness with its prospective terms. Poincare is having the time of his life holding on. His resignation and immediate acceptance of the task of forming a new cabinet are only straws showing which way the wind is blowing. A storm of serious dimensions is threatening to overwhelm his present precarious hold on the government.

Under these circumstances the Communist Party of France is bound to make considerable headway. With Communist gains in France and Germany the European volcano is soon bound to rock the continent to its very foundations. May Day in Europe, 1924, deserves most careful watching by the workers of the world.

The Poison of Pacifism

The appearance of a young pacifist, Brent Dow Allinson, at the Northwestern University in behalf of an anti-war movement making rapid headway amongst the students of the country has aroused the ire of the "best citizens" of Chicago and its fashionable suburbs.

The Tribune and the Hearst Herald and Examiner, supposedly actuated by the common danger of the pacifist "scourge" overwhelming the nation, have buried their sharp hatchets of yesterday and are now vying with each other in a call to arms against the anti-war movement in the local schools. In a series of vicious attacks and malignant diatribes, these saffron journals of the exploiters have denounced pacifism as a danger primarily because of its poisonous effect on the plastic mind of the youth.

Let us analyze a bit this poison in pacifism. Is the opposition of the young students to force, to infernal wars in itself a poisonous doctrine under all conditions? Would the Tribune have the working masses believe this as the cardinal truth of the controversy? If so, would the Tribune indorse the opposite policy of general resource to force, to wars under all conditions? Would the Hearst sheet applaud the use of force by striking coal miners in defense against attacks by hired armed thugs of the operators on the defenseless women and children of the coal diggers? Would not our morally indignant Tribune and Examiner then engage in denunciation of the force employed by the workingmen in self-defense far more vigorously than the denunciation now resorted to by the pacifists of the capitalist recourse to hellish destruction of the lives of the workers and farmers in support of the imperialist interests of our bosses?

No one will be fooled by the cries of the capitalist press about the "poison" in the pacifist propaganda against militarism and particularly regarding the opposition to supporting this or any other employing class government in its decimation of hundreds of thousands of workingmen in order to defend billions of dollars of capitalist profits and investments. Wars, force, armed struggle are all sacred and moral to the capitalists, their newspapers and churches when employed in behalf of the interests of the exploiting class. Wars, force, armed struggles are unholy and "poisonous to the mind of youth" when employed against the capitalist class. Non-resistance and pacifist doctrine are most holy to the bosses when workingmen are on strike and are terrorized by gunmen in and out of uniform; when bankrupt farmers are being driven off their land at the point of the gun by sheriffs serving the banking interests. Capitalist class interests are the sole criterion of holiness and morality to the Tribune and Hearst.

The poison in pacifism, in so far as the capitalist class is concerned, lies in the fact that it may develop, sooner or later, under certain conditions, into the sound revolutionary doctrine of organized workingclass refusal to fight capitalist wars and into the proletarian desire of fighting the only war in which the workers of the world should engage—the war against capitalist imperialist wars and capitalism.

Chicago Has Made No Effort In Twenty Years to Clean Up Its Ghettoes and Slums

No effort has been made by the city to clean up Chicago's slums and ghettos in the twenty-four years intervening between the disclosures by the City Homes Association in 1900 of dangerous housing conditions, and the present time.

Charles Ball, who has been a chief in the sanitary department of the city Department of Health for over a decade, told the DAILY WORKER yesterday that all the evil conditions, described in the first extensive survey of housing conditions in this city, still remain, intensified by increasing population and proportionally higher rents.

"For the past twenty-five years," said Mr. Ball, "Chicago has ignored the fast growing slums. She has been content to let the private interests control the housing of her citizens. Private interests have cared nothing for the welfare of the people as a whole. The city ordinances governing apartments are entirely adequate, and the Department of Health hasn't enough men to enforce those we do have."

Many Problems Await Attention.

"There are many housing problems in congested portions of the city, which are awaiting attention," it is mildly put in a Department of Health report. "These are found in buildings constructed prior to the last three years, and mainly buildings constructed for two or more families. Coupled with these are poor insanitary conditions existing in many places of employment. There are also many crowded areas with front and rear tenements with conditions many of which could and should be remedied."

Look in any yearly report of the Chicago Department of Health and you will find similar statements. Always it is pointed out that unbearable housing conditions are still "awaiting attention," and that the number of sanitary and building inspectors is "inadequate to cope with the situation." Compare this state of affairs with any yearly report of the Board of Health of almost any European city. Liverpool Department of Health report states that in one year 2,342 new apartment houses were erected and 386 were caused to be torn down by the Department of Health.

The two investigations into Chicago's housing conditions which are considered by housing experts to be the most authoritative and the most thoro, are the report of the City Homes Association mentioned above, and a survey of the "Cost of Living in American Towns" compiled by the British Board of Trade, admitted to Parliament records, and recently made a United States senate document.

Chicago Noted For Slums.

The latter reporting on Chicago, shows that conditions have not been improved in this century. On the contrary, they have been allowed to get worse until now Chicago has an unsavory reputation for its slum life. Chicago is known as the town of millionaire packers and steel magnates. Thru its neglect of the congested district, Chicago is also known as a city that cares nothing for the physical or moral welfare of her working citizens. People are too busy making money at private pursuits to take a public spirited view of the housing situation.

"The building of houses for sale is done almost entirely by private speculation," the British experts point out. "In the past a large proportion of the houses in Chicago, particularly in the poorer districts, have been erected with little regard for either building or sanitary regulations, and in large areas conditions exist today which call for determined action on the part of the health authorities. Statistics reveal appalling conditions of housing, great overcrowding, and acute destitution."

"An inspection made for the purpose of this report of the districts described in the report of the City Homes Association in 1900, show that no general improvement has taken place in housing conditions, and that in some respects they are getting worse."

"The crowding together of these several storied tenements would of itself be prejudicial to the health of the inmates, but when workshops and stables are found in the rear, as often happens, the evil is intensified. Moreover, a large proportion of the frame buildings, which were but flimsily constructed at the outset, are now old and in a neglected condition."

Buildings Erected For Profit. "Most of these buildings were erected without any provision against damp, a defect which is all the more serious in Chicago owing to the marshy soil, and the fact that during heavy rains the sewers

overflow, and to the large number of basement and cellar dwellings.

"During the heat of summer the pavements are overcrowded at night with men, women and children who, finding the stifling atmosphere of their overcrowded quarters insupportable, prefer to sleep in the open air. A generation of slum dwellers is growing up in this large district of squalor which in the future will hardly fail to increase the gravity of Chicago's social and municipal problems."

The above districts mentioned by the London visitors did not include South Chicago and the stockyards district, as they were recognized to be, by far, the worst in the city. Of these two sections, it is briefly mentioned that "Back to back houses of wood, resting on piles largely predominate, and a great number of cellars and basements are inhabited. Beds are crowded together and are often occupied by day and night workers in turn."

"Large sections of the city," the report concludes, are constantly filled with dust and clouds of smoke from vast numbers in adjacent foundries and railroads in adjacent districts. The air is further polluted by piles of refuse accumulating in the streets and alleys. Forty five per cent of the people live in rear flats, rear buildings or basements, with small windows and no sunlight. Consumption is steadily increasing among the poor of Chicago generally, and the need for better housing is urged."

Nothing Has Been Done.

In a quarter of a century, the municipal government has done absolutely nothing to remedy these conditions. Private real estate concerns, have been the cause or the death of hundreds from disease, and the ill-health and extreme discomfort of many thousands more. It is time the working people of Chicago saw to it that the city departments were no longer used as mediums to carry on graft, or to give favorites political patronage. It is time the wishes of the private real estate concerns were ignored, and their influence curbed, in order to get something done to abolish the frightful slums of the city.

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