

# HARDING KIN DOPE TRAFFIC AID

## CAN'T BREAK STRIKE WITH INJUNCTIONS

### Chicago Labor Delegates Told It Won't Be Allowed

"The injunction against picketing cannot under any circumstances be permitted to destroy the garment workers' strike, and it will be carried thru to a finish in the face of continued police brutality," Meyer Perlstein, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, told the Chicago Federation of Labor yesterday.

Who's the Goat?  
Mayor William E. Dever has informed the "Committee of Fifteen" that if they can produce eye witnesses to the police brutality he will have any officer thus exposed dismissed from the force, but meanwhile the injunction is costing the unions thousands of dollars and the "Committee of Fifteen" reports it does not know what further action it will take.

"We will show Dudley Taylor and Judge 'Dennie' Sullivan that the garment strike cannot be broken by injunctions," said Perlstein. "In all my long strike experience I never saw such police brutality in any city as I have in Chicago in this strike. This is not an ordinary strike; it is a very bitter struggle—a war."

**Fight Thru Season.**  
Before the week is out over \$100,000 will have been put up on appeal cases alone, according to Perlstein. "The season ends in a few weeks and a slack period of six weeks begins," he said, "but we have decided to carry the strike thru the slack season if we have to. We cannot permit, under any circumstances, the injunction to destroy the strike."

The mayor has been presented with many instances of specific police brutality, the "Committee of 15" reports. He has been confronted with the names of strikers badly beaten up, the names of the offending officers, the location and time of the manhandling, and the committee has many eye-witnesses to these inhuman scenes. But the mayor, according to the report, submitted to the Chicago Federation of Labor by Chairman Anton Johansson, of the "Committee of 15," has asked that these eye-witnesses be produced and then he will dismiss the officers involved.

**Cut Out the Saboteur!**  
It is not known what or who is back of the fact that these eye witnesses, who are very willing to testify to police cruelty, have not been produced. The fact remains that the names of the eye-witnesses demanded by the mayor are in the hands of the "Committee of 15," by their own admission. It is also a known fact that the police are daily breaking the law at the instance of the garment bosses.

"We told the mayor that we had the eye-witnesses," Johansson reported for the "Committee of 15," "when the proper time comes that that kind of witnesses are wanted we can produce them. I don't know what action will be taken."

Mayor Dever admitted to the "Committee of 15" that he had very little control over his force, and it seems that the demand for the production of eye-witnesses to police brutality is just an excuse by the mayor to stall the strikers off until the strike is over. It seems that the "Committee of 15" has fallen, willingly or unwillingly, into the trap.

"You know it is not easy to enforce police discipline," Mayor Dever is reported by Johansson to have said. "The average cop has a peculiar idea that my administration or any other administration is sympathetic to the employers."

"And you can appreciate if you have ever been thru a strike," Johansson added to the mayor's admission, "where the mayor got this idea of partiality to the employers?"  
**Plenty of Evidence.**  
"Go down on Market street," Johansson said, "if you want to see the police breaking the law. They do it every day about 4:30, when the pickets are herded into a waiting patrol wagon so that the scabs can come (Continued on page 3)

## Workers! Farmers! Boycott the Primary Election of the Capitalist Parties

WAGE earners and farmers of the state of Illinois should refuse to participate in the selection of candidates for the capitalist tickets at the primary elections, Tuesday, April 8. These candidates, be they so-called "good" men or "bad" men, are nothing but the servile tools of the bosses. They are members of the gang which looted the resources of the nation, exposed thru the Teapot Dome oil scandal, the aircraft scandal and the veterans' bureau graft scandal. They are the upholders of the present corrupt system of government, running on a program to maintain that system. They have no program for the industrial workers and mortgaged farmers.

Workers and farmers of Illinois, these candidates are the chosen representatives of your enemy class, whether they be under the special protection of the Chicago Tribune or the Hearst papers. To pledge your support to any of these is to help maintain reaction, to help maintain the vicious system of anti-labor injunctions and to drive the farmers from the land.

**Inconsistency of Labor Fakery.**  
The inconsistency of some of the labor leaders who today support Small for governor defies description. Four years ago when he was elected governor he was on the unfair list by action of the Central Labor Council of his own home town, Kankakee. John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, at the time stumped the state in an effort to show that Len Small was an anti-labor candidate. That he used all the tricks known to him to hot the state treasury, is a well known fact—here we only need to mention that but 2 per cent of the allotted 10 per cent of the packing house bonds went into the state treasury. The difference between Len Small and those who exposed thru the Teapot Dome oil scandal is only a difference of degree. Certainly the Illinois workers and farmers can have no preference for this candidate as to any other capitalist candidate. The treacherous labor leaders may have their own personal interests at stake.

Nothing can be gained by the workers and farmers of the state of Illinois in tomorrow's capitalist primaries. They should stay away from the polls and as a next step unite their forces for political action independent of the old bosses' parties. The existing Farmer-Labor Parties should be compelled to unite with the other forces of labor to put up a united labor ticket for the state elections Nov. 1924, and for the establishment of a real class Farmer-Labor Party which will unite with the forces of workers and farmers meeting in a national convention in St. Paul, Minn., June 17th.

**Labor Must Rule.**  
Labor must thru its own instrument place its own representatives in power and control the actions of such representative. Labor must stop currying favors from capitalist politicians—their common enemies. The Workers Party of America is firmly committed to such program of unity of action and will work ceaselessly for its realization. Stay away from tomorrow's capitalist primaries!

Help unite the forces of industrial workers and farmers thru a representative class Farmer-Labor Party.  
This is the only consistent and effective protest to the present governmental corruption, to the injunction laws and to the proposed "Cossack" State Police—District Executive Committee, District No. 8, Workers Party of America, Arne Swaback, District Organizer.

**Pay His Tools.**  
The looting was openly conducted and a matter of public knowledge. John D. Ryan was the target of the criticism from a dozen sources

## Homestead, Pa., Steel Mill Worker, Wages Too Small, Forced to Give His Three Children Away

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
HOMESTEAD, Pa., April 6.—Andrew Kartez offered to give his three small children away because his meager part time wage as a laborer in a mill is not enough to keep them in comfort.  
Kartez attempted to place an advertisement in a paper here reading: "Three fine children to be had for the asking by any person who will promise to provide for them."  
Since the death of Kartez's wife, the father has been caring for Jennie, 11, Andrew, 7, and Mary, 4.

## Wheeler, Weeks, Ryan and Standard Oil

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 6.—Conferences attempting settlement of the strike of 35,000 coal miners in the southwest will be resumed Monday. No agreement was in sight when representatives of the union miners and employers recessed for the week end.

despite the censorship and President Wilson was forced to write a letter commending him to quell the storm.  
Richard Kilroy, now editor of the Anaconda Standard—a peculiarly appropriate name for a copper-trust oil-trust sheet—was the publicity man for Ryan during the spruce orgy. To keep his mouth shut he was then given his present position at a salary of \$1,200 per month with a five year contract. A short time ago he was fired by some minor officials of the Anaconda Mining Company. He got Ryan in New York by long distance telegram and in twenty minutes was back on the job.

It now develops before the committee of which Senator Wheeler of Montana is chairman that Secretary of War Weeks was a member of the law firm of Hornblower and Weeks that sold \$2,000,000 worth of government securities for the Bosch Magneto Company. Most of the documents that Secretary Weeks had purloined by an army officer related to frauds in the production of aircraft. The value of the loot is estimated by Lane, the investigator from whom the records were stolen, at \$200,000.00.

**Standard Oil Lackey.**  
John D. Ryan was in complete charge of aircraft production during the war and it is logical to suppose that the trail of corruption leads straight to the head office of the Anaconda Mining Company, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company and the parent company, Standard Oil.

It was the Anaconda Mining Company that was the head and forefront of the persecution of labor and radical organizations in the Rocky Mountain states during the war; that hounded Wheeler himself and tried to kill him politically and physically. Wheeler knows that Standard Oil owns the copper, coal, oil and timber of Montana.  
It was John D. Ryan and his chief gunman, Colonel Disque, acting for the lumber barons, who led the war on labor in the Pacific Northwest and who sent to prison from Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana members of the I. W. W. for bringing thru organization, mighty improvements in the inhuman conditions under which the timber barons had forced the lumberjacks to labor. The Centralia raid, the torture and murder of Wesley Everest, the railroading of seven lumber workers to a living death in Walla Walla penitentiary, the smothering to death of 164 miners in the Speculator mine, the hanging of Frank Little in Butte, the deportation of 1,400 metal miners from (Continued on page 2)

## Bryan and Other Imbeciles Told Majority Vote Can't Kill Truth

ANN HARBOR, Mich., April 6.—William Jennings Bryan, arch foe of the evolution theory was assailed as "prehistoric" by Professor Stuart P. Sherman, of the University of Illinois, in an address at the student convocation here.  
"Mr. Bryan wants to put religion on its feet," Professor Sherman said. "How does he propose to do it? By calling for legislative suppression of the most fruitful scientific theory of modern times. And the answer to that call takes the shape of mass meetings of 60,000 benighted bible students passing resolutions against the doctrine of evolution."  
"A church or a university which attempts to suppress truth by a majority vote is not moulding characters but nursing hypocrites and imbeciles."

## Daugherty-Pepper War Splits the Republicans

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, April 6.—Danger of real split in the party faced Republican leaders today as a result of the increasingly bitter quarrel between former Attorney General Daugherty and Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania.  
Daugherty has issued a statement lashing Pepper in vigorous, fighting words for his Maine speech and warning G. O. P. leaders that he does not intend to be the butt of criticism for Republicans or Democrats.  
Hears Knell of Death.  
Daugherty declared that a "few more keynote" speeches like Pepper's would "sound the death knell of Republican success in the coming elections."  
Daugherty traced Pepper's animosity towards him to his refusal to recommend the senator for solicitor general. He said that Pepper was unable to secure the endorsement of either the late senators Penrose or Knox of Pennsylvania for the office.  
Pepper Sticks to Speech.  
PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—"Everything I said in my Portland, Maine, speech was said after careful thought and consideration. I have seen no developments since to cause me to think it necessary to add anything to it. I stand by everything I said."  
This was the statement of Senator George Wharton Pepper here today, regarding former Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty's attack on him last night in Washington, because of the Senator's speech before the Republican convention in the Maine City.  
As to Daugherty, Senator Pepper declared he had nothing to say. Regarding the rumor circulated in Washington that Daugherty and his political allies are preparing to desert the Coolidge standard, Senator Pepper declared that the former attorney-general is possibly in a position to know what certain men might do, but indicated that he had no knowledge that important political leaders are allied with Mr. Daugherty in such a move.

## RESUME STRIKE CONFERENCE IN KANSAS TODAY

### No Agreement in Sight Over the Week End

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KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 6.—Conferences attempting settlement of the strike of 35,000 coal miners in the southwest will be resumed Monday. No agreement was in sight when representatives of the union miners and employers recessed for the week end.

## Liquidate Last Remnants of the Mexican Fascisti

MEXICO CITY, April 6.—The final remnants of the Fascisti uprising will be crushed within a short time, Minister of War Serrano said today on return from an inspection of the military front in the south-east.  
The government now is preparing to send troops to occupy Frontera, Progreso and Chipas, Tabasco, Campeche and Yucatan, Serrano said.  
No resistance is anticipated. "All the petroleum regions are free of counter-revolutionists," Serrano said.  
"Many supporters of General Carranza, who has been leading guerrillas operating along the border of Hidalgo and Queretaro, are surrendering."

## Cal Coolidge Still "Proposing" Aid to The Wheat Farmers

WASHINGTON, April 6.—President Coolidge has proposed to the recently created \$10,000,000 agricultural credit corporation in the northwest that it make loans thru the finance corporation to aid northwestern wheat farmers to diversify their crops.  
In a letter to C. T. Jaffray, Minneapolis, chairman of the credit corporation, he advocated such procedure as an "effective service to agricultural interests of the central northwest" and asked for an expression of the corporation's views on the subject.

## Radio Fans Will Have To Pay More for Sets; Solons Decree

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Radio fans and Mah Jong addicts will have to pay something for the privilege. Senate tax makers have cut taxes on automobiles and candy, but put 10 per cent levies on radio and mah jong sets. All radio sets costing \$15 or more—which means most of those that are sold—will bear the 10 per cent tax under the provision inserted by the senate finance committee. All mah jong sets worth \$5 or more must pay 10 per cent. It will just be added to the price, because the manufacturer or importer is to pay it.

## IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

## Bryan and Other Imbeciles Told Majority Vote Can't Kill Truth

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"Mr. Bryan wants to put religion on its feet," Professor Sherman said. "How does he propose to do it? By calling for legislative suppression of the most fruitful scientific theory of modern times. And the answer to that call takes the shape of mass meetings of 60,000 benighted bible students passing resolutions against the doctrine of evolution."  
"A church or a university which attempts to suppress truth by a majority vote is not moulding characters but nursing hypocrites and imbeciles."

## Votaw, Brother-in-Law of the Late President, May Be Called in Prison Drug Probe

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Heber H. Votaw, superintendent of federal prisons and brother-in-law of the late President Harding, may be subpoenaed by the senate Daugherty investigating committee, in connection with testimony of William J. Burns and J. S. Dyche, former warden of Atlanta penitentiary, that he blocked an investigation into the drug traffic at the prison, it was said at chairman Brookhart's office today.

Votaw probably will not be subpoenaed until after the committee cleans up some of the "leads" on which it is now working but committee members said they expect eventually to summon him to explain why he stopped the drug investigation in the face of pleas by both Burns and Dyche that it be permitted to continue.

About 650 convicted violators of the narcotic laws were in Atlanta penitentiary at the time Heber Votaw, superintendent of prisons and brother-in-law of the late President Harding, had the warden, J. E. Dyche removed, according to Dyche's testimony to the Senate investigating committee. Mr. Dyche had repeatedly urged Votaw to send inspectors to work under cover and stop the "dope" traffic in the federal prisons.

William J. Burns finally sent three detectives to work at Atlanta and their work resulted in the indictment of four guards for selling dope. Two other guards resigned before they were called on the carpet. Attorney-General Daugherty dismissed the cases of two of the indicted guards and the other two cases ended in jury disagreements.  
Votaw came to Atlanta at the time, as Dyche's testimony shows: Senator Wheeler—Now, about the time that these indictments were found, did you see Mr. Votaw?  
Mr. Dyche—He came down there. Senator Wheeler—Did what, if anything, did he say to you with reference to the investigation?  
Mr. Dyche—Well, unfortunately, senator, as I thought at the time, the matter kept getting into the papers and Mr. Votaw's objection seemed to be the publicity. He gave as a further reason that it disorganized things in the institution, of course. But there was nothing to that.

Passing the Buck.  
William J. Burns also testified that Votaw had blocked the "dope" investigations in the federal prisons because the "higher ups" were about to be exposed. Burns testified that he had conferred with Daugherty at the time, but had not mentioned Votaw as the man who was responsible for stopping the inquiry. Burns explained that he could not produce the files of the narcotic investigation before the Senate committee because of "confidential" statements contained in them. He testified as follows:  
Senator Wheeler—I understand you think it is the paramount duty of the government to clean up the dope situation and the trafficking in narcotics in these federal penitentiaries?  
Mr. Burns—I certainly do.  
Senator Wheeler—And the investigation in Atlanta into the narcotic situation was suspended over your protest?  
Mr. Burns—Yes.  
Senator Wheeler—Who stopped you in the investigation?  
Mr. Burns—Well, my agents stated that Mr. Votaw stopped them.  
Senator Wheeler—Now, did you take the matter up with the attorney general when he stopped you? (There was a long pause.)  
Mr. Burns—There was some conference with the attorney general. I think the attorney general sent for me and asked me about the situation.  
Senator Wheeler—Yes, and did you tell him what a bad situation it was?  
Mr. Burns—I told him what our agents had accomplished.  
What's that, "Billy"?  
Senator Wheeler—And you told

him that investigation had been stopped by Heber Votaw, the superintendent of prisons?  
Mr. Burns—No; I don't know that I said that. I supposed he knew that. Mr. Votaw saw the attorney general.  
The deputy warden of Atlanta had sided with Votaw in opposing the "dope" investigations, but the United States attorney, Clint Hager, wanted to continue. Dyche stated during his examination. Votaw's orders won and the Burns' men left the penitentiary. Later Dyche was called to the capitol by the attorney-general and criticised severely about the "publicity" attending the "dope" inquiry.

**Dope Traffic Still On.**  
Dyche said that he got the impression that the Washington "higher ups" wanted to "cover up." He stated that 8 or 10 should have been indicted. Leavenworth prison has 1,600 addicts, according to Dyche, and nothing has been done to stop the traffic.

## Morgan's Big Bribe Fund Gives Poincare New Lease of Life

PARIS, April 6.—The chamber of deputies gave Premier Poincare's new government another vote of confidence, 327 to 201 this afternoon, this time on the subject of the proposed pensions bill.

It was an adverse vote on this measure by the chamber, that defeated the last government and caused Poincare's resignation.  
Today's vote was the chamber's second expression of confidence in the new government within 24 hours.

## MacDonald's Police Shoot Down Hindus In Strike in India

CALCUTTA, India, April 6.—Four mill hands were killed and 34 wounded in a serious riot today at Cawnpore. The workers were endeavoring to enforce their demands for an increase in wages when the police fired a volley into the mob.

## JESS SMITH BECAME NERVOUS WRECK WHEN HARRY MADE HIM GOAT

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Roxie Stinson, ex-wife and paramour of the late suicide, Jess Smith, partner in crime of Harry M. Daugherty, in an interview with Julian Street, declared that her ex-husband was all shot to pieces when he realized that the ex-attorney intended to unload the booze scandal on him.  
Speaking of Jess Smith, Miss Stinson said:  
"When he came back from the convention at Chicago, he told me and my companion how Harry Daugherty got the nomination for Harding, going at two in the morning to a room where a secret conference was being held and strong-arming it thru."  
"In April Jess came home to Washington Court House and I saw he was in a highly nervous condition. Once, apparently under great stress, he exclaimed 'they've passed it up to me.'"  
"I knew what he meant. Some six months before there had been started quiet inquiries, instigated by politics, intended to involve the attorney-general and Jess in liquor frauds."  
"Jess was terribly concerned about it, but Harry, with his usual coolness in big emergencies, let it slide off his back. Subsequent pressure and realization of what Harry Daugherty's attitude towards him would be, was the real cause of Jess Smith's suicide."

# MAGNUS MIXES WITH OILY PARTY MACHINE OUTFIT

## Fights F.-L. P. Position In Illinois

Magnus Johnson, who is supposed to represent the workers and farmers of Minnesota in the United States senate, has thrown himself into the Illinois political situation in the republican primaries.

The party that Magnus Johnson attacked in Minnesota as the party of the landlords, grain gamblers, bankers and food speculators, becomes in Illinois the stamping ground of this same "Magnus", one of whose achievements in Washington, D. C., is losing out in a milking contest.

U. S. Senator Johnson is in the republican primaries, in spite of the fact that the Cook County (Chicago) Farmer-Labor Party has officially called upon the workers and farmers to stay out of the old party primaries, and while the Illinois Farmer-Labor Party has labelled the republican and democratic outfits as "decayed to the core, and that the only solution is for labor and the farmers to have a party of their own".

**Dodges Questions.**

Senator Johnson tried to justify his action in lining up with the Jenkins-Small-Lundin political gangsters, who are said to have a deal on with the Ex-Governor Deneen forces, by giving his views to the DAILY WORKER in an exclusive interview.

When asked whether he would stay away from the corrupt politicians, or whether he would betray the farmers and workers who elected him to office, Johnson told the DAILY WORKER, "I am campaigning for the election of Newton Jenkins, a candidate for senatorial nomination on the republican ticket. True, both the republican and democratic parties are smeared with oil, but I believe in supporting a farmer-labor party only when there is a good chance for election."

Senator Johnson seemed more anxious to talk about himself than about what he has done to justify the support of the farmers and workers of Minnesota. Instead of talking about farm and labor legislation, Johnson was more interested in his milking contest with the Secretary of Agriculture, which seems to be Johnson's only bid for fame. Former supporters of the Minnesota senator are pointing out that he lost even that.

**For Small Business Man.**

Senator Johnson placed more emphasis on the small business men in talking to the DAILY WORKER, than he did on the farmers and workers who elected him. When a direct question was asked him about a party which really represented the workers and farmers, or if the Teapot Dome scandal showed that America is "class ruled" by the capitalists, he sidestepped by talking about "good-fellowship" and "philosophy". Whenever Johnson approached unsafe ground, he pulled himself back with the statement "The public is tired of standpatism and Coolidgeism, and I am a progressive."

"The business men are dependent on the farmers and workers for their trade and their existence," said Johnson, "and in my campaign in Minnesota, I had the support of the small bankers and small business men. Even the big business interests are not strongly opposed to the La Follette movement." They see the handwriting on the wall, and they know what is coming. Our enemies often call us radicals and some of them have even called me a Communist, but of course that is ridiculous."

**The Cat Slips Out.**

Senator Johnson in his zeal for the middle-class business men, belittled the idea of an independent labor party in this city which the militant workers are advocating, on the grounds that "it didn't amount to much and that all the labor leaders have endorsed the old party candidates anyway." Newton Jenkins, who was with the Senator, agreed with this statement. "Fitzpatrick, all the railroad unions, and practical-

# Our Reporter Goes Campaigning With Magnus Johnson In Spite of Walker, Foe of the Labor Party

Senator Magnus Johnson, the man-of-the-people, the rip-roaring, tobacco-chewing Scandinavian "Theodore Roosevelt," has been in our midst. When interviewed by the DAILY WORKER he had just finished telling a crowd at the Western Electric Company's gates, at 48th Street and Cicero Avenue, that he was for a big soldier's bonus—he was no pacifist, you bet you—he was a patriot thru and thru.

It was a motley crew that the DAILY WORKER reporter, in the course of his duties, was ride back to town on the "L." There was Newton Jenkins, the intellectual, superior, cultured, English-welsh lawyer—suave and looking bored to death. He no doubt subscribes to Professor McDougall's theory that humans are divided into four distinct grades of intellects—and Jenkins is in the front rank of the highest caste.

**Some "People" Dislike Us.**

Then there was an ex-wobly ex-hobo-hotel-keeper now connected with the Hiram Johnson campaign, shining in the reflected glory of a real, live Senator. Last but by no means last was Frank Walker, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, "from Stone's office", a stern, sour individual, with a crabbled wrinkled face, who took an immediate, unchanging and violent dislike to the DAILY WORKER reporter.

It was evident that Johnson was giving Jenkins a lesson in how to be an honest-to-god, handshaking, shoul-der-slapping politician, and it was equally evident that Jenkins took no joy in the job. "Ah, Mr. Jenkins, said the Senator, "there's a soldier, see his soldier's button. Meet Mr. Jenkins, he's for a soldier bonus, you want to vote for him in Tuesday's primary." "How are you," said Jenkins phlegmatically, and he said no more, altho himself an "overseas" man.

Magnus looked at the republican senatorial candidate with obvious disapproval, and to show Jenkins how it is done launched into an impassioned plea for the reward of the faithful vets. Johnson's pose was somewhat shaken when a man in the surrounding crowd yelled out "All you farmers are no damn good, I wouldn't vote for you on a bet." Then ensued a rather undignified squabble during which Johnson said the heckler had no sense and was no good, to which the ruffled interrupter answered, "You're common, damn common, I don't want to talk to you, I'm a psychologist", and walked off in a huff.

**Budding "Teddy" Good Actor.**

The party escaped into a restaurant for some "coffee and", after "labor leader" Walker made an unsuccessful attempt to get rid of the DAILY WORKER reporter. It seems the chauffeur who brought the Johnson-Jenkins party to the industrial plant, had been as bored as Jenkins by the affair, for he slipped away before Johnson had finished his speech, and we were left to the tender mercies of the "Elevated" railroad.

The DAILY WORKER reporter thought he would remind Magnus, upon whom the mantle of Theodore Roosevelt had considerably descended that in this enlightened day women were also voters. "You are waiting on a very famous personage," he said to the waitress. "Meet Senator Magnus Johnson of Minnesota, the man who got licked in a milking contest with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace."

"But remember," said Magnus, affably, "He only won a newspaper decision. And besides he was born on a farm, and I never saw a cow until

ly every union official in the state have endorsed me for republican senator," said Jenkins.

Johnson admitted that La Follette seemed more interested in becoming a Presidential candidate on no matter what ticket, rather than lead a militant class conscious farmer's and worker's labor party. "La Follette will make a bid for the regular republican nomination," Johnson admitted. "However I believe Coolidge is sure of the republican nomination and in that case La Follette will have to run as a third party progressive candidate."

# DAUGHERTY PROBE TO EXTEND OVER 2 MORE MONTHS

## Score of Witnesses Yet To Be Heard

WASHINGTON, April 6.—News strands in the tangled web of accusation being woven about former Attorney General Daugherty were being unraveled today by Senator Wheeler as the senate investigating committee rested from four weeks' labor.

In checking up on the witnesses and evidence yet to be heard, Wheeler estimated that at least two months more of open hearings were in prospect.

**Go to Bottom of Mess.**

"While we have had abundance of evidence ready for presentation for weeks, every day brings up new angles that we cannot afford to overlook," said Wheeler. "Now that we have started we must go to the bottom of what appears to be a rotten mess in the department of justice."

Each new evidence being gathered by Wheeler and a corps of assistants "ties in" with testimony already heard, and Wheeler predicted that more startling disclosures are yet to be made when open hearings are resumed on Monday.

**Hear Score of Witnesses.**

More than a score of witnesses subpoenaed at the outset of the hearings are to be heard. These include Secretary Mellon and Secretary Weeks—the former in connection with alleged liquor deals and the latter in connection with war fraud cases.

Howard Mannington, intimate of Daugherty, and Jess Smith, who lived in the "little green house on K street," is expected back from Paris early next week. Another important witness yet to appear is Jap Muma, alleged "master mind" in the Dempsey-Carpentier fight films deal, which Gaston B. Means charged netted Jess Smith and his associates \$180,000.

# Wheeler, Weeks, Ryan And Standard Oil

(Continued from page 1)

Bisbee, Arizona, the innumerable crimes against the workers of the Northwest, can be laid directly upon the shoulders of John D. Ryan and the Standard Oil Company. Richard Kilroy, editor of the Anaconda Standard, who blackmails Ryan for a \$1,200 per month job, has condoned these crimes a thousand times and boasts of Ryan's hatred of labor organizations.

**Wheeler Knows Ryan.**

Senator Wheeler knows that these charges are true. He knows that John D. Ryan is a crook and a murderer by proxy and he must know that it is now within his power to show to the masses of the American people the connection between the Standard Oil lackey, John D. Ryan, Secretary of War Weeks, the crimes of the war period, and the American government.

He has the greatest opportunity presented to him that was ever afforded a man in public life.

Will he hesitate to take advantage of it because John D. Ryan is a member of the democrat party, to which he belongs, and because John D. Ryan was appointed by President Wilson to the head of the aircraft corporation which spent over a billion dollars for 247 "flaming coffins" and made war, not on the kaiser, but on workers?

The real test of the senatorial investigations is now at hand. The investigators have broken thru the first line of defense of the big capitalists of the United States and the next step takes them into the offices of Standard Oil.

It is the irony of fate that two senators from Montana—the Treasure State whose inexhaustible natural resources, oil, copper, water-power and timber have been seized by Standard Oil—should be in charge of the committees which, if they make public all the facts concerning the ownership of American government by oil and finance may do more to crystallize forces making for a mass political revolt than any other agency.

**Tables Are Turned.**

In 1917, 1918 and 1919 the Standard Oil and its subsidiaries put a price on Wheeler's head. Today he can deal them a blow that will shake to the foundations their political control and upon the decision he makes much depends. The mass movement of the workers and farmers is arising and will become stronger from year to year no matter what happens in Washington, but Wheeler himself must now choose between an opportunity for great service and the democrat party of Ryans and Rockefeller.

# Fasting Cure Is Fatal to Man But Woman May Recover

DAYTON, Ohio, April 6.—Daniel Johnson, 61, who fasted 47 days in an attempt to cure himself of a serious stomach trouble, is dead after efforts to administer liquid nourishment failed.

His wife, who fasted 43 days in sympathy with him, is slowly recovering.

The aged couple were said to have followed rules for fasting in a magazine.

Johnson weighed 206 pounds when he started fasting. At his death he weighed 125 pounds.

# Single Women, Getting Cheapest Wages, So Badly Housed That They Take to the "Easiest Way"

There are 300,000 women working in industries in Chicago, most of whom live in the rooming house district, or in clubs and society rooms. There are only 3,090 available places to house the single women.

In a speech before the Union League Club recently, Miss Marie Merrill, for eight years in social welfare work, pointed out the seriousness of the shortage of available homes for Chicago women who are in industry.

"Life is a dreary prospect for a woman who has no comfortable home," said Miss Merrill. "Women need a real home more than men. I have seen women come to the department of public welfare, down and out, without hope in life, and when we supply them with a home-like place, it is wonderful to see how they brighten up. One night in a comfortable home raises the hope of these women and gives them courage to go on. There are also many married women in industry, and for that reason it is absolutely necessary for the city to consider increasing its inadequate day nursery facilities."

**Not Enough Rooms.**

The rooming house facilities of Chicago are decidedly inadequate, especially the accommodations for women, was the conclusion of an investigation of the housing of non-family women in Chicago conducted three months ago by the Chicago Community Trust Company. The three principal rooming districts for women were investigated; those nearest the loop in residence neighborhoods on the North, South and West Sides.

The North Side rooming district west of State street was found to be "filled to overflowing with non-family men and women. Household rooms here don't have to advertise in the papers. A card in the window brings several applicants within an hour." The Juvenile Protective Association in another survey, found five thousand women and ten thousand men huddled together in rooming houses in this ward.

**No Place to Go.**

The Community Trust survey says of the West Side rooming section, the 18th ward: "This is old Chicago. Old families who began to make the city great have gone, leaving the decaying mansions to be rented as cheap lodging houses." The Y. W. C. A. Industrial Service Center says of the southern part of this ward: "There were 50,000 industrial girls working within a radius of ten blocks. Last year the West Side residence of the Y. W. C. A. turned away 1,500 applicants, and many single women who applied at the other homes could not be admitted."

The Community Trust investigator says: "Furnished rooms in the 18th ward, in comparison with other rooming districts, have poorer bathing facilities, poorer furnishings, more rooms at grade C (the lowest grade listed) and furnish fewer laundry privileges."

**Wages Low But Not Rents.**

Only eighteen, or 6 per cent of the 300 rooms visited by the Community Trust investigators rented at less than five dollars a week. Rooms renting from 5 to 8 dollars comprised 26 per cent of those visited in the North, 71 per cent of those in the West, and 56 per cent of those on the South.

"On a few single rooms were found to cost less than seven dollars per week, over 25 per cent cost ten dollars per week, and over 30 per cent were ten dollars per week or over."

In spite of these high rents, which were exorbitant considering that the single women renting them receive even lower wages than white-collar men clerks, the accommodations were found to be unusually bad. "Over 26 per cent of the houses inhabited by non-family women on the South Side contained bathrooms used by more than six persons, of both sexes. The same condition prevailed in 41 per cent of the rooming houses on the North Side, and 52 per cent of the rooming houses on the West Side."

**City Neglects Workers Comfort.**

The lack of method and of municipal supervision of the rooming houses of the city, makes life miserable for the single women. The low wages paid to women factory hands, clerks, stenographers and saleswomen, combined with the high rents and uncomfortable homes to make it difficult for Chicago's young women to keep off the "easiest way."

The city's neglect of the housing of its single women has been one of the main factors in the increase of prostitution, the Community Trust Company found.

The general living conditions were found to be wretched. Only 61 out of the 300 rooms examined were found to be cozy and fairly comfortable. The rest were shabby and poorly furnished. Eighty-five out of the 300 were found to be "the sort of a place we are forced to accept because of the great range of needs we are asked to meet," which means that the women are forced to get as cheap a room as possible, in a section which is near to their work.

**All Rooms Uncomfortable.**

None of the rooms were graded as Class "A", that is, those filling all requirements. Of the 300 rooms 215 were found to lack some vital and important factor necessary for the bare health and comfort of the roomers. Usually the housekeeping privilege meant a gas plate or an electric grill set up in a ten dollar a week bed-room. One-third, or over one hundred of the rooms, had no means whatever by which the young women could entertain men friends. They were not allowed to

# STRIKE AGAINST CREGIER SCHOOL STARTS TODAY

## Parents Determined To Oust Principal

By NAT KAPLAN.

The last meeting of the Cregier School parents voted almost unanimously to declare a school strike at an immediate date. The issue at hand, namely, the brutality of Miss Mary E. Tobin, principal of the school, had reached such a point that the parents would tolerate no further delay. The position of the Young Workers League participants in the fray was as follows: (1) Being a small minority of the parents, an immediate strike would result in failure. We must therefore organize and agitate for the removal of Miss Tobin without resorting to the strike, and (2) If the majority of the parents' body decides for a strike we must participate in it, guide it, organize it, and help to make it as successful as possible.

**Young Workers League Wins Confidence.**

The fact that the Young Workers League members reiterated their intention of standing shoulder to shoulder with the parents and children in this fight, altho doubtful of its outcome, won for them the confidence of the rebelling parents. Minnie Lurye, John Harvey and the writer were elected on the executive committee of the Parents Body and helped to formulate most of the decisions.

**Executive Committee Plans Details.**

The details of the strike were left in the hands of the executive committee. Yesterday the committee met and decided to call the strike for Monday, April 7th. The women on the executive committee are making arrangements to have the children of the neighborhood go from house to house and leave printed leaflets and letters announcing the day of the strike. Besides that the most active women in the fight will be engaging in a house to house canvass today and tomorrow in order to get as many of the Cregier School parents as possible down to the Parents Mass Meeting to be held Sunday evening, April 6th at 1103 S. Loomis which will be the last rally before the strike.

At this meeting all the parents will be instructed on the details of the strike. Children with banners and slogans will be marching up and down in front of the school in order to attract the children who attend. Some of the ringleaders among the children will secure a drum and stage a regular parade. The Young Workers League members took special care to point out that the parents involved in this affair could be arrested for breaking at least four state laws. Yet it was absolutely necessary that since the strike was decided that we go thru with these demonstrations. The parents by this time were beginning to feel that "justice" could not be found within the bounds of the capitalist laws and so determined to go thru with all details at any cost. The first day of the strike will end up with a children's mass meeting at 1103 S. Loomis street at 4 o'clock. Members of the Junior Section of the Young Workers League will arrange a program and young strikers will tell of their experiences under the corpora punishment system in the Cregier School.

**The Prospects for Success.**

The prospects for the waging of a successful strike in this case are very slight. The issue itself is more of a personal one, i. e., parents who have suffered at the hands of Miss Tobin are against Miss Tobin who has caused the suffering. All attempts on the part of the Y. W. L. members to point out that this fight was a bigger issue—a fight against not only Miss Tobin and the Cregier School, but against the board of education and the entire municipal administration, was not recognized by the parents. The attempt to link up this fight with a fight against the National and religious propaganda in the public schools also proved futile. The assistance of the Y. W. L. members in a direct fight for the ousting of Miss Tobin was welcomed and so we are in this thing and will try to make it as successful as possible. The biggest victory won so far for our program was the decision of the parents to form a regular dues paying Cregier School parents organization.

**Fly to North Pole.**

MOSCOW, April 6.—Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the famous Norwegian explorer, has consented to undertake a flight to the North Pole with the Russian airman, Rossinsky, according to a special report from Moscow. Altho Nansen is 63 years old, he is still active in relief work, under the League of Nations. He has not been in exploration work for years but is confident that the polar flight is feasible with a specially designed airplane.

**Extend Housing Law.**

NEW YORK, April 6.—New York state's housing tax exemption law which expired March 31, has been extended for another year. The purpose is to encourage building and relieve the serious housing situation. Recent investigations by the state revealed widespread disease and crime due to overcrowding and unsanitary conditions coupled with rent gouging by landlords.

**Ford Gets Ford In Trouble.**

NEW YORK, April 6.—"Henry Ford," a negro chauffeur, was fined \$25 for speeding in a "namesake" machine.

**IMPEACH COOLIDGE!**

# Chicago Working Women Find Wages Low; Not so With Rents

THE CITY OF Chicago is negligent of the comfort of her people as a whole, but there is no class in the city which is as neglected and miserable as are the 300,000 women who work at low wages in Chicago's industries. This is especially true of the non-family women of Chicago, who must get rooms in restricted sections, so as to be reasonably near their work. These women, paying eight and ten dollars a week for an uncomfortable and inconvenient room, sometimes give out as high as 40 per cent of their low wages for rent. It is from the rooming women of Chicago that the growing horde of prostitutes is recruited. Finding that she cannot exist on the low wages, combined with the high rent, and that nobody cares, Chicago's non-family woman, not even allowed to entertain men friends in her "home", often takes the "Easiest way out".

# Grand Opening

Third Annual International

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ADMISSION 35 CENTS

# GARMENT STRIKE CAN'T BE BROKEN BY INJUNCTIONS

## Labor Delegates Hear Story of Struggle.

(Continued from Page 1)

out unmolested. We have found, also, that some of the women scabs are related to union men. We are preparing a list of the names of union men whose mothers, wives and sisters are acting as scabs, and we are going to urge the unions to expose these people and get their relatives out of the shops."

The Citizens' Committee appointed at the suggestion of Mayor Dever, resigned because the employers refused to act with them in any way to settle the strike, Johansson reported. "The union officials agreed to confer with the bosses," said Johansson, "but out of 138 letters sent to the bosses asking them to confer, conciliate, arbitrate, or in some way to co-operate to settle the strike, all but five ignored the Citizens' Committee, and the five who answered unqualifiedly refused to confer."

Johansson Makes A Break. Speaking of the personnel of the Citizens' committee, Johansson brought a laugh from the delegates by saying "There were a couple of labor delegates on the committee who were more or less unimportant."

No effort has been made by the "Committee of 15" to get the strike situation or the police brutality on the floor of the city council, altho it was pointed out that this could easily be done thru Oscar Nelson.

Mother Jones again called on the strikers to defy the injunction. "You don't need a lawyer," she said. "Refuse to pay the bonds and go to jail. Fill up your jails, and they'll have to let you out. I never call a judge 'His Honor.' Most of the judges haven't got any honor."

Nelson Finally Blushes. "The great trouble in these struggles is the officials of labor themselves do not take advantage of the psychological time and then strike the blow. Don't pay for a lawyer. I never paid for a lawyer; I prefer to defend myself. I wouldn't pay a lawyer to save his neck."

This brought a roar of laughter, and the delegates looked pointedly at the reddenng Oscar Nelson.

Railroad An Adjournment. Friends of Len Small railroaded a motion to adjourn thru the Chicago Federation of Labor meeting yesterday while the delegates were still reporting in order to choke off criticism against John Fitzpatrick, E. N. Nockels and Harry Schreck. The sentiment of the delegates seemed to be largely against the action of these Farmer-Labor Party members in throwing over independent political action in favor of participation in old party politics.

Fitzpatrick, in the chair, decided that the motion to adjourn—made a little after 4 o'clock—had been carried. A roar of protest went up at his decision and he declared himself in doubt. On a standing vote, tho it looked to many present as tho the motion had been decisively defeated, Fitzpatrick declared the meeting adjourned.

Fitzpatrick was in an embarrassing position due to his violation of the Farmer-Labor Party platform by entering the Tuesday primary fight. His friends have been denying all week that these three Farmer-Labor Party members had lined up for the corrupt Len Small. At the Federation meeting today, however, the March 23rd Illinois State Federation of Labor weekly news letter was passed around and on the front page was a statement signed by Fitzpatrick, Nockels, Schreck and others definitely advising trade unionists to vote for Small. He was forced to railroad the motion to adjourn thru the meeting rather than face the adverse criticism of his betrayal of independent political action of labor.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE! Mrs. Johnson Going Home. Mrs. Magnus Johnson, wife of the senator from Minnesota, prefers the farm to Washington, she said here today on her way back to her home near Kimball, Minn. "I like Washington, but—well, we have awfully good things to eat on the farm," Mrs. Johnson said. "The cream is pure. Washington is a great place, but now that summer is coming on, I want to be back on the farm."

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

Trachtenberg Tour Monday, April 7, 7 p. m., Bentleyville, Pa. Union Hall, corner of the village. Tuesday, April 8, 5 p. m., Canton, Ohio, Schlobach Hall, 421 Market Ave. N. Wednesday, April 9, Youngstown, Ohio, full details to appear later. Thursday, April 10, 8 p. m., Warren, Ohio, Hippodrome Hall, High St., 3rd floor. Friday, April 11, 7:30 p. m., Cleveland, Ohio, Labor Temple, 2324 Euclid Ave. Saturday, April 12, 2:30 p. m., Cleveland, Royal Hall, 5217 Woodland. Sunday, April 13, 8 p. m., Toledo, Ohio, Labor Temple, Jefferson and Michigan. Tuesday, April 15, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of the Masses, 2101 Grafton Ave. Wednesday, April 16, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of the Masses, 2101 Grafton Ave. (Russian Trade Union). Thursday, April 17, Grand Rapids, full details to appear later. Friday, April 18, Chicago, full details to appear later. Saturday, April 19, Milwaukee, full details to appear later. Sunday, April 20, Gary, Ind., full details to appear later.

Workers Killed in Wreck. BELLEVILLE, Ill., April 6.—John Sebastian, 35, Evansville, Ind., fireman on L. & N. freight train No. 58, was killed and Grover Williams, 39, engineer, was injured when the engine of their train turned over at a switch five miles north of here late Friday. Price On Horse's Affections. A horse's affection is worth \$35 justice of the peace Williams ruled. Joseph Pacini turned over the horse to William Moore for a debt of \$75. Moore returned the horse and the court allowed Pacini to deduct \$35 for the temporary loss of the animal's companionship.

# "Mother" Jones in Battle Appeal To Chicago Women as She Urges "On to the City Hall!" Slogan

"Why don't the women of Chicago storm the city hall and court-house as 'Mother' Mary Jones challenged them to and tell Mayor Dever and the judges that they must stop insulting our womanhood," cried one of the woman delegates as she left the Chicago Federation of Labor meeting yesterday.

"Women are not women if they won't protest when their fellow workers, the girl garment strikers, are struck with an injunction and beaten by officers of the law," cried "Mother" Jones to the Federation meeting.

She recounted stories from her own experiences with injunctions and demanded that the girl pickets stand up before Judge Sullivan and his court, before Dudley Taylor, Le Boskey, and their gang of sluggers and defy their illegal injunction against the workers.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Federation, seconded "Mother" Jones cry with a strong appeal: "When one labor organization is involved in a fight, make it the common cause of all and settle it then and there!"

Girls Doing the Fighting. "This fight is not alone that of the few girls that are struck over here," Fitzpatrick continued. "They're making a fight for the whole trade union movement of Chicago. They're not afraid of the situation. They're doing the fighting!"

True enough, Brother Fitzpatrick, and what is the Chicago Federation of Labor doing to back the girls up in this fight, the Federation's own fight?

"The Committee of Fifteen" has picked a few feathers of the Crowe in the state's attorney's office and made a few remarks to Mayor Dever, three weeks ago, on the matter of police brutalities. The uniformed and plain-clothes sluggers continue their rough dealing with girl pickets.

Mayor Dever promised the "Committee of Fifteen" that if witnesses of brutalities were produced, as promised, that the officers would be brought up on charges and dismissed from the police force. So far NOTHING HAS BEEN DONE. The "Committee of Fifteen" has made no further report to the Mayor.

The Citizens' Committee also reported to Mayor Dever and then disbanded. Their proposed investigation of the strike situation collapsed, unsupported.

Send Them Engraved Invitation. Do the women of Chicago, the Women's Trade Union League, need an engraved invitation to help their sisters in the garment-strike?

Do the women of Chicago need a special request to demonstrate their active sympathy? Is that why they, too, have failed to join the picket lines of the striking ladies' garment workers?

President Fitzpatrick himself has said that the garment workers are fighting for the whole labor movement of Chicago. It is evident that Dudley Taylor and his cohorts in the Employers' Association are backing the Dress Manufacturers' Association in another battle of the war of Chicago big business against unionism, against LABOR.

Why doesn't the Federation of Labor send its auxiliaries into the fight they have acclaimed their own?

"Mother" Jones Never Afraid. Women of Chicago, women of the Trade Union League, will you stand by and see the garment bosses crush the girl workers, your sisters, with an INJUNCTION? Are you afraid to go to jail? "Mother" Jones has never been afraid. These garment strikers are not afraid.

Women of the Trade Union League, if you let the opportunity slip, you will be confronted with injunctions whenever you are called out to fight for better life. Women of the Trade Union League, will you accept the issue? Will you recognize your fight? Will you demonstrate your sharing the cause of the striking garment workers?

Strike Will Go On. You have heard the international vice-president, Perlestein, say that the strike will continue. If it cannot be settled soon, it will have to drag on for months thru the slack season. Are you women of the Trade Union League willing to let such a situation remain?

"Settle that fight then and there," cries John Fitzpatrick.

Women of the Trade Union League, show the Federation what you can do for your striking sisters.

BURNS MUST GO! Measles Closes School. FREEPORT, Ill., April 6.—An epidemic of measles in the town of Shannon, population 600, has resulted in an order from the health board, closing the schools until April 14. There are said to be more than eighty cases. Thus far none has proved fatal.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE! For the Benefit of THE DAILY WORKER At Folkets Hus 2733 Hirsch Blvd. SAT., APRIL 19TH

Workers Killed in Wreck. BELLEVILLE, Ill., April 6.—John Sebastian, 35, Evansville, Ind., fireman on L. & N. freight train No. 58, was killed and Grover Williams, 39, engineer, was injured when the engine of their train turned over at a switch five miles north of here late Friday. Price On Horse's Affections. A horse's affection is worth \$35 justice of the peace Williams ruled. Joseph Pacini turned over the horse to William Moore for a debt of \$75. Moore returned the horse and the court allowed Pacini to deduct \$35 for the temporary loss of the animal's companionship.

# FAKE FASCISTI ELECTION IS HELD THROUGHOUT ITALY

## Mussolini's Democratic Dictatorship at Work!

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, April 6.—The Italian general election that was held today for a new chamber of deputies may look like a great joke to the average American, but not so to Premier Mussolini and his fascist followers.

First of all, the new Italian electoral law was devised to allow the fascists to remain in power whether the country wanted it or not and in order to achieve this extraordinary result, the law provides that any party polling 25 per cent, or one-fourth of the votes actually cast, will elect two-thirds of the deputies composing the Italian chamber of deputies, or 356, out of a total of 535.

In practice the law works this way: The country is divided into fifteen electoral districts, and the tickets are divided into two main categories, namely, national, or majority, tickets, and district, or minority, tickets. The former are the tickets which on polling 25 per cent of the votes will elect a majority of 356 deputies; the second are only after the whole or part of the 179 remaining seats, and which the law allots to the minority, which may or may not be opposition.

Sewing It Up. A national or majority ticket must be presented in all the fifteen constituencies or electoral districts; the minority tickets must be presented in at least two districts. In each district the majority tickets will carry a number of candidates equal to two-thirds of the deputies the district elects, owing to its population. The minority or district tickets must have no more than one-third of the candidates. For example: Suppose a district elects 30 deputies. Then the majority tickets will carry 20 names and the minority tickets 10. Furthermore, while the votes of majority tickets are counted "nationally," the votes of the minority tickets are counted only in relation to the districts in order to allow each district to have one-third of its deputies in the chamber. To exemplify: A majority ticket may or may not get 25 per cent of the votes in one, two, three or more districts; but if the total of the votes polled by the same ticket in all the districts is equal to 25 per cent or more of the votes cast, it elects two-thirds of deputies in "all" the districts. A minority ticket will elect its one-third of deputies, regardless of the number of votes it receives.

Each Has Emblem. Naturally, there can be more than one majority ticket and many minority tickets. But only the majority ticket polling the largest number of votes above the 25 per cent required by the law, elects 356 candidates, while the rest of the majority and minority tickets will divide among themselves the seats allotted to the minority in proportion to the votes which each ticket receives.

The majority tickets are each distinguished by a party emblem and so are the minority tickets. The emblem is the same for all the districts in which the ticket is presented. Should no majority ticket secure the required 25 per cent of the votes cast, then the electoral proportional system, formerly in use, comes into play and each ticket, whether majority or minority, elects the number of deputies to which it is entitled in proportion to the votes polled.

All the controversies arising out of the new electoral law will be settled by the court of appeal of Rome, which will also make the final count.

# The Russo-Oriental Chamber of Commerce Has Envoys in Turkey

(By Rosta News Agency) LONDON, April 6.—The Russo-Oriental Chamber of Commerce has completed the organization of a trade delegation to Turkey, which is made up of representatives of Soviet economic organs specially interested in the resumption of trade relations with Turkey—namely, the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, the Sugar Trust, the metal and wood industries and the Russo-Oriental Chamber of Commerce itself. Seeing that rubber products found a good market in Turkey previous to the war, the Rubber Trust also wishes to be represented upon the delegation.

An application to the same effect has also been received on the part of Russian South Eastern Committee of International Trade, in whose area are situated the portland cement and building materials works which had previously enjoyed a brisk trade with Turkey. At Constantinople, the delegation will further be joined by the representatives of the "Khebo-export" (bread stuff export) and the oil syndicate, which are already busily engaged in Turkish commerce.

Loss Halls in Oakland. OAKLAND, Cal., April 6.—In an attempt to suppress radical meetings here at the request of the Rotary club and the Elks, landlords of halls in which the Workers Party and the I. W. W. have held their meetings, lectures and dances, have been ordered by the police to refuse further use of the halls. Action has been taken by the Workers Party to fight this discriminatory order.

The Industries for the workers!

# School Girl, 12 Years Old, Sends Dollar For Family of Dolla

Anna Cheskis, a radical of twelve, who was saving to buy herself a fountain pen sent \$1 to the fund the DAILY WORKER is raising for the family of Jacob Dolla.

That makes \$21 that has been raised for Dolla's family. The money has been sent forward to those for whom it was intended and we hope to send a good bit bigger sum next week. Make your contribution now and get it off your mind.

Anna Cheskis in sending her dollar said, "I have been saving money to buy myself a fountain pen because as a girl of twelve I needed it very badly for my school work but when I read of the plight of Jacob Dolla's family it dawned on me that by sending away my savings to them I would be helping a comrade in need."

After reading that you will hardly need any more urging. DO IT NOW.

Here is the list of those who have done their duty: F. Meyeth, Boston, Mass., \$1; J. E. Engelburg, New York City, \$1; Anna Cheskis, New York City, \$1; M. Slin, Chicago, \$2; J. Gruczkowski, Cleveland, \$3; M. Rosenberger, \$1; E. Holt, Chicago, \$2; Geo. Vital, Gary, \$2; Wm. M. Davy, Cleveland, \$1; A. Comrade, Chicago, \$2; L. A. Barnett, Bloomfield, N. J., \$3; Wm. F. Miller, Chicago, \$2; Total, \$21.

# UNION SMASHED AS VANCOUVER STRIKE FAILS

By SYDNEY WARREN. (Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press) VANCOUVER, B. C., April 6.—The Vancouver Shipping federation admits it spent \$100,000 to break the recent longshoremen's strike in this port and now is asking the city council of Vancouver to reimburse it for maintaining a patrol boat at \$35 a day during the strike.

The federation in refusing to accede to the union's demand for the restoration of the bonus of handling lumber cargoes, stated it was unable to do so because of the poor returns from shipping generally. The union's spokesmen pointed out by comparative figures the growth of shipping in the port and the rise in freight rates. One phase of the increased port movements from Vancouver is shown in the announcement that the grain handling capacities of both dock and elevators, estimated at 8,500,000 bushels a month will be overtaxed by the middle of April.

Accidents Increasing. Since the breaking of the strike, waterfront workers have been speeded up to the maximum without regard to life or limb. Numerous accidents have occurred and the newspapers have ceased reporting the minor ones. The shipping bosses maintain a blacklist of some 400 active union workers. All longshoremen are now hired thru the company's "Fink" hall. The shipping bosses have informed the government employment bureau that they will not hire men thru the bureau unless they subsequently pass thru the company's own bureau for identification.

The old organization of the longshoremen here, known as the International Longshoremen's Association, has disbanded and in its place are two other organizations that are attempting to form the nucleus of another union.

# Detroit Armenian Communist Groups Have Buried Hatchet

The unification of the branches of the two groups of the Armenian Section of the Workers Party is now under way in those cities where the rival groups are represented. The Boston branches were united a week ago. The Detroit branches were united at a meeting held Sunday, March 30th.

In carrying thru the unification program, the Detroit branches adopted a resolution calling upon all other branches of the Armenian branches to follow their example. The resolution reads as follows: Resolution. The representatives of the two Armenian groups of the Workers Party of Detroit, meeting with representatives of the District Executive Committee and the City Central Committee, recognizing the demoralizing effect upon the membership of the party and the confusion in the ranks of the outside workers created by the factional strife, which, if not terminated at once, will completely discredit the Armenian section of the party; recognizing also that the present period offers the greatest possibilities for the building of a revolutionary mass movement which requires unity in the ranks of the revolutionists; convinced that there is no difference in principle which separates the two groups, but merely animosities created by the long strife: Resolves, That the first requirement for unity is the will to unite; that unity can be achieved on the basis of the acceptance of the principles and policies of the Communist International and of the Workers Party of America, and the recognition of the Communist Party of America as the Armenian Section of the Communist International, and upon the resolution of both groups hereafter to discuss, not the actions of the past, but the present and future problems of the Party.

Be it further resolved, That we call upon all other groups of the Armenian section and the bureau to unite on the same basis.

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# GERMAN PLUTES INSIST UNIONS BE WIPED OUT

## Industrialists in Ultimatum to Reich

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, April 6.—The last we have witnessed the frank expression of the rule of Germany by the big industrialists that has yet been given. The German workers will pay the reparations or no payments will be made is their ultimatum.

Most of the week was given over here to a meeting of representatives of Ananos and industry. The policies of the two big organizations of German employers and financiers were discussed publicly at numerous meetings but the real business was done in private and closely guarded committee sessions.

Sorge, frequently interrupted by applause from his fellow-industrialists, said: "The premise for the German fulfillment policy are seven: 1. The political power of the unions must be entirely destroyed. 2. The government must cease to negotiate directly with the trade unions. 3. The eight-hour day law must be repealed. 4. A single front of trade unions in industrial decisions must be prohibited. 5. Obligatory governmental arbitration in labor disputes over wages must be restricted. 6. The return of all economic machinery, beginning with the state railroads, to private hands must be undertaken. 7. As the necessity of reparations payments will compel transformations of German production, the internal markets must be prevented from falling into the hands of foreign competitors by the creation of new and the raising of existing customs duties. 8. German industry is willing to make sacrifices for the welfare of the reich, but only on the basis of these conditions. Only when the rubbish is swept away from internal politics can German industry turn its attention to foreign problems. Little Improvement. "The German situation has not been improved since the cessation of passive resistance. Nevertheless, passive resistance had to be discontinued because of the primary necessity of bringing about a relaxation of the internal political tension and of dealing with internal politics. "Even a renewal of the so-called fulfillment policy cannot immediately regain for Germany her powerful political position. Nothing would be worse than raising false hopes of assistance from abroad. The negotiations of Herr Hermes and Wilhelm Cuno in the United States have shown that even in that country there is still a strong feeling against Germany. No Aid From Britain. "The British labor party is carrying out a realistic policy and will not engage in any struggle for Germany's sake. Italy considers that a weakened Germany is the best possible security for the industry of the southern Tyrol. Illusions regarding Russian help are equally dangerous. Ever should Russia fight Poland, Germany could recover Upper Silesia only by force of arms. "A Russo-German war against France would be fought on German soil and would destroy German industry and agriculture. Last, but not least, such a Russo-German entente would involve internal political reactions dangerous to Germany. Reich Must Yield. "The reparations negotiations are likely to result in an almost unbearable situation for Germany. The only adequate moral and material resources for the solution of the reparations problems are German agriculture and the industry of the southern Tyrol. Wirth's fulfillment policy was right in principle but failed because he pursued the wrong internal policy. German industry and agriculture can support the fulfillment policy only on the basis of certain premises. "Here I would like to say that we do not wish to eliminate the German government. The negotiations with France must indeed be carried on by the two governments, but the German government must work in the closest touch with expert committees of industrial organizations. "The Communists have already issued a leaflet on the meeting of the industrialists in which they point out that not only is a reduction of wages, destruction of legal safeguards of the workers and a lengthening of hours demand but that the industrialists also insist upon a new tariff that will allow them to set their own prices upon domestic commodities. IMPEACH COOLIDGE! Hammersmark Talks Tonight. S. T. Hammersmark, member of the national executive committee of the Trade Union Educational League and noted union organizer, will speak on "The Crisis in the Capitalist Parties" and "Farmer Labor Unity at the National Socialist Institute, 3322 Douglas Blvd., at 8 o'clock tonight, under the auspices of the Douglas Park English branch of the Workers Party. Hard Time Getting Along. SEATTLE, Wash., April 6.—Further delay of the start of the second leg of the American army round the world airplane flight was made necessary today by damage to the plane of Major Frederick L. Martin, commander of the flight. BURNS MUST GO!

# POWDER KINGS' PAID LOBBYISTS BLOCK REAL QUIZ

By THE FEDERATED PRESS. TRENTON, N. J., April 6.—There is a sequel to the tardy revelations contained in the state department of labor that "gross negligence and violation of the law" by the company caused the March 8th explosion at the Nixon plant of the Ammonite Co, when 78 workers were killed and 200 injured.

In preparing new protective legislation demanded by State Labor Commissioner McBride's report, it has discovered that the explosive manufacturers not only maintain an active lobby to prevent reform but actually write most of the present ineffective law regulating themselves. "Reasonable Regulations." The manufacturers' committee in 1909 drew up "reasonable" regulations which were later written into the law. Distances of safety between buildings were fixed much below the regulations in England and other countries. The definition of "explosive" was left elastic and full of loopholes for the manufacturers. Risk to life and limb were not considered as serious unless some integral portion of a building was damaged.

Only one inspection a year is required by the law written by the manufacturers, and the maximum license fee is \$25 annually. In New Jersey 100,000 pounds of explosives may be kept within 1,835 feet of inhabited buildings, while in England the required distance is 5,200 feet, almost a mile. Public sentiment, after accepting the company's alibi for the Nixon explosion, has been roused by these revelations and the belated grand jury has been called to fix responsibility. The owners' lobby is apparently strong enough to prevent the calling of a special session of the state legislature to enact a new law.

# German Editors May Be Severely Punished If Caught Thinking

By LOUIS LOCHNER. (Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press) BERLIN, April 6.—An editor has no business to have opinions running counter to those of the newspaper owner, in the opinion of the Newspaper Publishers' Association of Germany. Alarmed at the rumor that the National Press federation was contemplating the introduction of a bill in the reichstag by which some independence of thought was to be guaranteed editors and writers, the publishers made clear their standpoint in the Zeitungverlag, official organ of their association.

The editorial is arrogant in the extreme, as will be seen from the following quotations from it: "It cannot be admitted under any circumstances that the editor be considered anything but the legally appointed representative of the publisher. The editor has no connection with the paper by virtue of any rights of his own; all rights are derived from the publisher. The editor is under no obligations on his own account to safeguard the public interest; his only duty is that of editing the paper or the section of the paper assigned to him according to orders from his publisher."

# Detroit Labor in Protest Over Ford's Muscle Shoals Lease

(By The Federated Press) DETROIT, April 6.—Charging that "the Muscle Shoals lease is looked upon by those who know, as a bigger grab than Teapot Dome," the Detroit Federation of Labor has sent a resolution to the two Michigan senators calling on them to "do all in their power to prevent the consummation of this deal to transfer government property to a private corporation." The huge government power and nitrate plant in Alabama is referred to.

According to the Detroit Labor News, under the provisions of the contract Henry Ford will receive for \$1,500,000 property which would bring about \$16,000,000 at a forced sale.

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# IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

For the Benefit of THE DAILY WORKER At Folkets Hus 2733 Hirsch Blvd. SAT., APRIL 19TH

Workers Killed in Wreck. BELLEVILLE, Ill., April 6.—John Sebastian, 35, Evansville, Ind., fireman on L. & N. freight train No. 58, was killed and Grover Williams, 39, engineer, was injured when the engine of their train turned over at a switch five miles north of here late Friday. Price On Horse's Affections. A horse's affection is worth \$35 justice of the peace Williams ruled. Joseph Pacini turned over the horse to William Moore for a debt of \$75. Moore returned the horse and the court allowed Pacini to deduct \$35 for the temporary loss of the animal's companionship.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE! For the Benefit of THE DAILY WORKER At Folkets Hus 2733 Hirsch Blvd. SAT., APRIL 19TH

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE CROOKED SAYS NEARING

## Punishes Reds; Rich Crooks Go Free

By SCOTT NEARING.  
(Federated Press Staff Writer)

The department of justice is that part of the state which spies on citizens and prosecutes those who are caught breaking the law.

It necessarily follows that the enemies of the modern state are the enemies of the department of justice, and are to be hunted down and punished accordingly.

This is the explanation of the treatment meted out to Debs and Morse by Attorney General Daugherty, who did his best (to all appearances) to keep Debs in prison and to get Morse out of prison.

Debs was a humanitarian, a protester against war, and advocate of a new and kinder social order. He committed no act. He was merely agitating against that form of society which made possible the war and the department of justice.

Morse, to put the matter mildly, was a profiteer, who had resorted to methods that gave him illegal access to the funds of the United States government. Apparently Morse had not only obstructed the government, but he had robbed it.

### The Red Raids.

The same contrast exists between the ferocious red raids, initiated by the department of justice against people who were, for the most part, foreigners, and unable to defend themselves with the same facility as Americans, and the failure to prosecute the war profiteers and grafters, the violators of the anti-trust laws, and the other measures intended to curb the rapacity of big business. The department of justice has no necessary connection with "moral right" or "just conduct." It is an agency for administering the law.

### In League With Crooks.

But that is not all. The department of justice is an agency for administering some of the law, some of the time. The laws against the opponents of the established order are enforced with savage barbarity. The laws against those who plunder the people and the government may be enforced, or they may not.

There are cases in which the department of justice goes even further, and thru its highest officials suggests ways in which the laws may be broken, and then protects the law-breakers.

If the testimony given before the senate committee means anything, it is that the department of justice is a jobbing house, distributing favors, immunities, privileges and occasionally serving as the bulwark behind which powerful men hide when they commit crime.

The department, like any agency of the vested interests, must be seen realistically, as a part of the machinery of the established order. A banker collects interest as a matter of course. A landlord racks rent from even the most poverty stricken. The department of justice, without any reference to morality, equity or rectitude, projects and serves the existing order with zealous solicitude.

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# The Discussion In the Russian Communist Party

Today we publish the resolution submitted by Comrade Ossinsky, of the Russian Communist Party, to a meeting of the Party nuclei bureaux and of the active party workers of the Moscow organization. Comrade Ossinsky spoke on the "Immediate Tasks of the Economic Policy." He was in opposition to the majority of the Russian Communist Party led by Zinoviev, Stalin, Bucharin and others. Following Comrade Ossinsky's speech we will publish the resolution of the Thirteenth Party Conference on the entire discussion.

### OSSINSKY SAYS:

**IN VIEW** of the fact that the resolution of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee on the "Immediate Tasks of the Economic Policy" represents mainly an exposition of the resolutions adopted by the Twelfth Congress of the Russian Communist Party with the addition, however, of some new proposals of doubtful worth and the omission of some questions which have become ripe, the meeting considers it necessary to amend the resolution of the Political Bureau in the following fundamental respects:

### The Amendments.

1. It is necessary, not only to bring forward the questions regarding the fundamental and decisive significance of knitting together the nationalized industries and the peasant economy, but also to explain the reasons for which this knitting together has not been realized during the past period and the reasons why the connecting of the villages with private home industry and with private commercial capital have developed more successfully. The fundamental reasons for all this are: The lack of a plan uniting the work of all the branches of state economy, the casualness and the unsystematized work of the leading organs, and in connection with this, the disharmony and crudeness prevalent in the work of the whole economic peripheries.

The reproaching "a number of economic organs" for having incorrectly applied the directives of the Twelfth Congress; and for having raised the prices higher than was justified, the resolution loses sight of the fact that such a reproach implies also the lack of leading on the part of the highest organs in the commercial activity of the economic organs. The reproach in the first place must, therefore, be directed against the highest organs.

2. Setting aside the question as to whether, under the conditions of the new economic policy, crises are unavoidable, or whether it is only so-called "depressions" which are unavoidable, it is necessary to state that the present crisis has nothing to do with such unavoidable economic disturbances. It is not the result either of a sudden reduction in the demand from the peasants, resulting from a bad harvest (which might be a possible cause of a depression and could not be overcome), or of a change in the movement of world prices. It is also impossible to explain it by pointing out the disparity between industrial and agricultural production, a disparity which, it is alleged, results from objective factors. If the development of the state industry is proceeding in an elementary way, and is not balanced by the development of agriculture, this is due to the lack of a plan of management.

### Improper Credit.

The principal causes of the present crisis are (a) the chaotic nature of our industrial construction; (b) the casual and improper credit policy; owing to the latter, in the period of spring and summer 1923, the financial means of the state bank were totally engaged in operations of industry and wholesale trade on unsound bases and without retaining a reserve for the autumn period of grain crop.

The resolution must be modified, in order to state the real causes of the crisis and in order to make clear the concrete faults committed; to screen these faults means to prevent their being corrected.

3. In the resolution of the Political Bureau, there is no mention of the question of the administration of industry, which has a tremendous importance among the actual tasks of economic policy. It is necessary to put forward and work out concretely the question of establishing a close connection between the trusts, which at present in fact are autonomous, on the one hand, and the Supreme National Economic Council on the other, as well as the task of creating a firm and well-connected system of state economy on the basis of an economic plan and of a correct leadership of the state enterprises. This will strengthen to the highest degree the position of our State Economy in its struggle against private capital and

also in regard to a real knitting together of the State Industry with the villages.

4. The resolution of the Political Bureau, in one of its points, lays down a totally incorrect task, namely, to include in the calculation of the price of products merely "the necessary minimum profit." Such a task implies a revocation of the resolution of the Twelfth Congress, a transition to the position of a common bourgeois "fiscal economy," it excludes the possibility of basing the state budget on incomes deriving from industry. The corresponding task can only be formulated as follows: "Obtaining the greatest profit with a given average price and with the obligation to strive to reduce the price by means of enlarging and perfecting the working capacity."

### Help Co-operatives.

5. The resolution of the Political Bureau does not give a correct estimation of the successes of private capital in general and, in particular, of private commercial capital which has already come into possession of 14 per cent of the wholesale trade, 15 per cent of the wholesale-retail and 80 per cent of the small trade, and has also accumulated large sums in goods and stable values. It is necessary to dedicate far greater attention than hitherto to the work in the sphere of commerce. In connection with this it is necessary (see Comrade Lenin's article on Co-operation), in the fight against private commercial capital, to bring to the forefront the co-operative organizations, elaborating a plan of increased credits to them, both by supplying them with goods from the state industry and also with financial means.

6. The demand for an active trade balance put forward in the resolution occupies a very extended, but completely unjustified position. This demand, in its essence, means: To export as much as possible, to import as little as possible and furthermore only to import means of production. To accumulate the difference in the form of a gold fund.

Regard, however, must be had to the following:

(a) Soviet Russia cannot allow herself the luxury of spending means for the transition from bank notes to metal currency, but must spend these means for productive purposes.

(b) The import of the necessary industrial raw materials (cotton)

is to be developed as much as possible.

(c) The private importation of articles for mass consumption in which we are lacking could be the principal and most profitable weapon for the state in its fight against speculation in goods.

(d) The importation of articles for peasants' consumption is a very important means for developing our export. From this point of view it is necessary not to strive at the greatest preponderance of exports over imports, but at maintaining a solid equilibrium between the first and second.

### Foreign Credit Necessary.

On the other hand, to the extent to which Soviet Russia obtains foreign loans and will be able to commence a large scale importation of means of production, and partially also of articles of consumption in which she is lacking, her commercial balance can become a negative one without any detriment to the development of the productive forces, because her financial balance will be a positive one.

It is necessary, not to proclaim the abstract slogan of an active trade balance, but to proceed towards elaborating a rational plan and to make a large use of goods intervention (i. e., partial importation from abroad of goods which we lack and of those which the price has particularly increased).

7. The lack of a well thought out credit policy, the practical autonomy of the state bank (for instance, the abolition of credits to industry which took place in autumn, without the consent of the State Planning Commission and the Supreme National Economic Council), the attempt, instead of aiming at a general economic plan, to regulate economy from the financial centre, the failure of these methods of a unique "planning"—all this demands decisive steps towards including the plan of the distribution of credits into the general economic plan, and also a corresponding modification of the mutual relations between the State Bank and the State Planning Commission.

8. The central question of the proletarian economic policy in the sphere of industry is the work for systematically improving the position of the working class. Successes in this direction are the most important guarantee for industrial successes. Measures for raising the standard of living of the workers and

also for strengthening, reviving and freeing our trade unions from the stultifying influence of the "Party absolute tranquility" must be elaborated on a large scale and more carefully.

### Raise Standard of Living.

It is necessary also to bring forward and to elaborate the question of measures for the fight against unemployment, a question which has been totally omitted from the resolution of the Political Bureau. It is also necessary to remark that the establishment of plannedness in our economic construction, introducing it into the system of our State Industry, will, by facilitating the accumulation of productive resources on the part of the state, become a powerful factor, reducing unemployment and raising the standard of life of the proletariat.

9. The fact that the resolution of the Political Bureau recognizes the necessity practically to carry out the resolutions of the Twelfth Congress regarding the State Planning Commission, and in general regarding the establishment of a planned administration of economy, can only be welcomed. But to the natural question, why was this not done after the Twelfth Congress, the resolution gives an evasive answer which is not to the point, and which provokes grave reflections regarding the future. This resolution connects the possibility of a planned administration with the introduction of a stable valuta, and thereby seeks to explain the dilatoriness in executing the resolutions of the Twelfth Congress, by the necessity of first of all carrying out the currency reform. Such a presentation of the question is incorrect and dangerous because, without the general and uninterrupted equilibrating of the finances with the other elements of the state and national economy, there can be no talk of securing a real stable currency. It is incorrect to assume that the prerequisites for the planned administration of economy can be prepared piecemeal. It is precisely this way of handling the matter which, from time to time, causes a sharp disparity in the fundamental factors of economy and which appears to be one of the main causes of the present crisis, which, to a considerable extent, seems to be a crisis of disparity and of lack of prevision.

### Necessity of Public Reports.

10. The tremendous importance and the complicated nature of the questions which the resolution of the Political Bureau places before the Party for discussion, necessitate a detailed handling of all their points in the press, the publishing of the most important figures and material regarding all the most important questions of economy, the edition of special manuals and the like—all of which has not been done up to the present. The discussion on the economic construction was introduced in such a way, that it cannot be correctly developed and utilized by the outlying sections of the Party, and by the mass of the rank and file nuclei. If we wish to have a really general Party discussion, these faults and omissions must be immediately remedied.

(To Be Continued Tuesday.)

# THE POWER COLUMN

## New DAILY WORKER Power Forces Extension In Power Column

### 10,000 New Sub Campaign Huge Success So Far

WHILE Detroit was casting defies to Chicago and Chicago was tossing the gauntlet to the whole country and Toledo was making claims of being the best sub-getting city for THE DAILY WORKER in the United States, the great 10,000 new sub campaign is making nice meat of previous records and reputations and is forcing the erstwhile champion individual boosters to look after their honors. So great have the returns been thus far in the drive, that the prophecy that the 10,000 new subscribers would be secured long before June 15 seems to be coming true.

### Dope Upset.

MANY surprises are resulting and the pre-campaign "dope" on the final standing of the various cities has already been upset. Miles City, Montana, a city which most DAILY WORKER readers didn't know was on the map, has furnished a startling example of what can be done by those who really put spirit and energy behind their work for "their daily." Fifteen new subscribers have already been added in this city out of the quota of 25, or 60% of the total number set before June 15 and a lead in number of subs over such big cities as Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Seattle, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Buffalo. Superior, Wis. and Warren, O. are also showing a clean pair of heels to the metropolitan centers.

### Brooklyn Put New York City to Shame

A GREATER upset still is the showing made by Brooklyn with a total of 66 new subs or 33% of its total of 200, while New York City with its millions of workers and thousands of Workers Party members has so far secured only 48 out its low quota of 500 or less than 10%. Ely, Minn., has secured more new readers than either Minneapolis or St. Paul! Turtle Creek, Pa. has turned in 10 against Minneapolis 6 from St. Louis! Come on you big cities, home of the industrial workers, centers of the revolutionary movement in America; the country towns are sticking it all over you! 24% of the period of the drive is over and those who want to keep their records clean must get into action now.

### Get Your Name on Honor Roll

TOMORROW we will publish the names of those militants who in the last few days (April 3-5) have made their efforts for organizing the working class into the militant movement count by getting new subscribers for THE DAILY WORKER. The Honor Roll is growing larger every week but we must do better still, we must give every militant in the entire country an opportunity to get onto themselves thru the columns of THE DAILY WORKER. We must tighten up the lines and sweep the masses, already rebelling against their masters, into the ranks of the class conscious workers.

Has your name been on the Honor Roll? Every reader of THE DAILY WORKER should get on it at least once by getting at least one new subscriber. Send for the trial subscription cards and the premium subscription cards or use the coupons appearing elsewhere in this issue. Get a new yearly sub and get your choice of The Labor Herald, The Liberator or Soviet Russia Pictorial, free for half year. Or get a trial sub at the special rates of 2 months for \$1.00.

## Great Majority of Workers' Children Are Undernourished

(By The Federated Press.)

NEW YORK, April 6.—One child in every three in working class families is undernourished, a survey of the Mulberry district in New York City discloses. Four thousand children under the care of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor were examined by experts of the association and of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

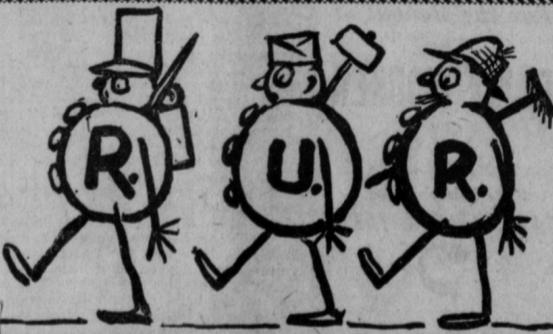
Accepted methods determining undernourishment are condemned by the report as producing falsely optimistic statistics. The method generally used by schools and clinics is to confine the test to average weight for age and height, declaring all children 7 or 10 per cent below the average to be undernourished. Other factors must be considered, this survey shows. General physical condition, muscular development, luster of the eyes, color of the skin and other tests are as important as the weight test.

This study reveals that 77.2 per cent of the boys and 67.1 per cent of the girls who were undernourished would have been missed altogether by the so-called 7 per cent weight tables.

The usual recommendation that every child receive a thorough medical examination at least once a year is made.

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

# The Robots Are Coming!



# Militants!

## The Revolutionary Task of the Hour Is To Get Subscriptions

### For THE DAILY WORKER

When THE DAILY WORKER makes claim that every new subscriber means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor, we make no idle boast.

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How have YOU made use of THE DAILY WORKER?

Have you used it only for your personal education and inspiration? Or have you accepted THE DAILY WORKER for what it was intended, the organizer and educator of the workingclass? To you, is THE DAILY WORKER a duty as well as a privilege?

If you are reading THE DAILY WORKER because you are a militant, prove it. Add another militant to the ranks by getting a new subscriber.

If you are a militant by reason of your reading THE DAILY WORKER, make "your paper" serve the same purpose for another worker that it served for you.

The welfare of THE DAILY WORKER is built upon the foundation of the militant labor movement.

The organization of the militant labor movement is being built on THE DAILY WORKER circulation.

A new DAILY WORKER subscriber means a new militant!

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# BIG OHIO DEFENSE COUNCIL TO FIGHT STEEL TYRANTS

## Labor of Two Countries In Organization

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
 YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 6.—The Western Ohio Free Speech and Labor Defense Council was organized at an initial meeting for the purpose of rendering assistance to workers falling into the clutches of the vicious and criminal syndicalist laws used by the steel and coal barons to suppress workers' organizations and to gag militant workers in the labor movement.

Delegates from the Mahoning and Trumbull county central labor movement, as well as delegates from the various fraternal organizations, took part and pledged their support to the Farrell workers now facing trial charged with violating the sedition law of Pennsylvania.

The council also pledged its support to organized labor and will back up to the limit the work of organizing the steel workers as now being conducted under the American Federation of Labor. Every effort will be made by the newly organized council to bring about a United Front of all organizations to wipe out the sedition and criminal syndicalist laws, the barrier erected by the coal and steel barons to prevent the organization of the steel workers, and to imprison those who advocate organization.

F. Timlin, of the Molders' Union, was elected president; Richard Caddick, of the Trumbull County Labor Congress vice-president; John Landers, of the Carpenters' Union, recording secretary; Wm. J. White, of the Girard Lodge of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, treasurer; Wallace Metcalfe, of the Civil Liberties Union, corresponding secretary. An executive committee of seven was elected, including the officers, with Emory More, of the United Garment Workers' Union and F. Witt, of the Electrical Workers' Union, as additional members.

Central Bodies Behind Council.  
 The combined strength of the Mahoning county and Trumbull county central labor bodies will back up the council in its work of providing moral and financial support to those falling into the clutches of Ohio and Pennsylvania labor gag laws.

The address of the council is P.O. Box 883, Youngstown, Ohio.

# Negro Writer Applies Castigating Rod to Lying Tribune's Hide

The DAILY WORKER.—I sent the following letter to the Chicago Tribune.—Gordon Owens.

To the Chicago Tribune.—A few days ago, I informed an audience that the Chicago Tribune would publish a fake "Red" Negro propaganda article in a few days. By reading the Tribune, Wednesday, April 2, 1924, I learn that my prophecy has come true. Your dirty, filthy, lying, lecherous, yellow capitalist sheet contains on page 12, Wednesday, April 2, 1924, a news article, "Soviet Spreads 'Red' Doctrines Among Negroes," supposed to emanate from Washington, D. C., which in my opinion was concocted in the distorted and rattle snake brain of one of the kept pimps, intellectual prostitutes, or master lying reporters in the employ of the Tribune.

The ropes and fagots of the Southern mobists and lynchers are the real factors in the Negro emigration North. The hook worm, clay-eating, uncivilized white trash of the cracker-ridden South, who at the behest of the lying Southern newspapers of the ilk of the Chicago Tribune, from mobs and lynch and burn Negroes are the real "Red" agents emptying the South of its Negro population.

Those Negro "Reds" in this expose article are actively engaged in organizing Negro workers to fight the Negro and white real estate hogs, sharks and robber landlords. They are also advising Negroes to join white labor unions wherever possible and to form Negro unions to fight for higher wages and shorter hours, and to link up their forces with the white enlightened, class conscious and radical workers who are also fighting the common enemy of both Negro and white workers, the capitalist exploiting class.

Respectfully,  
 GORDON W. OWENS

### Anxious for Farm Machinery.

MOSCOW, Apr. 6.—(Rosta)—The Siberian farmers literally besieged the local agricultural stores as a result of the decision of the Council for Labor and Defense of the Union of the S. S. R., to the sale of agricultural machines and tools and dead stock to the rural population at pre-war prices and on a long term credit basis.

At the present time all the stock in trade of harvesting machines in Siberia has been sold out. The demand on the part of the peasants is mainly for heavier and more productive land machinery.

# GRINDING MORE PROFITS OUT OF COAL DIGGERS

## New Way of Speeding Up Production

By J. A. HAMILTON.  
 (Special to The Daily Worker)  
 FAIRMONT, W. Va., April 6.—Under the new three-year agreement, the coal industry is supposed to be "stabilized." What "stabilization" means to the miner is indicated by the experience of the men at the Barrackville mine near here, owned by the Bethlehem Steel Company, and operated under union contract.

Before the expiration of the last agreement, the Company began to "stabilize" the labor force by taking the men in as "partners" in the business, thru selling them 7 per cent preferred stock at \$94 per share. Altho the preferred stockholders have no voice in the management of the company, yet they share in the profits of the business at the rate of \$7.00 per year per share, which is a good percentage on an investment of \$94.00. So far, so good, provided out of your part time work you can get hold of the \$94.00.

**Doping the Workers.**  
 But the company having obligated itself to pay out this \$7.00 per year, next proceeds to "stabilize" its income in order that this and other obligations might be certainly met. It has just posted notices to the effect that house rent is raised \$1.00 per month, house coal is at a higher price, and that hand drilling will be introduced in place of the customary machine drilling.

Unless a miner owns two shares or more of the stock, he will therefore pay in increased rent more than he gets back from the company in interest, and the company has his \$94 besides; in addition, in order not to imperil his investment, the miner must abstain from strikes or any other action detrimental to the profits of the company.

### Human Power Vs. Mechanical Power.

To get the coal blasted down, six-foot holes are drilled into the solid rock, so that the explosive can be inserted far back. This has been done at Barrackville by compressed-air machines operated by special drilling crews. It must now be done by the coal loader with a hand drill. The drills and accessory tools and the continual sharpening of the drill points, put additional expense on the miner, and the drilling work is said to be especially hard in the Barrackville mine. For the hand drilling the miner gets an extra two cents per ton which the men claim will far from compensate them for the extra labor and expense.

It is estimated that it costs the company several times the two cents to drill the holes by machine, so that by substituting human power for mechanical power, Charley Schwab will save quite a tidy sum during the ensuing three years, to pay preferred dividends to his various "partners."

It is true that hand drilling is most generally in vogue in the Northern West Virginia mines, but this is all the more reason why the union instead of allowing labor-saving machinery to be abandoned where it has once been introduced, should require its extension into other mines, especially when the miner is the victim of the abandonment of the machine.

### Employers Skinning Employes.

Of the many varieties of howls emitted by the union-busters one of the favorites is, "Unionism opposes the introduction of machinery." But when this metal machinery is found to be more costly than human flesh and blood, then the howl is of another kind; if the Union then demands the retention of the machine it is "a cultivator of indolence," and if it demands that the human machine receive at least the same amount demanded by the metal machine or if the union stands for maintenance or increase of income of skilled workers whose skill is replaced by a machine, then the union is an "enemy of business enterprise and of efficiency."

If three days can produce so much "stabilization" at one mine, what a great amount of "stabilization" in the form of profits for the coal companies and other exploiters, can be looked for in three years. Truly the three-year agreement is a great achievement—for the capitalist class.

### Farmers To Join Labor Legal Aid.

EVERETT, Wash., April 6.—Legal aid under labor control, which has proved a success in Seattle, is being organized in Everett with a new feature. Over 2,000 farmers, organized as the Western Progressive Farmers, are seeking affiliation and the protection afforded by the bureau. Most of the Everett unions are affiliated or have their applications in.

# Your Union Meeting

- First Monday, April 7th, 1924
- 89 Bartenders, 123 N. Clark St., 8:30 p. m.
  - Boiler Makers' District Council, 624 and Halsted Sts.
  - 626 Boiler Makers, 624 and Halsted Sts.
  - 94 Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
  - 181 Brick and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St.
  - 598 Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt.
  - 638 Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave.
  - Cap Makers, 4003 W. Roosevelt Road.
  - 70 Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
  - 80 Carpenters, 4029 W. Madison St.
  - 181 Carpenters, 2840 W. North Ave.
  - 119 Carpenters, S. C., 9139 Commercial Ave.
  - 419 Carpenters, S. C., 505 S. State St.
  - 448 Carpenters, S. C., 1457 Clybourn Ave.
  - 448 Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan
  - 1307 Carpenters, 1550 Sherman, Evanston.
  - 1267 Carpenters, 240 W. North Ave.
  - 2565 Carpenters, 188 W. Washington St.
  - 14 Cigar Makers, Executive Board, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
  - 713 Electricians, 115 E. Throp St.
  - 394 Engineers (Loc.), 7832 S. Union Ave., 7:30 p. m.
  - 469 Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted St.
  - 401 Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
  - 535 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
  - 569 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
  - Federated Crafts, 33 E. 111th St.
  - 196 Firemen and Enginemen, 2421 Roosevelt Road, 130 a. m. Last meeting 7:30 p. m.
  - 237 Firemen and Enginemen, 4126 W. Lake St.
  - 535 Firemen and Enginemen, 6438 S. Halsted St.
  - 698 Firemen and Enginemen, Madison and Sacramento.
  - 331 Firemen and Enginemen, 64th and Ashland Ave.
  - 10615 Gardeners and Florists, North and Western Aves.
  - 18 Glass Operators, 1710 N. Winchester.
  - 76 Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
  - 59 Ladies' Garment, 325 W. Van Buren.
  - 74 Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
  - 274 Longhairs, Two, 355 N. Clark St.
  - 265 Machinists, 75th and Debon Blvd.
  - 378 Machinists, 1838 N. Halsted St.
  - 327 Maint. of Way, 1543 W. 163d St.
  - 77 Printing Pressmen, 175 W. Wash.
  - 263 Meat Cutters, 1870 Blue Island Ave.
  - 15816 Nurses (County), Sacramento and Madison Sts.
  - 27 Painters, 211 W. Washington St.
  - 101 Painters, 3316 W. North Ave.
  - 194 Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
  - 265 Painters, 11th and Michigan Ave.
  - 273 Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
  - 41 Park Attendants, Halsted and Harrison
  - 823 Plumbers, 535 N. Cicero Ave.
  - 77 Printing Pressmen, 175 W. Wash.
  - 585 Railway Clerks, 6236 Princeton Ave.
  - 2044 Railway Clerks, 159 N. State St.
  - 241 Railway Employes of America (Surface Lines), Van Buren and Ashland.
  - Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark St.
  - 70 Signalmen, 591 E. 75th St.
  - 51 Sheet Metal Workers, 1838 N. Halsted.
  - 4 Steel and Copper Engravers, Morrison Hotel.
  - 5 Tailors, 189 W. Washington, 7:30 p. m.
  - 731 Teamsters, 11525 Michigan Ave.
  - 739 Teamsters, 2500 S. Halsted St.
  - 758 Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 3 p. m.
  - 772 Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
  - 9 Typographical (German), 1457 Clybourn Ave., 5 p. m.
- (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

# Jane Addams' Peace League Ousted From Chicago Headquarters

Inspired by the newspapers and American legion campaign of terrorism against pacifists the landlords of the Fine Arts building have ordered the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom to vacate the premises which the pacifist women have occupied for the last three years. Jane Addams is an active member of the league.

Fear of lawless raids on the women's meetings with attendant damage to property and to the reputation of the Michigan boulevard building were assigned by the Chapin interests which own it as contributing to the ouster notice.

"The landlords plainly intimated that they were afraid of raids," declares Secretary Ella Boynton of the women's peace league. "We have met regularly for three years without disorder from the legion or anyone else, but I think the false stories about pacifists carried by the Chicago Tribune, Daily News and other papers have roused groundless fears in the owners of the building."

"They also said that they wanted to raise the rent and that they had other plans for the rooms but I think the hue and cry against pacifists was the principal factor."

Altho the lease expires May 1, the landlords decided to take a chance for one additional month because the league's summer school had been advertised to meet in the Fine Arts building from May 1 to 31 and the sudden notice to terminate occupation of the premises had caught the women unawares.

### Senator Love For Killing.

OSSINING, N. Y., April 6.—Shall capital punishment be abolished? Yes, is the answer of the majority of radio fans who voted in the recent radio debate on that subject. The speaker who upheld the reform was the warden of Sing Sing prison here, Lewis E. Laves. State Senator William Love of Brooklyn talked thru the broadcast against abolition of the electric chair.

### Fake Advertising.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—Advertisements in New Orleans papers warn carpenters to stay away from Houston, Texas, owing to the lock-out of union carpenters there. It is said that over 300 men are unable to obtain employment, despite the fact that the open shoppers in Houston are advertising for men.

# Gompers' Socialist Henchmen Expel Communist Member From Bookkeepers' Union Without Trial

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
 NEW YORK, Apr. 6.—Almost two years ago the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union, No. 12646, of the American Federation of Labor was in the hands of the progressive elements.

From time to time resolutions and decisions were passed which did not bear the approval of Mr. Gompers, therefore, he decided to smash this organization. He immediately instructed his henchman, Mr. Hugh Frayne, organizer in New York, to "reorganize" this local.

The play was performed immediately and the result was that from a membership of four to five hundred, only thirty or fifty were left in the reorganized union. Neither Mr. Gompers, nor his faithful tool, Mr. Frayne, nor his followers in the union worried very much what happened with these hundreds of office workers. And why should they worry about them? They don't need the members, they are not interested in the least about the fate of the workers. What they want is the "union," a "safe and sane" machine. There is no doubt that they have succeeded perfectly well in their destructive and cowardly mission.

### Watchful Toms Busy.

At any rate, now the reorganized local with only a handful of office workers and socialist leaders, Mr. Bright and Mr. Bohm, president and secretary respectively, is "safe" forever. The rebel Communists are "smashed" and they will never even dare to come near this organization, so thought Mr. Gompers, Mr. Frayne and their brothers-in-arms in the union.

Time went on. The intolerable condition of the office workers in New York forced them to hunt up the organization. They found the B. S. and A. U. No. 12646 and one by one they began to come and join it. Now, the great problem before the appointed union officials was to watch that the "undesirable" elements might not come (or sneak, as they say) into the organization. And they worked, very diligently spared no time or energy to search the minds and thoughts of every office worker that came to ask for admission into the union. Thanks to the "hard" and "energetic" work of our appointed officials, the membership of our union has passed the couple hundred mark.

### Inevitable Happens.

And the inevitable happened. At the end of last year we had elections of our officials. Comrade Anton Bimba was elected as a delegate to the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York. The president of the union, Mr. Bright, and the secretary, Mr. Bohm, immediately smelled "danger" because they already knew that Bimba was not one of their "safe" and (in) sane machine. They talked the thing over and came to the conclusion that it wouldn't pay to raise this question at the union meeting and force new elections upon the membership. They were not sure whether they would succeed and win their case against Comrade Bimba. So finally they decided to behave "honorably" and tie the hands of Comrade Bimba in the Central Trades and Labor Council by passing a decision in the union that our delegates must vote unanimously on all questions in the Council. In view of the fact that we, the "respectable" socialists have two delegates in the Council against one Communist our position will be secure and the Communist will be unable to make a "bloody revolution" there and set up the "soviets" in Greater New York. From now on "peace and good will" prevailed in our organization. We listened to the reports of our officials, applauded them, talked a lot and planned how to organize the office workers of New York. We, the members, began to see some hope of building up our organization and bringing into it at least a great portion of the white-collar slaves of the metropolis.

### Gompers Issues Ukase.

Such was our illusion. But the president and secretary of our union did not see things in the same light as we did. They became uneasy and worried about the Communist in our union. If they cannot expel him, they must at least "save" the organization and not allow him to set up the "soviets" inside of it, for it may endanger their jobs and especially when brother Bright was contemplating a \$50 job for himself. Therefore, regardless of the fact that the constitution of our union (Article IV, Section 1) says that the delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Council are included in the executive committee, they would not call Comrade Bimba to the meetings of the committee.

Then the convention of the Workers Party of America came and Mr. Gompers saw in the Communist papers that Comrade Bimba was a delegate to that convention. He also already knew that Comrade Bimba was a delegate to the Central Trades and Labor Council from the office workers' union, which he had cleaned up so completely and made "safe" forever. He immediately wrote to the officials of our union thru Mr. Frayne instructing them to investigate Comrade Bimba and take necessary steps for getting rid of the Communists again even at the expense of destroying the union. But our officials did not tell the membership about the receipt of such a letter from Mr. Gompers or Mr. Frayne. You see,

they themselves wanted to be heroes in the fight against the Communists. Immediately Mr. Bohm prepared charges against Comrade Bimba, stating that the latter belongs to the Trade Union Educational League which is a "dual organization" and stands for the "revolution" and the "soviets" in this country. Worse than that, the league might take away the job of Mr. Bohm, Mr. Bright and Mr. Gompers! Therefore, "Brother Bimba is not eligible to membership in this union."

Sam's Orders Carried Out.  
 To make a long story short this is what followed: The trial committee reported to the membership meeting that the charges were not proven and, therefore, Brother Bimba should be exonerated, but should be withdrawn as a delegate from the Central Trades Council. Mr. Bright and Mr. Bohm voted for the report of the committee because they thought that if the charges are not proven then it is entirely illogical to expel a member merely for his political views or affiliations. They thought it would be better if this dirty job is left to the "pope" of the Federation himself. Soon after the meeting President Bright wrote to Mr. Gompers telling him they only recalled Mr. Bimba from the Central Trades Council. The membership would not stand any other step. What does Your Highness think?"

Mr. Gompers was astonished that his boys did not carry out his instructions completely. He immediately wrote to Mr. Bright that the "P. U. E. L. and the Workers Party are the same thing; in no sense is the Workers Party a political party and therefore, Brother Bimba must be immediately expelled from the union." And Mr. Gompers must be notified immediately when his instructions will be carried out. Mr. Bright, scared to death, brings the letter to the meeting of the executive committee and forces the decision to suspend Comrade Bimba. Then he wrote to Mr. Gompers that his instructions are carried out and received an answer thanking him for his obedience. All this happened before the meeting of the union. This is in violation of the constitution which says that a member may be suspended or expelled only after a fair trial and not by the officials or executive committee, but by the union membership meeting.

**Expelled Refused Floor.**  
 At the last meeting of the union (March 17) the case came up as a fait accompli. The instructions from Mr. Gompers were received and carried out and Comrade Bimba is no longer a member of our union and, therefore, he cannot even get the floor to state his case. Mr. Bohm cried at the top of his voice that if we grant the floor to Comrade Bimba, tomorrow our local will be reorganized. Mr. Bright told the meeting that it would mean only one thing if the meeting rejected the orders of Mr. Gompers and that is, the receiver would be sent immediately and the local would be reorganized tonight. He told the members that this was the opinion of Mr. Frayne, the New York organizer of the A. F. of L. The members were absolutely disgusted with the cowardly action of Mr. Gompers and his henchmen. Even some of the more honest socialists were opposed and protested against the instructions of Mr. Gompers. One of them said: "As long as I am a man and not a coward I will protest against such dirty and dishonest work on the part of Mr. Gompers or anybody else. Here we go out and call upon the workers to join the union and on the other hand we expel them. How will we dare to come to the office workers and ask them to come into our ranks after this meeting? Do you know that anywhere you go you will meet the communists? What will you do with them? Will you refuse to accept them into our union and still expect to get the other workers to join us?"

**Socialists Lick Gompers' Fist.**  
 The other socialists like Volk and Steinberger, of course, bowed their heads and licked the feet of Mr. Gompers. The final decision of the union was not to decide anything. That is, we do not take the responsibility for the expulsion of Comrade Bimba. We only notified him that he is expelled by our dictator and coward, Mr. Gompers.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

# ARGENTINA NOW LEADS WORLD IN EXPORT OF CORN

## Russian Corn Becoming Factor on Market

Exports of corn from Argentina have averaged 132,000,000 annually in the three-year period 1920-22, as compared with 116,000,000 bushels from the United States, according to statistics compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture. Argentine exports have averaged 71 per cent of its crop. Since the war, Argentina has been the most important competitor of the United States in world corn markets, the department says.

The world production of corn in 1923 is estimated at 4,202,000,000 bushels by the department, as compared with 3,972,000,000 bushels in 1922, and 3,904,000,000 bushels the 1909-13 pre-war average. Production in the United States is more than three times as large as the production in the rest of the world, the size of the American crop being the most important factor in determining the world market price, the department points out.

Only a small quantity of corn was exported from the United States in 1923 due to strong domestic demand. From 1896 to 1912 the United States exported large but decreasing quantities of corn, and in 1913 imported more than was exported. Exports in the fiscal year 1921-22 jumped nearly 180,000,000 bushels.

### Plasterers Ban Overtime Work.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 6.—Plasterers have decided to refuse to work overtime unless the work is necessary. What is necessary work will be settled by the union. This step is taken by the union because the persistent use of overtime by the employers is breaking down the 44-hour week.

### To Erect Pulp Mills.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—The Great Southern Lumber Company, of Bogalusa, will erect a two million dollar paper and pulp plant on the line of the Arkansas and Louisiana Missouri railroad between Monroe, La., and Crossett, Ark. James and William Buchanan will also erect a paper plant at Minden, La., costing in the neighborhood of two million dollars. Labor is cheap in these sections.

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- Keystone Cab Co.....Keystone 2200
- Lincoln Cab Co.....Palisade 1200
- Marigold Cab Co.....Graceland 9500
- Oak Park Taxi Co.....Austin 0800
- Quick Service Taxi Co.....Oak Park 5800
- Prairie Cab Co.....Normal 0028
- Sheridan Bros. Taxi Co.....Midway 0189
- Carbon Cab Co.....Maywood 44
- Zeller Cab Co.....Austin 0012
- Pennant Cab Co.....Rogers Park 9300
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# COMMUNIST CHILDREN'S COLUMN

## THE ADVENTURES OF JOHNNY SMART, OR A LAD IN THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Johnny grabbed his hat and ran down the street. Kronstadt Street lay in the direction of the railway, whence Whites were approaching. Thru several side streets, over a silent deserted market place, Johnny approached the railway. No Red Guards were there, and the Whites had not yet come. There wasn't a soul on the street. Here and there a terrified citizen peeped thru his barricaded window. Johnny began to feel afraid. "What if I should be caught," he thought. He began to run quickly. Finally he arrived on Kronstadt Street. Here was 27. Johnny approached the door. It was closed. He pressed against it with all his might. But the door was solid, and did not give way. "What shall I do, what shall I do?" he thought. "They'll think I was afraid and ran away." And he felt so ashamed.

### The Grenades Are Found.

A lump rose in his throat, and he wanted to cry. "I can't go back this way, it will soon be dark, and then I can climb up over the wall and get the hand grenades. Johnny carefully walked round the house and crept thru a crack between the wooden wash house and the wall. Everything was dark and damp. The rats were scratching and squeaking under the floor. The cannon were thundering somewhere near. Tired and excited, Johnny sat down on the floor, which was all strewn with dirt and cigarette stubs, and waited.

Somewhere in the neighborhood a shell exploded. Johnny was convinced that the end of the world had come, and that he was soon to die. He cast a glance at the sky. It had become quite dark. Carefully, he crept from his hiding place over the wall, and sneaked along in the direction in which he believed

### Frederick lived.

A window was open. With a leap he was in the room. It was empty. The floor was littered with paper. The furniture was in disorder. . . . There was the bed. Johnny crawled under the bedstead and felt something hard with his hands—it was lying in a sack. With care, he pulled out the sack from under the bed.

"The hand grenades. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. . . ." Johnny fastened the sack and bound it fast to his shoulders, and stealthily left the house by the same route he had used in entering.

"I can't go back to the League headquarters. The Whites must be there already. . . I will have to go directly to Mark's house. . . . Here's the market already . . . ."

### Johnny Escapes

"Halt, who goes there?" A voice from the darkness called sharply. . . . Johnny turned sideways and started running with all his might, between the market stalls.

Behind him he heard a shot, and thru the darkness he could see spluttering flame. . . . But Johnny was far away already. . . . Twenty minutes later, he burst into Mark's house, breathless, exhausted and frightened. Mark was sitting in a small room behind barrel windows. A kerosene lamp lit up his face with a dull light.

"Have you really come?" called out Mark, astonished. "I thought you must have been afraid or fallen asleep."

"Here," said Johnny proudly, "are the hand grenades," and he handed over the heavy sack. Mark took the sack, his heart bursting with gratitude and grasping the little lad's hands, said, "Now you are worthy to become a member of the League, and a soldier of the Workers' World Revolution."

And he shook Johnny's hand fervently.

THE END.

# UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS



# A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN



# THE DAILY WORKER

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## Above His Price

It is an old rule of capitalist politics that every man has his price. One can safely say that, as a rule, the big interests can buy the services of any man in governmental affairs or public life, provided they set a price commensurate with the abilities and standing of the man desired.

John W. Davis, who is now being boosted for the democratic presidential nomination, has been asked by some friends to cut loose from his big financial connections in order to be more presentable to the masses in November. Mr. Davis was for years a resident at the Court of St. James, sometimes known as American ambassador to Great Britain and more often as agent plenipotentiary for J. P. Morgan & Co. in Europe. Today, Mr. Davis is attorney for many big corporations among which is the House of J. P. Morgan.

In view of the dearth of democratic presidential timber of passable quality and in view of the hostility aroused amongst the masses towards outright corporate ownership of government officials, these friends would like to see Davis come forward as the Democratic white hope and free himself from the disadvantage of being open to attack because of his financial connections. But, John W. Davis is an old timer at the game of playing politics in the interests of the big bankers and manufacturers. He is a practical politician of the first water. Replying to the request of his friends, Mr. Davis declared that this is a price "entirely too high" to be paid for the presidential nomination of the democratic party, even in a year having such favorable outlook for success at the polls. The Morgan agent punctuates his refusal to comply with the advice of his solicitous friends by saying that to sever connections with his clients would be against his philosophy.

Is this lofty idealism or plain business sense dominating practical capitalist politics? Mr. Davis will fool no one. The only reason he refuses to break his legal and illegal connection with J. P. Morgan & Co. at this juncture is that he knows it is somewhat too late to be of service to him in a presidential campaign. Such a change at this late hour would be looked upon by everybody as mere political maneuver and would not serve its purpose. If Mr. Davis knew that he could get away with clean skirts in such a dropping of clients, he would hasten to accept the advice. The price asked of Mr. Davis is, therefore, too high only because of the severance of relations with J. P. Morgan just now would not be of aid in bluffing the workers and farmers into voting for him. All this talk of "philosophy and idealism" on the part of Mr. Davis is just that much bunk. It is merely strengthened assurance offered by Mr. Davis to his Wall Street masters that he is with them to the limit and that they need have no fear of his ever cringing and crouching before popular sentiment, like the fake progressive McCadoo did after he was uncovered as the attorney of Mr. Doheny, in order to get political office.

## The Price Poincare Paid

The stabilization of the franc, its rise to the level of last December, the victory of President Poincare in the Chamber of Deputies, the passage of the emergency measures which he demanded, are not only fleeting triumphs for French imperialism, but they have been secured at a price that is beyond the capacity of even this gang of unscrupulous buccaners to pay.

The emergency measures conferring on Poincare dictatorial powers in regard to taxation and reduction of expenditures were, as admitted by Poincare in the debate in the chamber, introduced at the demand of the House of Morgan and were the part of the conditions under which the recent loan secured by the French gold reserve was granted.

Poincare must now raise taxes 20 per cent, discontinue all reconstruction work—less than two-thirds completed—cut off the payroll a small army of government employees, dispose of government monopolies such as tobacco, quash all plans for increases of wages demanded by government workers and carry out the pledge already made that no more loans will be issued and government expenditure kept within the limits of revenue.

The Poincare government has kept power by a system of wholesale debauchery of the populace that is without precedent in modern Europe; it has catered to the military caste and allowed the most extravagant use of the public treasury for the purpose of satisfying this parasitic group. Its hegemony over Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia has been secured by huge loans for military ex-

penditures; the Ruhr project has been possible only by not counting the cost.

By far the largest part of French income now goes to satisfy the holders of government bonds and other securities and the populace, while restive, tolerated this condition as long as expenditures were made in other lines which prevented the enslavement of the workers and peasants to the bondholders becoming too obvious.

Today, the demands of the financiers who temporarily halted the downward plunge of the franc have removed the political basis of the Poincare power. The increase of taxation, the reduction of the government employees, the cut in the wages of those who remain, the discontinuance of reconstruction work, the scaling down of military appropriations, is bound to enrage all sections of the French middle-class and peasantry; the workingclass is already hostile and with elections coming in May the best informed political observers in Europe give Poincare three months of power at the most.

The franc will continue its toboggan slide despite drastic economies because there is no possible way of making the French budget balance except by demobilizing the army, cutting out all military appropriations, abandoning the occupation of the Ruhr and increasing taxes in a manner that will bring revolt from the thrifty peasants who have been told that Germany and Russia will pay the French war debts.

Everything points to actual bankruptcy of the capitalist economy of France in the near future and it will not be surprising if, before the end of the year, an open dictatorship will have wiped out all democratic camouflage in which the imperialists have been indulging and a French Mussolini will try the hopeless task of saving French capitalism with which the fortunes of the House of Morgan are now intertwined to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars wrung from the hides of American workers.

## Imperialist Thunder

In his first public address since his appointment to the cabinet, Mr. Curtis D. Wilbur, new secretary of the navy, has shown his teeth as an imperialist par excellence.

Addressing the annual banquet of the Young Men's Christian Association at the sumptuous Willard Hotel, in Washington, Mr. Wilbur declared his naval policy to be for a fleet second to none in strength. He assured his listeners that "the navy would be prepared to calm any spirit of hostility that may assert itself" and that "the army and navy have been the greatest agencies we have had."

In this address Mr. Wilbur was not mousing any empty phrases. He was sounding a challenge and a warning to the American working and farming classes. It smacks of historical irony and sad truth that a man who has been chosen to fill the cabinet post of one who was, in a large measure, driven out by hostility to the government, should, only a few days after his appointment, threaten to use the force of government against a recurrence of such hostility. But beyond this historical irony and sad truth there is lurking a most serious danger to the toiling masses of the country.

In the last decade the American navy has increased in value more than 259 per cent. This increase in wealth towers above the rapid strides made by all other items in the possession of the country or any individual. It is the best evidence of the determined policy of our imperialist capitalist class to dominate the world markets and achieve unchallengeable supremacy in the various spheres of influence and investment. The rapid growth of the military and naval forces in the last decade have gone hand in glove with the steady increase of financial and industrial power of our capitalists in the world market.

Mr. Wilbur is an old timer at the game of rendering services to the capitalist masters. Mr. Wilbur hails from the golden state of California. Mr. Wilbur was a member of the California State Supreme Court which bears a large degree of the responsibility for the innocent Mooney and Billings still languishing behind prison bars today. Consequently when Mr. Wilbur speaks he means business, profitable business for the imperialist class of this country. His boast is a warning to the masses that they had better keep in mind what they are up against in showing hostility to the strikebreaking government of the United States.

Mr. Wilbur's plan to have a navy second to none is a challenge to the imperialist cliques of the other capitalist countries to watch their step and not tread on the toes of the pugnacious capitalist giant.

Mr. Wilbur's threat is a note of arrogant defiance to the oppressed peoples of the Philippines, Hawaii, San Domingo, Haiti, Honduras and other sections of the Orient and Latin America to stop nurturing aspirations for freedom from Wall Street's imperialist domination.

We hope and we know that the imperialist thunder of our new secretary of the navy will not fall on deaf ears, insofar as the working and farming class of the country are concerned. Too long and too often have the workers and farmers paid the price in blood and dollars to preserve the security and the profits of their exploiters, the capitalist class.

Morris Hillquit has discovered that Senator La Follette was always one in thought and action with the Socialist Party. Victor Berger was the navel string that connected both.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

# Poplarism--A Fight For the Unemployed

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Here is the first of a series of articles that will run in the DAILY WORKER during the week, by J. T. Murphy, the prominent British Communist and trade unionist. He tells of the brilliant fight of the workers of Poplar, the big working class district in London, that has always carried on a tremendous fight against labor's biggest problems, among them that of unemployment. Murphy writes as follows:

By J. T. MURPHY. When the Poplar Board of Guardians, headed by their Communist leader, Edgar Lansbury, and his father, George Lansbury, waited on the new Minister of Health, John Wheatley, and secured from him the rescinding of the Mond Order of 1922, they levelled a challenge which has roused Liberals and Tories alike, in the defense of class interests. Not so much because Wheatley had cancelled an order which none of his predecessors dared put into operation, but because it registered the triumph of a new principle in dealing with the problem of unemployment which, if allowed to develop throughout the country, would shake the foundations upon which capitalist economy had been operating for a century. Poplar declared that if the workers appealed to them for relief because of their inability to find the means of subsistence then they must give relief according to the needs of the applicants without regard to wages paid in the neighborhood. If wages were lower than the relief which was granted then that did not prove that the relief was too high but that the working conditions of the workers were a scandal to civilization.

Tax Rich, Help Workers. So consistently had they applied their principles in one of the worst areas in the kingdom so far as unemployment and living conditions are concerned, that it passed beyond the power of the Poplar Guardians to find the money and money had to be secured from other authorities. This broke down the independence of the guardians in relation to relief, and forced the inequalities of the districts, both in numbers of unemployed and relief payments, right to the front. The higher authorities prosecuted the Poplar Guardians and forced them into prison for six weeks. But the Guardians won. By their victory they were able to transfer 250,000 Pounds per annum onto the other boroughs of the Metropolis so that the rich boroughs have now to pay where previously they escaped.

It is the history of the poor law in England is one of the most terrible to recount. It stretches far back to the beginning of the seventeenth century, and its trail along the intervening centuries is wet with the blood and tears of the aged, the infirm, the broken, the demoralized and battered by the soul destroying machine of a developing capitalism. It is a story of horrors only paralleled by the stories of the slave trade. By the act of Elizabeth in 1601 the state for the first time "acknowledged its responsibility to the poor and destitute." Previously this had been the function of the church. The parish (a village or group of villages) constituted the unit and the applicants for relief had to apply to the overseer or a magistrate for relief. A century later application was first to the overseer and if refused then to the magistrate. The form of relief was either: (1) out-door relief, or a weekly pension of a shilling or two at home; (2) in-door relief in a workhouse, or house of industry. The eighteenth century saw an impetus given to the workhouse form of relief, for the overseers were empowered to farm out the poor and any applicant for relief was refused without they expressed a willing-

ness to go into the workhouse. Workhouses accordingly grew apace. But they were dreaded and hated by the poor for their dirt, diseases and devastating fevers that swept thru them. Thru all the period of the enclosure acts when the landlords drove the laborers from the land and stole the common land from the people, and the whole period of what is known as the industrial revolution it is one long horror. When the French Revolution drove the ruling class of Britain into nervous alarm and savage repression of the workers the development of the poor law by what is known as the Speenhamland act drove matters to the very limits of endurance. By this act every wage laborer in the country was reduced to the pauper level. "The magistrates resolved that a certain definite sum was 'absolutely necessary for the support of the poor, industrious laborer and that when the utmost industry of a family cannot produce the under-mentioned sums, it must be made up by the overseer exclusive of rent.'"

Pauperization of Workers. This allowance system spread like wildfire. Why bother about paying wages except at the very lowest level? If they were not getting enough let them go to the guardians. The workers were driven to the guardians and farmed out by them. Universal pauperism prevailed. It has been left for the twentieth century to repeat the eighteenth. Thousands of miners in Wales, Lancashire and Scotland are repeating today the experiences of the first battalions of the proletariat of industrial England. The revolts of those years, the persecutions, the hangings, the banishments, the imprisonments, the beatings, seem to belong to an inferno of the imagination. But they broke down the old laws and in 1883 the law which is still the foundation of the poor law activities was secured. By this act the Boards of Guardian are separate from the borough city and county councils, able to levy their own rates and make their own payments. So long as there is no crisis, no over straining of resources, no great inequalities in payments and resources they jog along the continually the subject of investigation, complaint and condemnation. Local parsons, smug shop keepers, the busybodies anxious for the "dear poor" were always busy with them. While the workers hated them, treated them with contempt, and would not go to them until they were driven to it, it was not until the wholesale breakdown of state insurance and every other

means of relief drove the workers en masse onto the Guardians, that the Guardians have been again thrown into the limelight and the previous regulations have broken down. When thousands of workers marched from one board to another, surrounded, threatened them, locked them in their board meetings, it was no longer possible to keep up the Pecksniff virtues of prying into every nook and cranny of the domestic life of the workers before coming to their aid. Every commission of inquiry that has been held has condemned the Guardians mostly for different reasons. But now they have got to go because the workers have broken them as a means of suppressing their activities and turned them to account as weapons of attack.

Communist Program. The Liberal Party is accordingly proposing the abolition of the Boards of Guardians and the merging of the County and Borough Councils. The Webb and the Poor Law commissions are much in accord and there is every probability of the Labor Party and the Labor Government moving along these lines.

The Communist Party has put forward another alternative. We demand not only the abolition of the Poor Law institutions but State responsibility for payment of relief to unemployed and the administration of the relief to be made by the workers themselves thru the trades unions. The Party challenges the principle of that democracy which compels the workers to go cap in hand to the local grocer or parson or creature of the petty bourgeoisie. The workers are capable of administering state insurance thru the unions, why not unemployment relief too? This the party argues also would help to keep the unemployed and employed workers together and force upon the union leaders the task of facing up to the problem of unemployment in its sharpest form. The Party has had some success in its campaign. The first demand in the unemployed Charter issued by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Unemployed Workers Committee contains the Communist Party proposal. Once on a time the employers granted relief as a means to reduce wages and to crush the workers with their administrative machinery. Today the workers are forcing them to grant relief and taking the administration from their hands. That's the meaning of Poplarism!

soon after John Brown for the Harper's Ferry raid. John E. Cook was a young law student of Brooklyn, New York, a reckless, impulsive and rather indiscreet youth, to whom much was forgiven because of his genial smile and generous nature. Charles Plummer Tidd escaped after the raid, and died a First Sergeant in one of the battles of the Civil War. He had not much education but good common sense, and was always reading and studying in an attempt to repair his lack of training. Quick-tempered, but kind-hearted, a fine singer and with strong family affections.

Courageous Fighters. Jeremiah Goldsmith Anderson, killed at Harper's Ferry in his 27th year, was also of Revolutionary American stock. A sworn abolitionist, he wrote in a letter three months before his death: "Millions of fellow beings require it of us; their crisis for help go out to the universe daily and hourly. Whose duty is it to help them? Is it yours? Is it mine? It is every man's, but how few there are to help. But there are a few to answer this call and dare to answer it in a manner that shall make this land of liberty and equality shake to the center." Albert Hazlett, executed after Brown, was a Pennsylvania farm worker, "a good-sized, fine-looking fellow, overflowing with good nature and social feelings."

Edwin Cappel, also one of those captured and hung, was well liked even by the Southerners who saw him in jail, and some of them hoped to get him pardoned. He came of Quaker farmer stock. Barclay Coppel, his brother, was not yet twenty-one when he fought at the Arsenal. He escaped after the raid but was killed in the Civil War. After the raid he returned to Kansas and nearly lost his life in an attempt to free some slaves in Missouri. William Thompson, a neighbor of the Browns at North Elba, in New York, was killed at Harper's Ferry, in his 26th year. He was full of fun and good nature and bore himself unflinchingly when face to face with death. Dauphin Osgood Thompson, his brother, was only twenty years old when he met the same fate for the cause of freedom. Dauphin was a handsome, inexperienced country boy, "more like a shy young girl than a warrior, quiet and good," said one of the Brown women later.

Brown's Son Sacrifices Life. Oliver Brown, John Brown's youngest son, was also twenty years old when he died at Harper's Ferry. His girl-wife and her baby died early the next year. "Oliver developed rather slowly," says Miss Sarah Brown. "In his earlier teens he was always preoccupied, absent-minded—always

reading, and then it was impossible to catch his attention. But in his last few years he came out very fast. His awkwardness left him. He read every solid book that he could find, and was especially fond of Theodore Parker's writings, as was his father. Had Oliver lived, and not killed himself with over-study, he would have made his mark. By his exertions the sale of liquor was stopped at North Elba." John Anthony Copeland, a free colored man, 25 years old, was educated at Oberlin College. He was dignified and manly, and in jail there were prominent Southerners who were forced to admit his fine qualities. He was hung for the raid.

Mostly Young Men. Stewart Taylor, the only one of the raiders not of American birth, was a young Canadian wagon maker, 23 years old. He was fond of history and debating, and heart and soul in the abolition cause. Killed in the Arsenal. William H. Leeman, the youngest of the raiders, killed in his 19th year. He had gone to work in a shoe factory at Haverhill, Mass., when only 14 years old, and tho with little education, "had a good intellect and great ingenuity." He was the "wildest" of Brown's men, for he smoked and drank occasionally, but the Old Puritan captain liked him, nevertheless, for he was boyish, handsome and brave.

Osborn Perry Anderson was also a Negro. He escaped after the raid and fought thru the Civil War. Francis Jackson Meriam was a wealthy, young abolitionist who put all his fortune into the cause, and came from New England to join John Brown in the raid. He escaped also, and died in 1865, after having been the captain of a Negro company in the Civil War. Lewis Sheridan Leary, colored, left a wife and a six-months old baby at Oberlin, Ohio, to go to Harper's Ferry. He was a harness maker by trade, and descended from an Irishman, Jeremiah O'Leary, who fought in the Revolution. Leary was 25 years old when he died of his terrible wounds in the Arsenal fighting.

Owen Brown, another of John Brown's sons, was stalwart and reliable, and is reported original in expression and thought, like all the Browns. He is also said to have been quite humorous. He survived the raid, and died in Pasadena, Calif., in 1891. Watson Brown, another son, 24 years old when killed at the Ferry, was tall and rather fair, very strong, and a man of marked ability and sterling character.

All Loved John Brown. Dangerfield Newby was born a slave in Virginia, but his father, a Scotchman, freed him with other mulatto children. Newby had a wife and seven children still in slavery, and he was trying to raise money to buy them, for they were to be sold further south. He failed at this; and joined John Brown in desperation. He was killed at the Ferry, and so failed to free his poor family, as he had dreamed. Shields Green, colored, was also born a slave, but escaped, leaving a little son in slavery. He met Brown thru Frederick Douglass, the great Negro orator, and joined the raid, tho many warned him it would mean his death. He was uneducated, but deeply emotional, and deeply attached to the "ole man," as he called John Brown. He was hung after the raid; his age, 23.

They were all young men; the average age of the band was 25 years and five months. They were all strong, intelligent, in love with life and eager for the future; but they chose to attempt this mad, dangerous deed rather than consent any longer to the lie and to the power of black slavery.

John Brown they followed and loved as one would a strong and kindly father. There was always something patriarchal about John Brown and his soldiers, many observers said. It made his deed seem like some story out of the Bible, the swift and terrible justice of the Lord of Hosts.

(To Be Continued Tuesday.) (The "Nigger-Thief.")

## "The Story of John Brown"

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John Brown's Men. I HAVE WRITTEN almost entirely of John Brown, and because of necessities of space I have given little attention to the brave youths who fought under him at Harper's Ferry. Yet here I must stop and with only the facts, paint some portrait of the men who followed John Brown. It will be seen that they were no ordinary ruffians, no bandits, adventurers or madmen, as the South called them at the time. They were young crusaders, thoughtful, sensitive and brave. They had a philosophy of life; and they were filled with passion for social justice. One may disagree with such men, but one must not fail to respect them.

There were twenty-one men with John Brown at Harper's Ferry, sixteen of whom were white and five colored. Only one was of foreign birth; nearly all were of old American pioneer stock.

Students Not Fanatics. John Henry Kagi was the best educated of the raiders, largely self-taught, a fine debater and speaker, and an able correspondent for the New York Tribune and the New York Evening Post. He had been a school teacher in Virginia, and had come to know and hate slavery there, protesting so vigorously that he was finally run out of the State. He practised law in Nebraska, but left this to join John Brown in the Kansas fighting. He was killed at Harper's Ferry.

Aaron Dwight Stevens was in many ways the most attractive and interesting of the personalities about John Brown. He ran away from his home in Massachusetts at the age of sixteen, and joined the United States army, serving in Mexico during the Mexican War. Later he was sentenced to death for leading a soldiers' mutiny against an offensive pro-slavery Major at Taos, New Mexico. President Pierce commuted the sentence to three years at hard labor in Fort Leavenworth. Stevens escaped from his prison, and joined the Free State forces in Kansas, for he had always been a firm abolitionist. Stevens came of old Puritan stock, his great-grandfather having been a captain in the Revolutionary War. He was a man of superb bravery and of wonderful physique; well over six feet, handsome, with black penetrating eyes and a fine brow. He had a charming sense of humor, and a beautiful baritone voice, with which he sang in camp and in prison. He was hung

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(To Be Continued Tuesday.) (The "Nigger-Thief.")

## United Hebrew Trades Leaders Oppose Plan For May Celebration

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 6.—The United Front May Day conference representing 100,000 organized workers of this city in an effort to oppose the solid capitalist front with the united forces of the workers has again sent delegates to the May Day conference called by the United Hebrew Trades in conjunction with the Jewish Verband, and again joint action was forestalled by the leaders of the United Hebrew Trades railroading a motion to table the communication extending an invitation to jointly celebrate the coming May Day.

A motion to grant the committee of the United Front May Day conference the floor was amidst great uproar declared defeated.

On a motion to hold a parade the coming May Day a debate ensued with the rank and file in favor and the stagnant leadership bitterly opposed. Some were open in their opposition while others like S. P. Kramer of the Socialist Party feared that the Klan would interfere. The truth, however, was brought out when the officials of the United Hebrew Trades voiced their opinion that it was doomed to be a failure, well knowing that they have not the masses behind them, and also that they may entail the wrath of the masters by awakening the revolutionary fervor of the workers.