

NATIONAL FARMER-LABOR MEET PLANS MADE

INCLUDE-ALL JUNE 17 CALL IS AGREED ON

Expect Thousands of Delegates at Farmer-Labor Meet

BY WILLIAM F. DUNNE
(Special to The Daily Worker)
ST. PAUL, Minn., Mar. 12.—After considerable discussion the call for the June 17th convention to organize a national Farmer-Labor Party, which will wage a vigorous campaign in the coming national elections, was adopted by the St. Paul Conference of Farmer-Labor delegates here.

The only opposition to the call came from the handful of delegates who represented a negligible following in Illinois. William E. Rodriguez, Gifford Ernst, Robert M. Buck, J. G. Brown and William V. Mahoney, of Washington, D. C., whom everybody here believes to be the under cover agent of Samuel Gompers, constituted most of the opposition to this call.

Call All-Inclusive.
The delegates are going back to their respective Farmer-Labor parties imbued with confidence that the June 17th convention will be the biggest gathering of progressive workers and farmers this country has yet seen. The call adopted by the conference is an all-inclusive one and invites the labor and the political groups of the workers and farmers the country over.

Mr. Mahoney, of Washington, who represented at this gathering "the unity committee of Washington, D. C.," a creature of his own making, was the leading opponent of this call. Brown, Buck, Rodriguez and Ernst, of Illinois, in co-operation with Mr. Teigen, Magnus Johnson's secretary, made repeated but vain assaults against the call being so inclusive.

Workers Party the Target.
The target of the attack launched by the Rodriguez faction was the Workers Party and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The delegates overwhelmingly defeated these disruptive efforts of the disturbers.

Rodriguez and his followers were given all the time they wanted to make their attacks. Mr. Rodriguez, in the course of one of his speeches read for more than half an hour extracts from articles and manifestos that appeared from time to time in the DAILY WORKER.

Stuff Too Old for Capitalists.
Rodriguez made no headway at all with his arguments. At the close of his speech a reporter for one of the capitalist newspapers, The Pioneer Press, remarked: "I believe he made a lot of converts for the Communists."

Buck and Brown followed along the same lines that Rodriguez did. They made a desperate effort to stampede the delegates by painting crimson pictures of a red menace. This did not take at all with the delegates, particularly the farm delegates, who time and again wanted to end the discussion.

Manley Makes Able Reply.
Joseph Manley, national secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor party, then took the floor and in one of the ablest speeches delivered to the conference completely disposed of all the arguments made by Rodriguez and the others.

The welcome that Manley's speech received showed what sorry figures Buck, Brown and Rodriguez cut before the conference. The arguments of the latter were so childish that even the capitalist press did not fall for them and discontinued giving them the prominence which their authors had hoped would be accorded them.

Communists Defended.
Delegate W. H. Green, from Nebraska, ridiculed the fears of the Illinois faction with considerable effect. He was followed by Delegate R. D. *(Continued on page 2.)*

Detroit High School Students Forced to Defend Corruption

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DETROIT, Mich., March 12.—That the role of the American school is to train apologists for the capitalist system and the inevitable graft and corruption of public life which it entails, is evidenced by the assignment given a Senior English Class of Northwestern High School, Detroit, of vindicating the acts of social treachery of Coolidge, Daugherty, Denby, McAdoo, and Newberry in a written essay to be handed in March 12th. The same were inclined to condemn rather than vindicate, no option was allowed the students.

FARMER-LABOR MEN UNITE IN CALLING BIG JUNE 17 CONVENTION

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ST. PAUL, Minn., March 12.—The call for the June 17th national convention of farmer-labor forces was signed by William Mahoney, St. Paul, and R. D. Cramer, Minneapolis, representing the Minnesota Farmer-Labor movement; by Joseph Manley, secretary and William Bouck, chairman of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, Bouck is also president of the Western Progressive Farmers of Washington state; by Chairman R. H. Walker and Secretary H. R. Martinson, North Dakota Farmer-Labor party; Chairman Tom Ayres and Alice Lorraine Daly, South Dakota Farmer-Labor party; Chairman J. L. Bebe and Secretary Wm. H. Green, Nebraska Progressive party; Chairman C. E. Taylor and Secretary P. Budden, Montana Farmer-Labor party; Secretary John C. Kennedy, Washington state Farmer-Labor party, and James Campbell, Buffalo Labor party.

The close of this conference is being followed in Minneapolis by the Farmer-Labor federation of Minnesota which expects to become the vital force in the Minnesota state party. Then tomorrow the Minnesota Nonpartisan league and the Working People's Nonpartisan Political League, the industrial wing of the party hold their separate conventions for Minnesota in Minneapolis. The actual state convention of the Farmer-Labor party opens in St. Cloud, 75 miles northwest of the Twin Cities March 14.

BIG SUB DRIVE LAUNCHED BY DAILY WORKER

Campaign Will Open on March Fifteen

The first nation-wide subscription campaign undertaken by The DAILY WORKER will open officially on March 15, and will continue until June 15. The quota set by the campaign managers is 10,000 new readers by the end of the drive.

The record of progress made by The DAILY WORKER is little short of marvelous. Since the campaign opened last August to sell shares, until today, the workers of this country have witnessed a piece of successful organizing unequalled in the history of the working class movement in this country.

Today The DAILY WORKER is out in the streets, in the factories, in the mines, out among the exploited farmers in the fields fighting for them and with them, helping them in their daily battles against the organized greed of the capitalists and pointing the way to the solution of the problems of the producing class of this country, the Workers Republic and Communism.

Skeptical people who have grown weary in the struggle, shook their heads last fall when the Workers Party of America started the work of raising \$100,000, that was deemed essential before the first issue of the fighting labor daily would make its appearance. But the militants in the Workers Party have faith in their cause. They have energy. They don't know what the word failure means, and on the 13th day of January, the first issue of The DAILY WORKER came off the press.

Today, two months after the first issue appeared, The DAILY WORKER owns its own building where it will soon move into. This guarantees its permanency as much as it is humanly possible to do so. It's home will indeed be the centre of the radical movement in America.

The new campaign for 10,000 readers starts off with the advantage that the solicitors will have no difficulty in assuring the workers that The DAILY WORKER is now firmly established and that its permanency is assured. The announcement on page three, gives details of the campaign plan with the premiums given for subscriptions.

STEP INTO THE PARLOR



Accept Daily Worker's Suggestion That Labor's "Committee of 15" Be Invited to Garment Strike Hearing

As the result of the suggestion made by the DAILY WORKER the Commissioner of Public Welfare, Mary McDowell, has invited the "Committee of 15" of the Chicago Federation of Labor to send representatives to the conference which will be held between the representatives of the striking garment workers and the employers this afternoon. "I had not thought of asking the 'Committee of 15' until the DAILY WORKER suggested it," Miss McDowell said. "I am glad the DAILY WORKER made the suggestion."

The meeting will be held in the office of the Commissioner of Public Welfare in the City Hall Square building, starting at 2:30 o'clock.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will be represented by its president, Morris Sigman and Meyer Perlstein, vice-president.

President Sigman arrived in Chicago yesterday to confer with union *(Continued on page 2.)*

Big Electric Station Is Furnishing Power For Kuzbas Workers

KEMEROVO, Kuzbas, March 12.—The electric power station has just been completed and began operations furnishing light and power to the mines, factories and dwellings of the workers.

The chemical factory began operations Feb. 15.

Townley Fails to Keep Farmers From United Front With Workers

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE
(Special to The Daily Worker)
MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota, March 12.—The Farmer-Labor Federation Convention opened here this morning in Richmond Hall with two hundred and fifty delegates present and more arriving hourly. The attempt of Townley forces to keep the farmers away from the convention seemed to have failed as delegations were about evenly divided between farmers and wage earners.

William Mahoney was chosen chairman and Ralph L. Harmon secretary. The credentials committee made a partial report following the address of welcome by Mahoney and report on organization by Harmon. The convention will finish its business today before the session of the Working People's Nonpartisan Political League which convenes at 10 A. M. tomorrow.

It is expected that the latter organization will endorse the decisions of the Farmer-Labor Federation and fuse with the larger and more representative body. Delegates from the amalgamated organization will then attend the convention in St. Cloud which finishes a series of conventions and conferences that have been called to bring unity among the Farmer-Labor forces in Minnesota.

SENATE VOTES PROBE OF REVENUE BUREAU, CHARGE INEFFICIENCY

WASHINGTON, March 12th.—Without a dissenting vote, the Senate today adopted a resolution by Senator Couzens, Michigan, providing for an investigation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Couzens in a speech charged that "gross inefficiency and improper organization" handicap administration of the bureau.

Sensors Watson, Indiana, chairman; Ernest, Kentucky; Couzens, Michigan; Jones, New Mexico, and King, Utah, were appointed by Senator Cummins, president pro-tempore, to conduct the investigation.

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

KANSAS MINERS STANDING SOLID FOR ALEX HOWAT

Vote for Special Meet On Expulsions

By TOM TIPPET
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)
PITTSBURGH, Kan., March 12.—Alexander Howat and all other deposed officials of District 14, United Mine Workers, were voted five months' back salary by the convention of Kansas miners in session here.

This period covers their official term interrupted by their expulsion from the union when the international organization revoked the Kansas district charter in 1921.

Two other Howat resolutions were also passed; one calling for a special international convention to settle the Kansas controversy, the other demanding of the international, reinstatement in the union for Howat and the other expelled men.

The resolution calling for reinstatement met with little opposition. The other two precipitated the hottest debate so far in the convention which is entering its second week. The one demanding a special international convention was the most bitterly fought by the administration forces.

D. A. Frampton, ex-president of the adjoining Missouri district and now an international organizer, defended the international's position in the Howat case.

The delegates then demanded the floor for Howat who attends the sessions daily. Howat denied the charges made by Frampton and said he had complied with every ruling of the national board that he knew of and that he had done everything it had told him to do to bring about a trial for himself as well as the other expelled officials.

He has not yet been given a trial, he says, and was prevented by force from presenting his case to the last international convention and said the fight against the measure before the house was directed by the international because of the inspiration favorable action on it would give the miners elsewhere in the country who are agitated by the same question.

Howat appealed for a special convention so that both sides of his case may be heard by rank and file delegates. The affirmative vote on all three resolutions was overwhelming. International Board Member Watkins from Iowa was denied the floor on the special convention resolution by a vote of the house after Frampton and Howat had spoken. A demand for a rollcall mustered but 27 votes out of the 145 delegates present.

McLEAN ADMITS HE LIED ABOUT DOHENY'S LOAN OF \$100,000 MADE TO FALL

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, March 12.—Mrs. Roxie Stinson, divorced wife of Jess W. Smith, was the first witness late today before the Senate committee investigating Attorney General Daugherty, Senator Wheeler, a member of the committee, announced.

Wheeler revealed today that he went to Columbus, Ohio, and brought Mr. Stinson back with him to testify.

While the Senate oil committee was reaching a new peak in its investigation with the testimony of E. B. McLean that he lied to oblige his friend, Albert B. Fall, the Daugherty investigating body suddenly announced the opening of public hearings.

These developments produced a renewed stir of activities in the Washington scandals.

McLean, occupying the witness stand for three hours, gave the committee little new information beyond his explanation that he told an untrue story of the \$100,000 "loan" to Fall because Fall asked him to and assured him the "loan" had nothing to do with oil. Fall apparently got McLean to tell the story to keep secret the fact that he really got the money from E. L. Doheny.

Announcement that the Daugherty probe would open today followed swiftly on a secret trip by Senator Wheeler, Montana, and the announcement that the committee would go first into stories that bootleggers got protection from the department of justice, thru Jessie Smith, close friend of Daugherty, who killed himself a few months ago. Wheeler brought several witnesses with him and these probably will be examined today. The committee abandoned for the present its investigation of a plot between American oil men and Mexican revolutionaries.

President Coolidge, meanwhile, was reported "almost ready" to announce his choice of a successor to Edwin Denby, former navy secretary.

In a lengthy statement to the investigating committee McLean declared:

1. That he never knew Harry F. Sinclair, lessee of Teapot Dome, or ever speculated in any of the Sinclair company stock.
2. That he does not know E. L. Doheny and never speculated in any Doheny stock.
3. That he knew former Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall and former Secretary of the Navy Denby only as personal friends and never had any official dealings with them.
4. That he speculated in Pure Oil stock in 1922 as an entirely personal matter and that he handled none of the dealings of others reported to have been implicated in that transaction.

McLean indicated that he told his first story about lending \$100,000 to Fall merely because Fall was a personal friend.

McLean indicated that he told his first story about lending \$100,000 to Fall merely because Fall was a personal friend.

Suicides in Daugherty's Apartment.
Mrs. Stinson, Wheeler said, was divorced from Smith eight years ago, but was "his close friend and confidant" in spite of that fact.

Smith shot and killed himself in Daugherty's apartment here a few months ago.

The investigators will seek to learn whether Smith had any connection with reported protection afforded bootleg liquor rings, granting of paroles to bootleggers and use of "influence" in dispensing federal patronage. He was a close personal and political friend of Daugherty.

Mrs. Stinson, Wheeler indicated, is ready to tell the committee a full story of Smith's receipt of stocks, bonds and money for services rendered in his capacity as a friend of the attorney general.

Fears For Her Life.
Senator Wheeler in springing this surprise is understood to have done so because Mrs. Stinson, his first and *(Continued on page 4.)*

"TEAPOT" GUSHER ISSUE TO SPILL NEW SCANDALS

Big Orders Arrive for March 17 Special

Our readers, who have been sending in orders for bundles of "Teapot Specials" of March 17th, are brimming with curiosity as to what kind of a gusher there will be.

"Gusher" is the word for this "Teapot Special." It is the bursting forth March 17th of the accumulated oil scandal stories that our regular six-page daily hasn't room for. "Apples," "Apricots," the "Principal" and all the rest of the Coolidge crew thought that by working overtime they could keep ahead of The DAILY WORKER, but the "Special" will catch up with them. Ha! Ha!

Palmer Too.
So the eight-page special will appear—with plenty of storage space in its tank form—to produce all left over facts on the greatest scandal since the days of A. Mitchell Palmer—and that pirate's doings too.

And aren't our readers just whetting their teeth? Listen to this from a comrade in West Duluth:

"Enroll me for 50 copies of the 'Teapot Special,' for which I am enclosing check for \$1.00. I wish that ten million workers would subscribe to the daily. I am doing what I can; my daily goes from hand to hand until it is impossible to read it any longer. It is the best of all publications."—JOHN KOBEL.

"Biggest Oil Flow."
And this from Walter S. Mitchell at Encante, Calif.:

"Enclose \$1.00 for 50 copies of the 'Teapot Special' number coming March 17.

"Your paper is a wonder. You've struck the biggest oil flow in the United States. Truth is mighty and will prevail. You are proclaiming it in every issue. No more big dailies for me while you are in the field."

J. H. Jasper of Detroit thinks that a string of five friends in various parts of the country could distribute 50 "Teapot Specials" apiece. So he sends in \$5.00 for five bundle orders of fifty.

Poet Orders 50.
And with this poem comes an order for 50 "Teapots" from S. R. Bedford, Cleveland, Ohio:

Our daily is a dandy,
It surely takes the candy,
It comes in mighty hand,
With grit that's surely sandy.
Long live The DAILY WORKER.
These are merely samples. From New England to Florida and the far west the orders for the "Teapot Special" are hastening in. Better get your order in at once to be sure of getting it.

Party branches are calling for orders of 500 apiece and more, besides the increased bundle orders from newdealers and individual comrades in their towns.

Two cents each in bundle orders of 50 and more (\$1.00 for 50). Two dollars for 100.
(Order Blank on This Page.)

Get Aboard "The Teapot Special"

THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois.

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

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PROBING OF DAUGHERTY IS NOW ON

Final Preparations of Attack Were Made in Secret

(Continued from page 1.)
star witness, expressed fear of her life.

After some preliminary questioning by Wheeler in Columbus, Mrs. Stinson is understood to have "told the whole story," a complete case for the committee.

The period to be described by the witness was understood to cover the time from the election of the late President Harding in November, 1920 to May, 1923, when Smith died by his own hand.

Smith, according to witness's story as it was to be told: was constantly receiving considerable sums for favors he was able to do wealthy men during that period.

The witness was kept closely guarded in Wheeler's inner office throughout the day.

Examine White House Doorkeeper.

Prior to examining McLean, the committee put P. E. McKenna, doorkeeper at the White House executive offices; E. W. Starling, White House secret service man, and E. W. Smithers, White House telegrapher, on the stand to explain telegrams they sent to McLean at Palm Beach.

McKenna told the committee that he had wired McLean that C. Bascom Slemph, the president's secretary, was leaving for Florida because McLean had asked him to and Slemph had given his consent.

Starling explained that messages between himself and McLean concerned employment of a man named "Wilkins" as guard for McLean's young son.

Smithers, who operated McLean's private wire between Washington and Palm Beach, told the committee he had asked for the position to earn some extra money and that his duties were exclusively confined to transmitting the messages and news digests that were sent over the private wire.

The fight to oust Attorney General Daugherty was carried into the open here today. The investigating committee masked its preparations in secrecy.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, democrat, of Montana, who will assume charge of the open hearing at which Daugherty's management of his department's affairs will be attacked, disappeared for 24 hours.

Wheeler was not at his office Tuesday, nor at his home during the night, lending an air of mystery to the final preparations.

One report was that the Montana Senator was delving personally into the files of the Department of Justice, seeking certain records in connection with the revolt of Estaban Cantu in Lower California in 1921. This is the subject on which the committee's attention first will be focussed, the idea being to show that Daugherty ordered his agents to cease interference with gun running and illegal recruiting that Cantu might win and American oil interests benefit thereby.

Seek "Jesse Smith" Wires.

The Daugherty investigating committee today ordered telegraph companies to produce all telegrams received and sent by Jesse Smith, friend of the attorney general, who committed suicide in Daugherty's apartment. Messages passing between November 4, 1920, and the time of Smith's death were asked for.

In making this announcement Senator Burton K. Wheeler, democrat, Montana, who has charge of the investigation, said that the committee had taken up a new line and indicated that the relations of Daugherty and Smith might prove the initial point of attack instead of the Cantu revolution.

Probe Bootlegging, Too.

Investigation of bootlegging activities in the capital and elsewhere, efforts to secure pardons and paroles for bootleggers and the doling out of Federal patronage, will be gone into first by the committee. Wheeler indicated. He refused to go into any detail regarding his purpose in calling for the Smith telegrams.

Showing up at his office after a mysterious 24 hour absence, Wheeler today was accompanied by three persons identified to inquirers simply as Mr. Fink, Mr. Sterner and Mr. Stinson. They went into his office with him.

Detroit Sub-Getters for Daily Worker Celebrate with Banquet

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DETROIT, Mich., March 12.—The many active friends of the DAILY WORKER whose efforts have made the subscription drive a success, will gather in the House of the Masses, Saturday, March 15th, at 8 p. m. to crown their labors with a sumptuous feast.

That the occasion may be cheerful and spirited even without the aid of Canadian "imports," Comrade "Bill" Dunne has been secured to enliven the proceedings with some "selected" stories, and to enlighten the local comrades on some shady chapters in Comrade District Organizer Edgar Owen's past. Comrade Dunne assures us that all the gentle pirates are not in Coolidge's cabinet, and he promises many revelations concerning many other Detroiters with revolutionary pretensions.

The committee in charge wishes to assure all attending that a real meal will be served, and with "Bill" as toastmaster, nothing more need be said. All DAILY WORKER readers are invited.
The place—House of the Masses, Gratiot at St. Aubin Aves.
Time—8 p. m. Price—\$1.00 per cover.

Here's Call for the National Farmer-Labor Convention to Be Held in St. Paul, Minn., June 17

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ST. PAUL, Minn., March 12.—The Call issued here for the June 17th National Convention of all Farmer-Labor forces in the United States is in full as follows.

THE Declaration of Independence, a document underlying the institutions of this country, states that every human being is endowed with certain inalienable rights and that among these are "the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." These rights are today denied the great mass of people of this country by a privileged class which thru its economical and political power dominates the life of this country.

The privileged class has, thru the organization of "trusts," thru interlocking directorates, thru the great banking institutions of Wall Street concentrated the control of the economic life of the country in the hands of a financial oligarchy with its headquarters in Wall Street. It uses its power to amass great wealth for itself at the expense of the happiness and well-being of the farmers and industrial workers who are the producers of the wealth of this country.

In order to maintain its privileges and to aid in its exploitation of the farmers and industrial workers this privileged class has fastened its grip upon the government. It uses the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government alike as instruments in its service to secure greater and greater profits and to amass greater and greater wealth. The recent exposures of corruption in connection with the Teapot Dome oil scandal is but one outstanding incident showing how the government power is used to loot the natural resources of the nation.

During the past few years millions of farmers have been driven from the farms because unable to secure even the means for a livelihood thru their labor as a result of the exploitation by the privileged class. The Esch-Cummings law passed in the interest of the railroad owners has been one factor in producing this situation.

The industrial workers, struggling to maintain their organizations and a decent standard of living, have found that this privileged class has at its command the powers of the government whenever the struggle over the right to organize, wages and working conditions have resulted in a strike. The use of injunctions against the workers on strike is an everyday occurrence. The infamous Daugherty injunction against the railroad shopmen still stands—an injunction which at one stroke robbed the workers of every right supposedly guaranteed by the constitution.

The Republican and Democratic party have proven themselves equally the instruments of the privileged class in using the governmental power against the farmers and industrial workers.

These conditions have developed a widespread movement by the farmers and industrial workers to organize a political party which will fight their battles and challenge the continued rule of the privileged class in this country.

The political organizations of farmers and industrial workers, scattered over the country, must be united for the 1924 presidential campaign, so that they may present a united front against the parties of the privileged class and join in a common struggle against that class.

To achieve this end this call for a National Convention in the Twin Cities, June 17th, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for president and vice president and adopting a national platform is issued.

We extend an invitation to send delegates to this convention to all farmer organizations, local trade unions, central labor bodies, state federations of labor, international unions, co-operative organizations, labor fraternal organizations and all farmer and labor political organizations, the Non-partisan League and the Committee of 48, provided that they endorse the following tentative program:

- A—Public ownership.
- B—Governmental Banking.
- C—Public control of all natural resources.
- D—Restoration of civil liberties guaranteed by the constitution.
- E—The abolition of the use of the injunction in labor disputes.

The basis of representation in the convention shall be as follows:

1. Each state shall be allowed votes equal to its electoral vote, plus one vote for each five thousand votes or major fraction thereof, cast for the progressive candidate receiving the highest number of votes in the 1922 general election. Any state delegation failing to agree the total vote of such state shall be apportioned equally among the delegates from that state.
2. Each national political organization shall be entitled to five votes;

each national economic organization shall be entitled to five votes, provided such organization shall have subscribed to the fundamental principles upon which the call for the convention is based.
Apportionment of Delegates.
1. Each state federation, central body, and local organization of labor, farmers, business or professional men shall be entitled to one delegate. Also any group of twenty-five or more

farmers, not representative thru another organization from the same territory, affixing their signatures and addresses to a credential indicating their agreement with the political demands enumerated in the convention call, shall be entitled to one delegate.
2. Each state political organization having legal standing, shall be entitled to five delegates; where no legal standing exists a state political organization shall have but one delegate.
This CALL for a CONVENTION is issued by the Committee of Arrangements in the name of the following organizations:
Signed:
TOM AYRES,
ALICE LORRAINE DALY,
South Dakota F.-L. Party.
R. D. CRAMER,
WILLIAM MAHONEY,
Minnesota F.-L. Federation.
J. L. BEEBE,
W. H. GREEN,
Nebraska F.-L. Party.
WILLIAM BOUCK,
Western Progressive Farmers of Washington.
J. C. KENNEDY,
F.-L. Party of Washington.
H. R. MORTINSON,
DAD WALKER,
No. Dakota F.-L. Party.
JOSEPH MANLEY,
Federated F.-L. Party.
JAMES CAMPBELL,
Buffalo F.-L. Party.

Agree On June 17th Call

(Continued from Page 1)

Cramer, editor of the Minneapolis Labor Review, and a member of the Minnesota delegation.

Cramer delivered a brilliant speech. Point by point he took up the objections, insinuations and lies of the obstructionists, and mercilessly tore them to shreds.

"You people," said Cramer, "hold up Minnesota as the model you wish to be guided by, yet you ask and insist that this conference do the thing Minnesota has refused to do, namely, exclude any group of workers that will go along with the program. This all-inclusive policy is responsible for our success in Minnesota."
Communists Are Dynamic Force.

Cramer went on to shell the arguments of the obstructionists with deadly effect and said: "You want to exclude the elements that are the dynamo of the movement, and without which no movement can live and be successful. We have to choose between being successful and being respectable, and you want us to choose respectability. These arguments of yours are the arguments used by Daugherty, Denby and the rest of the hundred percents, before they were using all their time to wipe off the stain of oil and dodge the centinientary. These arguments of yours would be allright in a convention of republicans or democrats, but they are out of place in a gathering of farmers and workers who are here to build a defense against a common enemy. Let's start to build and quit acting like small editions of Elbert H. Gary."

Tremendous applause followed Cramer's speech, and the previous question on the convention call was carried.
Teigen's Last Effort.

The question was reopened, however, in order to permit Teigen to stage the last effort of the obstructionists by introducing an amendment to eliminate all national parties from the call.
This amendment was defeated. A committee on arrangements was then elected and the conference adjourned. Negligible Opposition Discredited.
The Illinois malcontents have been thoroughly trounced and discounted at this conference. They have declared that they will not attend the June 17th convention. The numerical strength of this group is negligible. It was obvious to everybody at the outset of the conference that their sole object in coming was to make war on the Workers Party.
The delegates are convinced that the only purpose of these obstructionists was not constructive, and was directed at breaking up the conference thru an attack on the Communists.

Expect Monster Convention.
The Minnesota Farmer-Labor Federation will open its sessions today. There is very little doubt as to its action on the call. The call and the basis of representation will be adopted by the Federation, and it will join immediately in calling the June 17th convention.
It is estimated that 5,000 delegates will be present at the June convention. The basis of representation decided upon calls for one delegate for each vote which a state has in the electoral college and one vote for each 5,000 votes cast in any state in the election of 1922 for a "progressive candidate".
Five votes are allowed for each national political organization which subscribes to the platform. One delegate is to be allowed for each national economic organization. One delegate is provided for each local farmer organization, labor union, and co-operative, or units of the Nonpartisan League, or working people's Nonpartisan political leagues. Five delegates will be seated from each state progressive political party legally recognized. One delegate from any state political party not legally recognized and one delegate bearing credentials from any group of twenty-five or more farmers will be permitted.

LaFollette's Manager Speaks.
Before the conference adjourned John F. Sinclair, a northwestern bankrupt banker, who recently returned from Europe after making an investigation of the economic and political conditions in various continental countries, was permitted to address the delegates. Mr. Sinclair is recognized to be LaFollette's man-

ager in Minnesota. In his address to the delegates Mr. Sinclair praised the Soviet government and the Russian Communist Party. He urged the Conference to include all working class groups.

Important Motions on Questions of Policy And Organization

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 12.—Among the historic declarations of the gathering of farmer-labor forces here were the following motions and resolutions on organization and policy, which were adopted unanimously:

Negotiations With C. P. P. A.
"The Committee on Arrangements is authorized to carry on negotiations with the National Committee of the C. P. P. A. for co-operation between the two groups, but is not authorized to anyway alter or change the call for the Convention May 30th. It shall report the result of its negotiations to the Convention May 30th for approval by the Convention."
Instructions on Arrangements.
"That the Committee on Arrangements is instructed to remain in St. Paul until after the action of the farmer-labor organization of Minnesota and issue the call for the convention immediately after such endorsement is received."
Committee on Arrangements.
That there be added to the present Committee of Arrangements consisting of Wm. Mahoney, C. A. Schapper, Wm. Teigen, Robert Cramer and J. A. H. Hopkins four additional members, so as to broaden the basis of representation for the various state parties and national organizations participating in the Conference. Walker of North Dakota, Green of Nebraska, Ayres of South Dakota, Manley of Federated Farmer-Labor party were added to the committee with J. F. Sinclair of Minneapolis at the request of Henry Teigen.

Motion on Organization Work.
That each group participating in the Conference is urged to carry on an active organization campaign to build local and state organizations in support of the May 30th and for the purpose of carrying on the campaign after the convention. William Mahoney expressed a desire to resign from the Arrangements Committee but after tributes to the value of his services given by Tom Ayres and Joseph Manley followed by a rising vote of confidence he consented to remain until the committee got its work underway.
Just before adjournment pledges of finance were made as follows: Federated Farmer-Labor party \$500; South Dakota F. L. P. \$100; Montana and Nebraska \$100 each; Farmer-Labor party of Washington and the Western Progressive Farmers \$100 each. The conference adjourned with the slogan of "On to June 17."

Smouldering Fire Halts Removal of Bodies From Mine

CASTLE GATE, Utah, March 12. In the lower workings of No. 2 mine of the Utah Fuel Company here, brought a halt to rescue work today. Fifteen bodies have been located in a portion of the mine that has become flooded.
One hundred and twenty-seven bodies have been recovered.
The little town is the scene of one of the greatest tragedies in the history of mining in the United States. Hope has now completely given way to grief.
Heartbroken widows sob their hearts out as body after body is brought to the surface. Halls formerly used for recreation purposes are now filled with dead.
Many of the victims were World War veterans. They braved the dangers of the German shells for the American capitalists only to meet their doom in peace, toiling to produce profits for the same masters.

New York Slops to Work.
NEW YORK, March 12.—New York sloped to work thru slush covered streets today, buffeted by a strong gale, as the city was held in the grip of one of the most disagreeable storms of the season.

Wanted: A United Front of All Labor In Garment Strike

TODAY an attempt will be made by the Commissioner of Public Welfare, Mary McDowell, to bring representatives of the clothing manufacturers and the striking dress-makers together for a conference. On the suggestion of the DAILY WORKER an invitation was sent to the "Committee of Fifteen," appointed by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, to attend the conference.

The DAILY WORKER deplors the fact that until now organized labor in Chicago has not thrown its weight effectively into this struggle on the side of the striking dressmakers. On March 2, a resolution was passed at the Chicago Federation of Labor pledging the support of that body of strikers. A "Committee of Fifteen" was appointed. But the Committee might as well be shut up in King Tut's tomb for all the effect it has had on the strike as far as the workers can see.

The DAILY WORKER repeats that the cause of the striking dressmakers is the cause of every worker in the city of Chicago, and outside as well. A defeat for them is a defeat for all of us. The workers look to the Chicago Federation of Labor for leadership. The delegates gave its leaders the authority to act. It is time something is done.

The striking dressmakers are putting up a splendid fight against overwhelming odds, judges, state's attorneys, the Chamber of Commerce, the mayor and his police, the detective agencies, the capitalist press. There is one organization in Chicago that could outfight this combination if it chose, that is the organized labor movement represented by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The "Committee of Fifteen" should get busy at once. Its representatives at today's conference should make it quite clear that it stands four square with the striking workers, in deeds as well as in words, in action as well as in resolutions. The "Committee of Fifteen" can speak authoritatively in the name of hundreds of thousands of workers in this city. That voice will be listened to. It can speak so that the capitalist press, which is now closed to the strikers' side of the case, will have to take heed. This strike can be won in twenty-four hours if only organized labor in this city is given a lead by its leaders. LET US HAVE A UNITED FRONT!

When any section of labor is under fire from the enemy then is the time to lay aside differences of opinion as to the ultimate goal. The thing to do in such a situation is to stand together and beat the boss, the enemy of all workers. We are in the midst of such a situation now. The dressmakers are a section of labor's army. It is on the firing line. What is the rest of the army doing? Staying back of the lines! This must not be.

The DAILY WORKER urges the workers of Chicago to get behind the garment strikers in real earnest. The bosses thought they had them beaten from the start, but they got the surprise of their lives. Practically unaided, the dressmakers are bringing them to their knees. With a united front of all workers the victory will be quick and complete. It is up to the "Committee of Fifteen" to give the lead. Let us have a real United Front in this strike!

Our Suggestion Is Accepted

(Continued from page 1.)

officials about the strike.

"The spirit of the strikers is fine. We all know we will win," he told a DAILY WORKER reporter. "I am here to tell the strikers that in their strike they have the backing of the entire International organization."

Bosses' Spokesmen Moot.

Dudley Taylor and Leo LeBosky who represent two groups of the bosses, were both "too busy" to talk with a reporter yesterday.

Neither of the groups which they represent have given any indication to the Commissioner of Public Welfare whether or not they intend to be present at the meeting tomorrow.

"Contented" Employees!

Arthur Weiss of Arthur Weiss & Co., and A. H. Mitchell of Mitchell Bros., two of the biggest manufacturers have told Mayor Dever, that there is nothing that they can discuss with the union since their employees are working under the open shop and are peaceful and contented.

The falsity of this is proven by the facts brought out in the report of the residents of Hull House which was read to the Mayor, in which it is stated that Arthur Weiss is very active in giving the police orders telling them what to do and what not to do in the hope of bringing employees back to the shop.
Whether or not this will have any effect on the attitude of the other bosses toward the meeting to be held by the Commissioner of Public Welfare remains to be seen.

Mass Trials Probable.
When Joe Gilles and Abe Schrotte were arraigned before Judge Walker, in Branch 19 (jury branch) of the Municipal court yesterday, on charges of disorderly conduct, they asked for a continuance until March 27. Their request was granted. These were the first cases of strikers to be called in the jury court. Their action indicates that the lawyers for the union will ask that all the cases growing out of the strike be massed and tried at the same time.

When Rose Goldberg, Emma Goldberg, Florence Corn, Jennie Lieberman and Eva Birk were arraigned in S. Clark Street police court yesterday morning on two charges of disorderly conduct and two charges of assault and battery, each preferred by Officer Grable of the State's Attorney's office, the judge had to smile.

According to Grable the girls beat him and another man and broke his arm and scratched his face. E. T. Rickett, attorney for the girls, asked the judge to convict the girls at once and soothe the injured feelings of the outraged copper.

"Poor, Defenseless Officer."
"Here are a bunch of girls who have assaulted this poor innocent of-

ficer. He was defenseless. They scratched his face. They broke his arm. Something ought to be done."
"Maybe you think it's funny. Maybe you would like it," Grable said to Rickett. "Look at me face. It's full of iodine."
"That face of yours needs iodine," said one of the girls. "It looks too much like vinegar now."
"I wish you would tell your troubles to a jury, Officer Grable," Judge Trude said. "If the defendants don't object, I will send this case to the jury court."
There was no objection from the girls and so the case was sent to the jury court.

The girls were arrested as a result of a beating Grable and Mr. Dolinsky, of Katz and Dolinsky, gave them at the corner of Market and Jackson Sts., Tuesday evening. Grable and other officers from Crowe's office were trying to give the girls copies of the injunctions. They refused to take them. Then Grable and the other officers threatened them. The girls refused to be frightened and told the coppers to chase themselves.

The coppers began to curse and then walked off. In the meantime, Dolinsky, who was watching the performance, followed the officers and induced Grable to return. Grable took hold of one of the girls and struck her. Dolinsky threw his arm around another and tried to knock her down.

Pushes Girls Into Wagon.
The girls resisted and a scuffle followed. When more police came up the five girls, three of whom were only watching the others defend themselves, were arrested.
At that time Grable was able to use both his arms in pushing the girls into the patrol wagon. When the girls were taken to S. Clark Street police station they were charged with assault and disorderly conduct.

Blow Up Coffee House.
DETROIT, Mich., March 12.—A dynamite bomb which exploded at the entrance of a Greek coffee house here early today injured thirty persons and wrecked the building, as well as another coffee house.

The tickets were furnished thru the generosity of Pavlova and her manager, Sam Hurock. The great dancer is thoroly opposed to the sweatshop system against which the strikers are fighting.

Several hundred striking garment workers saw Anna Pavlova dance with all her beauty and grace at the Auditorium Theatre last night, and another group will see the famous ballet artist's entertainment tonight.

Pavlova Invites Garment Strikers To Famous Ballet

Several hundred striking garment workers saw Anna Pavlova dance with all her beauty and grace at the Auditorium Theatre last night, and another group will see the famous ballet artist's entertainment tonight.

EVANSTON COPS LOSE FIGHT ON CHICAGO PICKETS

Quit Deporting Workers Of Windy City

Evanson's effort to imitate the copper companies in Bisbee by deporting strike pickets failed at last.

Aroused by the police chief's policy of throwing Chicago visitors to the strike zone into automobiles and dumping them out of the city another force of workers from the metropolis went up there in the morning: Carrie Gallagher, Minnie Edelman, Martha Bobitzka and May Oppenheim and David Feldelson. They were deported as usual.

"Violating No Law."
Back in the afternoon came half a dozen more Chicago pickets and assembled at the Reback dressmaking plant on Benson street. Police moved down on them and profanely told them to get out quick. They refused and the police were about to place them under arrest when Sergeant McCall came on the scene and explained to everyone that nothing could be done about it; that the pickets were violating no law—whether they were Chicagoans or not.

It seems that a delegation of Polish clergymen were even then in session with Chief of Police Liggett at headquarters, protesting against interference with pickets and strikers generally, many of whom are Poles and members of their congregations. And anyhow it seemed useless to try to drive the pickets away.

Capitalist Moral Censure.
So Sergeant McCall came on the scene. He tried to use capitalist moral suasion on the pickets who wouldn't yield to force; told them that "the people" of Evanston didn't like strikes and were "riding" the chief hard to take drastic action.

But the picketers had no tears for the mayor's embarrassing situation. They thought of the sweated workers who were battling for union conditions and decided to keep up their work.

Miss Lulu Montgomery, one of the picketers, is vice-president of the West Virginia Federation of Labor and a student in Chicago at the Women's Trade Union Training School and Northwestern University. Among other pickets were Julia Broza, Mary Bellock, Celia Chamowitz, Freda Reicher and Marie Shimsky.

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The Poor Fish says: According to press dispatches members of the Y. M. C. A. in Constantinople are feeding the ladies of the Caliph's harem. I know this is charitable work but I hate like the deuce to beat a poor enuch out of a job. It is not exactly American. (This is a clever crack for the Poor Fish.—Fish Editor).

Russian Vecherinka in Soviet School THIS SATURDAY NIGHT
A Russian Vecherinka vaudeville, and dance will be given this Saturday night, March 15, by the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia, at the Soviet School, 1902 West Division Street, at 8 P. M. sharp.
Admission, 35 cents.

NATIONAL "DAILY WORKER" SUBSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN STARTS MARCH 15TH GOAL SET FOR 10,000 NEW READERS BY JUNE 15TH

--Quotas Set For Every Locality--
LOCAL "DAILY WORKER" BOOSTERS DETERMINED TO EXCEED THEM

Special Offers made for Period of Drive
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO LEADING LABOR PERIODICALS GIVEN AWAY

NO WORKING class paper ever published in the English language in the United States has been so widely and uniformly commended as the DAILY WORKER. Even the capitalist press, when calling attention to the new menace that the presence of the DAILY WORKER constitutes to American capitalism, cannot help acknowledging that it is a well-written, realistic revolutionary organ, quite different from anything of a like nature attempted in this country before.

The DAILY WORKER has on its staff some of the best writers in the American revolutionary movement. Not alone can they write, but they know the labor movement. They have actively participated in the class struggle. Its cartoonists have won world renown and if they wanted to draw for the capitalist press, they could name their own salaries. There is Robert Minor, editor of The Liberator, and Fred Ellis, specially engaged by the DAILY WORKER to draw pictures depicting the gyrations of capitalist grafters while they rob the workers and plunder the wealth of the nation.

The DAILY WORKER is supplied by the International Press Correspondence with articles on the European and world revolutionary movement from the pens of the leaders of the Russian Communist Party and the Communist parties of the other European countries. You can read what Trotsky, Radek, Bucharin, Zinoviev and other great leaders think in the columns of the DAILY WORKER.

To increase the circulation of a paper like the DAILY WORKER is a joy that every true rebel cannot help experiencing. When the whistle blows on March 15, signalling the start for the big 10,000 new readers campaign, the machinery that is already being oiled and greased (not with Teapot Dome lubrication) will be set in motion and from then on until June 15 the progressives will know no let up in their efforts to reach their goal and get far beyond it.

Rebels love to battle with the capitalist class and when not in a scrap with the masters there is nothing they like better than to indulge in a contest between themselves. Out of the enthusiasm of this campaign a spirit of friendly rivalry has grown between the DAILY WORKER pioneers in the various localities. Cities are challenging each other. One of the most interesting of these contests is that between Detroit and Chicago.

In order to give each locality some specific figure to aspire to a quota has been set, based on the present circulation of the DAILY WORKER and on the estimated facilities existing in the various industrial centers.

These figures have been set rather low, so low in fact that the booster captains were complaining until they were informed that a goal meant very little to a rebel; as soon as he reached one, he got ready to go for another.

In order that the competition may be computed fairly, scores will be made on the basis of percentage, those who secure the highest percentage of their quota being counted the winners. Quotas are set as follows:

Chicago	1000
New York	500
Detroit	400
Cleveland	250
Boston	200
Philadelphia	200
Minneapolis	200
Brooklyn	200
Pittsburg	150
St. Louis	125
St. Paul	100
Los Angeles	100
San Francisco	100
Worcester, Mass.	75
Waukegan, Ill.	50
Rockford, Ill.	50
Canton, Ohio	50
Warren, Ohio	50
Gary, Ind.	50
Moine and Rock Island, Ill.	50
Superior, Wis.	50
Duluth, Minn.	50
Bellefonte, Pa.	50
Kansas City, Mo.	50
Seattle, Wash.	50

Trial Subscription Coupon

Enclosed please find \$1.00 for two months subscription to THE DAILY WORKER to be sent to:

NAME
STREET NO.
CITY
STATE

My name is.....
Street No.....
State

Please send me.....more trial sub. coupons. I'll try to secure more trial subs.

THIS OFFER GOOD ONLY UNTIL JUNE 15, 1924.

No agents commissions given on trial subscriptions.

Roxbury, Mass.	30
Baltimore, Md.	30
McKees Rocks, Pa.	30
McKeesport, Pa.	30
Cannonsburg, Pa.	30
Youngstown, Ohio	30
Akron, Ohio	30
Portland, Ore.	30
Oakland, Calif.	30
New Haven, Conn.	25
Waterbury, Conn.	25
Astoria, L. I. N. Y.	25
Newark, N. J.	25
Patterson, N. J.	25
Cincinnati, Ohio	25
Grand Rapids, Mich.	25
South Bend, Ind.	25
Springfield, Ill.	25
Christopher, Ill.	25
Johnson City, Ill.	25
Maynard, Mass.	15
Elizabeth, N. J.	15
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	15
Reading, Pa.	15
Erie, Pa.	15
Marriana, Pa.	15
Cokeburg, Pa.	15
Ambridge, Pa.	15
Rockford, Ill.	15
West Frankfort, Ill.	15
Astoria, Ore.	15
Berkely, Calif.	15

Each week the standing of the lead-

ing cities computed by the number of new subscriptions sent in in comparison to the quota set, will be printed in the DAILY WORKER.

Record of the subscriptions sent in from other cities for which no quota has been set will also be published, it being understood that the campaign will be carried on everywhere, in small cities as well as large, in mining and lumber camps and in the farming districts, too.

In the issue of the DAILY WORKER one week from today, the first week's result of the great campaign will be published. It is expected that militants all over the country will give unlimited time and energy toward making the drive the most successful ever carried on in America. The DAILY WORKER is the BIG thing of the American labor movement. Is it any wonder that "Making the DAILY WORKER Grow" has become a national occupation?

Put your name on the Honor Roll. Read every word on this page! Then Work to Make the Daily Worker Grow.

NOT since the call to save the Russian workers from the terrors of a devastating famine has a drive aroused so much enthusiasm on the part of the progressive workers of America as the campaign to add at least ten thousand new readers to the mailing list of the DAILY WORKER which will open officially on March 15.

While the DAILY WORKER since its establishment has broken all records for growth, doubling its circulation since the first issue appeared on the streets on January 13, its readers are not content with resting on their laurels; on the contrary, the marvelous success of their paper has spurred them onward to set a new record, even for the DAILY WORKER, in the next three months.

The campaign for 10,000 new readers will end on June 15. Letters to the Business Manager, insist that the figure has been set too low. Figures and quotas will be disregarded, declared the enthusiastic rebels from the great industrial centers and the open spaces. "How soon shall we pass our quota?" is the question asked by the local campaign managers.

From the mines where the workers go down into the bowels of the earth to produce the coal that sets the wheels of industry in motion come assurances of success for the campaign. The miners more than any other section of the American workers know the necessity for a fighting labor daily. The coal barons have the money to buy claims of papers that will drown the voice of the labor in a barrage of hostile propaganda. Every mining camp where a radical worker exists will become a center for support in the DAILY WORKER drive.

Class-conscious workers know that in increasing the circulation of the DAILY WORKER, they are not alone helping the paper to survive; they are making new recruits of the revolutionary movement; they are strengthening the arm of American labor; they are moulding the minds of the masses into the groove that

fits them, for that disciplined labor army which must be trained to establish the Workers' Republic on the ruins of the rotten and corrupt capitalist order.

"Educate, Organize, and Emancipate" will be one of the slogans that will speak from thousands of banners as the hosts of DAILY WORKER boosters get into action.

Special Trial Subscription. From experience we know that once you get a reader for the DAILY WORKER, he contracts the habit and you cannot stop him. The main task is to get him started. A special offer is therefore made during this campaign to get new readers on our mailing list. For the sum of \$1.00 the DAILY WORKER will be sent to a new reader for two months!

Any worker, unless his mind is irreparably injured by the poison of the capitalist press, will never go back to the deluge of scandal, murders and

general filth which is the main attraction in the organs of the master class. The DAILY WORKER selects its news. It prints all the news that is fit for the workers, to read and is written by experts in the art of writing.

For the Sub-Getters. The two months' trial offer is an attraction to those workers who hesitate to buy a yearly sub, but by arrangement with the publishers of several nationally known magazines the management of the DAILY WORKER is able to make an offer that should induce even the most skeptical to plunge for a yearly sub. right off the reel.

Any one of the magazines listed on this page will be given free for six months to any DAILY WORKER reader who secures a yearly subscription. Here is an opportunity to get on the inside of the revolutionary movement, to read the thoughts and opinions of the leaders in the American class struggle on the issues that spring up from day to day out of the clash of forces in this mighty nation.

The Teapot Dome scandal, the graft revelations in the Veteran's Bureau, the struggle for a class Farmer-Labor Party, the Third Party movement—all these questions will be discussed, dissected, turned upside down and inside out by the best political surgeons in the American revolutionary movement. You should know the significance of these important occurrences. It is not sufficient that you should get the news, it is essential that you should know the probable effect of every big incident on the future course of the working class movement.

All set for the big drive. This is the biggest task that the American rebels ever set themselves to. They will succeed.

New Building Boosts Campaign. Even before the official opening of the campaign, the announcement that THE DAILY WORKER has bought its own building and will soon be operating its own printing plant, has given tremendous impetus to the growth of THE DAILY WORKER and its firm establishment as a leading working class institution.

THE DAILY WORKER will move into its building about April 10. That will be a day of great historic importance to every live militant in America. It will mean that a home has been established not only for THE DAILY WORKER, but also a home, a center for the militant labor movement in America.

Sell a Year's Sub to THE DAILY WORKER And Get Your Choice FREE!

A HALF YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO ONE OF THE LEADING LABOR MONTHLIES



Monthly magazine of THE FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA AND WORKERS GERMANY. The most authentic journal of Russian affairs published in America. Dedicated to the recognition of Soviet Russia and to International Workers Relief.



The liveliest general labor monthly in the country. Dealing with current subjects of the greatest interest to the workers. No militant can afford to miss it. Cramped full of telling articles, working class poetry and smashing cartoons.



The most constructive, purposeful journal published anywhere in the world. The Labor Herald gives the lead to militant labor activity in America, within the trade unions and outside them. Proponents of anything progressive in the labor movement must read this magazine every month.

GIVE THE DAILY WORKER AND YOURSELF A BOOST!

Get a new subscriber for YOUR DAILY PAPER and increase your monthly reading material with the best that is being printed.

Better still. Sell three DAILY WORKER subs and get all three militant monthlies without cost to yourself.

THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF WORKERS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY WHO NEED AND ARE CLAMORING FOR A MILITANT, SMASHING LABOR DAILY.

FILL THE NEED. SUPPLY THE DEMAND. BE ONE OF THE THOUSANDS WHO ARE HELPING MAKE THE DAILY WORKER GROW BY SELLING SOME OF THE

10,000 New Subscribers by June 15th

Use this Coupon

Use this Coupon

10,000 New Subscribers by June 15th

Send All Communications and Make All Checks Payable to THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Premium Subscription Coupon

Fill in your premium selection here

I have sold one year's sub to THE DAILY WORKER for which I enclose \$.....
Please send me

THE LABOR HERALD
THE LIBERATOR
SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL
for 6 months without charge in accordance with your special offer.

Name:.....
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Name of new DAILY WORKER subscriber is:

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DAILY WORKER SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Country: 1 year.....\$6.00
In Chicago: 1 year.....\$8.00

THIS OFFER GOOD ONLY UNTIL JUNE 15, 1924

No agents commissions given when premiums are requested.

CHINESE AGREE TO RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RULE

Few, Final Demands Are Insisted On

PEKIN, March 12.—The cabinet, in special session today agreed to grant de jure recognition to the government of Russia providing M. Karakhan, head of the Russian delegation here, accepts the Chinese interpretation of the agreement re-establishing diplomatic relations between the two nations.

Cal Coolidge's Steam Roller Is Hard at Work in Many States

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The republican party steam roller is working at maximum speed. It looks as if the Coolidge machine will sweep the New Hampshire presidential primaries. All reports received so far from this New England state indicate a walk over for Coolidge.

Colorado's handicapped convention of fifteen delegates has been pledged to support Coolidge at the Cleveland convention.

In addition to the district delegates the Republican Party convention in Kansas in which Congressman Tinker, one of the reputed leaders of the so-called farm bloc, was the dominant figure, has also pledged the additional seven delegates at large that Kansas sends to the national republican convention.

The Coolidge clique in the Republican Party has tucked away safely 177 delegates. The machine leaders are boasting that they will sweep Coolidge into the nomination on the first ballot. All they need is 555 votes to nominate Coolidge. They are sure of 800 at least.

Of the 177 delegates so far lined up for Coolidge, 72 are from southern states and the Philippines. No one seriously considers these delegates representative even of the Republican party membership. The southern and Philippine crop are the result of patronage and the power of appointment wielded by the White House. The twenty-seven delegates counted on by the Coolidge followers in Minnesota represent the reactionary followers of the Preuss machine which was smashed in the last election when Magnus Johnson was sent to the senate. The 23 delegates coming from Kansas are looked upon as a gift to the Coolidge group in order to secure its support for the nomination of Capper as vice-president on the Republican ticket.

"A Week" Truthful, Says Worker Who Saw Revolution

To The DAILY WORKER:—Regarding your request to send in opinions about "A Week," I wish to say that to my opinion it is a real revolutionary story; full of interest, for every worker, as it gives a concrete idea of the struggles of the Russian comrades during those revolutionary days.

Having lived thru that period in Russia myself, I can also add that the author gives us a correct interpretation of feelings, and a most truthful story. That far I am anxious from the chapters read. I am anxiously awaiting each new copy of the "DAILY."

As for the "Teapot Special," please reserve for me 25 copies, which I shall distribute among comrades who will read them and learn something.

With comradely greetings,
SAM MIZON,
Houston, Texas.

A Cabaret Dance.

Announcement was made at the March 11, business meeting of the Northwest Side English branch of the Workers Party that a cabaret dance in conjunction with the Maplewood branch of the Young Workers League would be held on April 3, at 8:00 p. m. in the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. The tickets will cost only 35 cents including war tax.

Firemen Hurt in Blaze.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 12.—Forty firemen were slightly hurt and hundreds of families were driven from their homes here by a spectacular fire which early today destroyed the grain elevators of the Philadelphia Reading railway here.

And Still She Died.

FREEMONT, Ill., March 12.—Mrs. Helen Elchstadt, 101 years old, who is said never to have found it necessary to consult a physician until two weeks before her death, died here at the home of a daughter, Mrs. August Feldt, near Orangeville, Ill.

Seek Missing in Storm.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The coast guard today dispatched a cutter from Norfolk, Va., to search for 19 men of the crew of the Ward Line freighter, Santiago, reported missing in the storm which swept the coast in the past two days.

New and Startling Evidence Shows Amazing Misuse of Department of Justice In the Michigan Case

New and startling evidence of the sinister misuse of Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty's "Department of Justice" has just been made public by the Labor Defense Council. This latest exposure consists of a series of letters written by Attorney General Daugherty, Assistant Attorney General John W. H. Crim and Assistant Attorney General Mabel Walker Willebrandt in the fall of 1922, in connection with the famous raid on the convention of the Communist Party of America at Bridgman, Michigan.

Department of Justice Lies.

The letters conclusively prove: (1) that Department of Justice officials lied when they denied the presence of federal operatives in carrying out the raid; (2) that, although ostensibly an affair of the state of Michigan, the raid was planned and directed from the office of Superintendent William J. Burns, in plain contravention of the law; (3) that the whole thing was a result of Daugherty's determination to "get" William Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg and their associates and that when he found there was no federal statutes under which it could be done he resorted to the subterfuge of making it appear as though the arrests were undertaken independently by the Michigan state authorities.

Since there is no federal appropriation for use in prosecuting state cases, any department funds which may have been diverted to this purpose constitute a gross misuse of government money. If the money did not come from the department treasury, where did it come from?

Now that the precious oil of Teapot Dome has fairly inundated the precincts of the "Department of Justice," people are beginning to get an idea of the corruption and subservience to capital which characterized its activities. Since the unearthing of the tell-tale McLean telegram, written in one of Burns' own official codes, it is no longer possible even to pretend "innocence" on the part of Daugherty and Burns.

The Labor Defense Council has "had the dope" on Daugherty and Burns for a long time. The correspondence referred to has been lying in its files, waiting for an opportune moment for publication.

An Important Letter.

The most important letter of the series is one by Assistant Attorney General Crim, dated October 31, 1922. The American Civil Liberties Union had addressed a communication to the Department of Justice demanding to know by what right federal operatives had participated in the Michigan arrests. Crim's extraordinary explanation, which follows, is the only detailed response that was ever received:

"American Civil Liberties Union, 138 W. 13th St., New York, N. Y. 'Gentlemen: 'This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter to me under date of October 30, 1922, and to say that I have made an investigation of the files of this department to determine the precise interest of this department in the so-called Bridgman matter.

"I find that certain individuals attending that conference had been under investigation by this department for some time with a view to prosecuting them for violating certain sections of the United States Penal Code. These offenses, I may say, with due regard to protecting the interests of the United States, have nothing to do with any particular theory of government, or so-called radicalism. In keeping these particular individuals under surveillance, representatives of this department came into possession of information which seemed to be a violation of the laws of the state of Michigan, turned it over to the state authorities, and assisted such authorities in identifying and arresting certain individuals. Such laws of the state of Michigan, in contrast to the statutes I have referred to above, do involve particular theories of government, or so-called radicalism.

Department Whitewash.

"This department has not perfected its investigation of the individuals believed to have committed the offenses against the United States. No formal charge has been made against the individuals under investigation by this department and while it is not proper for me to make public any details in this connection, I can assure you that the investigation this department is conducting, without the slightest doubt, falls within its duty and is provided for by the appropriation for this department. With this before you, I assume you are not concerned with the names of the particular representatives of this department who have been working on the government's cases and co-operated with the officials of Michigan.

"Respectfully,
'JOHN W. H. CRIM,
'Ass't. Atty General."

The Labor Defense Council denounces this remarkable communication as a cheap fraud and a lie designed solely to provide a much-needed excuse for the illegal participation of federal stool-pigeons in the Michigan raid. The L. D. C. characterizes as a barefaced lie the ingenious explanation that "certain individuals attending the convention" were ever under investigation in connection with "certain sections of the United States Penal Code" having "nothing to do with any particular theory of government, or so-called radicalism." The L. D. C. declares that Crim lies when he pretends that

DAKOTA GOVERNOR RATTLES TEAPOT BEFORE FARMERS

McMaster Is "Radical" During Campaign

By JOHN HENRICKSON.

(Special to The Daily Worker) FREDERICK, S. D., March 12.—Governor McMaster is campaigning the state of South Dakota for the U. S. Senate under the guise of a radical.

Speaking here to a large audience he opened some of the secret closets of the republican party and dragged out such old skeletons as Ballinger, Taft and Guggenheim of the Alaska coal and timber scandal and the more up to date Newberry scandal.

Rattles Teapot.

He also discussed the present oil scandal and the tariff laws which are so oppressive to the agricultural west, and he hit the unfair freight rates.

In speaking of the Federal Reserve Bank he charged the officers have piled up enormous reserves and built extravagant buildings. He tried to impress his audience with the idea that he was out to fight predatory interests, particularly the Standard Oil Company. His object all thru his speech was to show how consistently Senator Sterling had stood for the east instead of the west.

McMaster (one time bankers, now governor) wants a new job and he's out to get votes, and he thinks his temporary radicalism will help send him to the U. S. Senate.

The farmers and workers of South Dakota have been misled long enough by politicians of the McMaster type, who do their campaigning on promises which they forget when they get into office, and they realize that both the Republican and Democratic parties are controlled by special interests which are their exploiters.

The governor's chances of going to Washington via the Bolshevik route is hopeless. The farmers and workers are uniting in an independent Farmer-Labor party based on fundamental principles.

Animal Carnival In Music Was the Honey Bee's Knees

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN

Camille Saint Saens, humorist par excellence and master musician, occupied the entire program of the children's concert of the Chicago Symphony orchestra at Orchestra Hall. The main composition was his "Carnival of Animals," a suite in fourteen movements. The French composer wrote this a long time ago, but refused to allow its performance until after his death. He died in 1921, and only now are we beginning to hear it. The swan movement got out somehow, and has become a most popular cello solo, but beyond that it is all new music.

The composition calls for two pianos, and they were played by Rosalind Kaplan and Howard Feiges, who look about 10 years old, and who play as tho they were some 20 years older. The best music in it is undoubtedly the swan movement, with its smooth and graceful solo for the violin, which Mr. Bruckner played. For humor the elephant movement takes first prize. The theme is that of the Dance of Sylphs from the Damnation of Faust. In the Berlioz opera it is a fairy dance, high up in the violins, while Saint Saens makes it describe the playful, coy, caresses of an elephant, down in the rumbling basses. Another theme he burlesques in the tortoise movement. Here he takes the fast and furious gallop at the conclusion of Offenbach's "Orpheus" overture, and turns it into the slow, crawling efforts of a tortoise.

Miss Kaplan and Mr. Feiges had their best chance in the movement called "Pianists." The composer himself was a pianist, and knew whereof he wrote when he included them with the other animals, and placed them between stinging bees and fossils. And there are movements about kangaroos and goldfish, a cuckoo, horses of Tartary, lions and jackasses.

Organized Labor Can't Be Ignored in Immigration Issue

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 12.—Organized labor had difficulty in getting any consideration from an anti-Johnson immigration bill conference called at the Jefferson Hotel by a group of orthodox Jews. The meeting was not limited to Jewish representatives, however. Other racial groups took part.

When the executive committee announced that Missouri senators would be invited to address a coming mass meeting of the Workers Party forced a vote on a resolution to compel the conference to invite speakers from the labor movement. This resolution was lost by a 63 to 47 vote. A delegate from the Journeymen Tailors left in disgust then and the conference, becoming alarmed, agreed to the Workers Party suggestion that T. R. Sullivan of the St. Louis labor movement be extended the invitation to address the coming mass meeting. The name of Gompers as a speaker was boomed so that conservatives dropped him. The date of the mass meeting will be announced later.

Well, He's Still At It. To begin his campaign for delegates to the Democratic national convention, William G. McAdoo will come here on Sunday for a conference with his aids.

Chicago Housing Conditions Put Even New York to Shame, Finds Investigator For Daily Worker

Those departments of the city administration of Chicago concerned realize that they are unable to cope with the housing problems for which they are supposedly accountable.

The majority of the people in this city, the great masses of the workingmen and women, are living at a lower standard than the minimum standard of decent living estimated by investigators. As low as was the standard of living found by the city administration of Chicago.

One of the most scientific surveys of housing conditions ever made in Chicago, Robert Todd, working for the Chicago Municipal Sanitarium, found that few cities in America can show bedrooms as small as these in Chicago. "In many of these bedrooms," he found, "the width is so scant that the window frames have been cut away to allow for the length of the bed. It is doubtful whether any city can show one-quarter of the number of small bedrooms that are to be found here in Chicago. The figures show the result of years of neglect of our housing conditions."

Some time ago the Department of Public Health summed up the housing evils which have increased tremendously this year. "The principal housing evils," says the Department of Health bulletin, "are lot overcrowding, narrow courts and small yards, underground rooms, attic rooms, dark rooms and dark halls, insufficient toilet accommodations, room overcrowding, defective draining and plumbing, lack of proper maintenance, and general dilapidation of buildings. Unfortunately we have not hitherto had the force to do the necessary work of building inspection."

"A large number of people in certain parts of our city are living in cellars and basements which were never intended for habitation, but have been converted into living rooms without approval of the authorities. There are many rooms which by reason of lack of light, are unfit for human occupancy. Insufficient toilet accommodations exist in many cases of primitive privy vaults, which are a menace to the rising generation and a public nuisance. There are many yard closets which are inadequate with regards to decency, and which are liable to spread contagion."

Another lament for a more adequate force with which to mop up the water from the running sores of our city which should never have been allowed to take hold of the social constitution, is contained in the latest report of the Department of Health of Chicago. "The figures show approximately 3,500 inspections per year per man on new buildings (alone). There is an element of danger to the efficiency of the service in thus increasing the load of each man for the reason that quality must be sacrificed in order to increase quantity."

The low standard at which the workers of the city are forced to exist is general thruout the city. Mr. Todd's investigation, covering four city blocks in four separated sections of the city, shows that in block "A" 35 per cent of the homes are overcrowded, in block "B" 39 per cent are overcrowded, in block "C" 46 per cent are overcrowded and in block "D" 46 per cent are overcrowded.

Laws Not Enforced. "The bedrooms," the investigator found, "in a large proportion are far below the 80 square feet of floor space now required by city ordinance. The alley rooms of one block are above ten per cent of all the rooms on the block. Rear rooms that open onto a rear yard, range from 10 to 20 per cent of all the rooms examined. Nineteen per cent are so dark that one must move slowly to avoid anything on the floor. In an additional 27 per cent it would be hard to work continuously."

"There is a constant strong tendency to compress the home because excessive profits come from crowding," concludes Mr. Todd, "the whole device aims at economies which are carried on without proper regard for the preservation of home life."

Investigation by the Chicago School of Philanthropy and Civics of Chicago University show that in 13 blocks examined in the stockyards district, there are 1,459 rooms under 80 square feet in area, the minimum size now prescribed by city ordinance; there are 935 rooms under eight and one-half feet high; the minimum height now prescribed by city ordinance; there are 372 rooms with window area less than ten per cent of the floor area, the minimum now prescribed by ordinance for new homes; there are 81 rooms practically without any windows at all; there are 1,616 dark and gloomy rooms; there are 1,119 out of 1,616 apartments where families have no private toilet facilities; there are 1,981 sleeping rooms crowded beyond the legal maximum prescribed by law.

Unfit For Animals. The unspeakable manner in which the workers of this city are being forced to live in hovels unfit for beasts is bringing shame and disgrace to those who are responsible for the well being of our citizens. What are we going to do about it? If the mass of the people do not protest aggressively enough to put a stop to this misery, and at once, they themselves will be to an extent responsible for their degraded standard of living. Conditions are becoming steadily worse. Only this morning the attention of the DAILY WORKER investigator was called to a case reported from the South Side, where a family of 11 were living, huddled to-

RUSS EMIGRES SNORT WITH RAGE AT BENITO'S ACT

Driven Like Lice From Old Nick's Embassy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Italy, March 12th.—The Queen of Roumania is in Rome. So is the red flag of Soviet Russia and the most disgruntled gang of White Russian pan-handlers, who were swept out of the Old Czar's embassy by a group of Fascist scavengers sent there by Mussolini to fumigate the place and make it fit for communist possession, when he recognized the Soviet Republic.

Since the Bolshevik revolution, these emigres were on good terms with the Italian government and had the honor of being recognized as gentlemen even tho they had to be supported by handouts. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast!" and the Italian breast was no exception, so it was expected that some day the communists in Russia would be overthrown and executed and then Italy could get her money back.

However, it did not happen that way and the counter-revolutionary vermin who have infested the Russian embassy were cleaned out the other day. They are now grumbling against Mussolini and charging that he has betrayed them, which is undoubtedly true, but that is Benito's favorite sport and he is not worrying in the least. He likes nothing better than to write polite notes to Chicherin saying how glad the great Italian people are to be on good terms with the noble Russians.

The term "subversive" is only applied here in Italy to parties that believe in democracy or the parliamentary system. Under this head come the clerical and socialist parties. The Communist and Maximalist parties which frankly stand for the dictatorship of the proletariat are put in jail. At least they are not considered "subversive" but only dangerous.

Don Sturzo, a Sicilian priest, is in hard luck. Mussolini detests him and so does the Pope who is on very good terms with Mussolini. Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, U. S. A., who made a speech here the other day praising the Fascisti, is looked upon with great favor by the government. He has considerable influence at the Vatican and is expected to impress the value of Fascism on the American capitalists when he returns to the United States.

The Italian cardinals are not too well pleased with the Pope's intention to distribute red hats in America with such reckless abandon, yet they must recognize facts, and one of the most salient is that money makes the papal mare go and it is rather scarce in Europe just now. The Americans are entitled to a good wardrobe in return for their dough.

Amalgamated Bank Sent \$3,000,000 to Russia Last Year

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 12.—The Industrial and Commercial Bank received during the last year from the United States about \$3,000,000 for friends and relatives of people residing in the U. S. The money was transmitted from the U. S. thru the Amalgamated Banks of New York and Chicago. The Industrial and Commercial Bank is conducting now a campaign to get aid from relatives and friends in the U. S. for Russian citizens who are in need. For this purpose all the branches of the bank are accepting letters for free transmission to United States.

Pigeons Bring Race News. WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 12.—"Shorty" Russick, winner of the Banff dog race last year, is leading the 10 teams in the Hudson Bay dog derby that left the Pas yesterday, according to notes brought in by carrier pigeons here today.

Can't Fight Fires. ILLIOPOLIS, Ill., March 12.—Inadequate fire fighting apparatus was unable to cope with a blaze here last night and two business houses and a residence were destroyed at an estimated cost of \$15,000.

Englewood Y. W. L. Dances. Englewood Branch, Young Workers League, meets coming Thursday night, March 13, 1924 at Prospect Hall, 64th and Ashland. There will be dancing and other entertainment. Everybody invited. Admission free.

Nothing Ever Done!

FOR a quarter of a century investigations have been carried on into Chicago's terrible housing conditions. But nothing has been done to put into effect a program for the relief of Chicago's workers. After the present investigation the DAILY WORKER will announce its national housing program. Our program will be practical; it will be in the interests of the masses of the people—the workers—it will be capable of being quickly put into operation. But it is up to you. Without support from organizations of all kinds and from individuals, the DAILY WORKER can do little. We expect, and we are getting, that support. You have seen how bad the crisis is in New York, Chicago and other cities. Write in and tell us what the situation is in your locality, no matter where you live. Get your organization to take action, protesting against the terrible conditions which affect you and your family. Co-operate with the DAILY WORKER in its campaign. Let us hear from you.

ILLINOIS MINERS BITTER AT DELAY OF CONVENTION

Challenge Farrington's Appointment Right

Illinois miners are more bitter than ever against their officials as a result of the postponing of their district convention to the distant date of May 13—the officials not announcing the postponement until a week before the date originally set for the convention.

The outstanding reason for this unfair postponement, the rank and file believe, is that Frank Farrington wants to have his organizers safely appointed first. These appointments are usually made about April 1 and Farrington evidently is counting on the support of these appointees.

Farrington's Days Numbered. If the convention had not been postponed, it is almost sure that the columns of the DAILY WORKER would have announced by this time that the appointive power in Illinois is no more. The miners in Illinois are determined to put an end to the most abused power in the hands of the officials in the miners' union and intend to start in their own district.

Many contend that the Farrington machine was defeated in the last convention of the Illinois miners, but the announced result was to the effect that the machine had won out by a few votes.

Shortly after that convention, Farrington announced that he would have recommended abolition of the appointive power in his report to the convention, had the International convention of 1921 voted to do so, but that he could not see the sense of allowing Lewis the appointive power, while he (Farrington) was deprived of it. He argued that Lewis would flood his district with an army of organizers to spread venom and bring about his downfall.

Now since the marriage of the twain, there should be no fear of this and many who supported him in the last convention on that plea, will vote against him this time. The days of power for Farrington will end just as soon as his appointive power is taken away.

Postpone Pittsburgh Meet. The Pittsburgh district convention (District 5) has been twice postponed, and at this writing it is not known when the convention is to be held.

The Progressives, however, say that it will avail them little to play groundhog, because the shadow of their crooked actions will be seen anyway and when the rank and file, by an avalanche of votes, put them back into the hole, they are going to stay there until entirely forgotten, and then some more.

Vote on Wage Pact. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—Illinois miners are voting today in a wage scale referendum to decide whether or not to accept the wage agreement reached between their officers and operators in the bituminous industry.

The agreement calls for a continuance of the present scale for a period of three years.

Public Speakers in Cleveland. CLEVELAND, March 12.—The Young Workers League of Cleveland will conduct a class in public speaking, every Wednesday evening at 8 p. m., commencing March 12, at 4309 Lorain Ave. This class will be under the direction of Max Lerner, district organizer, Workers Party, who has conducted classes of various kinds in New York, Seattle, and other points, and has, in the last couple of years, completed several extensive speaking tours. The aim of this class is to produce effective speakers for branch and union meetings and the public platform. Workers Party members and sympathizers are welcome. No tuition charge.

Dempsey Dodges Wills Offer. NEW YORK, March 12.—Jack Dempsey's manager, Jack Kearns, has declined a \$500,000 offer from a syndicate for a battle with Harry Wills, Negro runner up for the championship, in Providence, R. I., July 4. Jack can get the money more easily some other way than by facing the heavy hitting ex-longshoreman.

Labor Law Upheld. WASHINGTON, March 12.—Constitutionality of the New York labor law restricting hours of women restaurant workers to 54 a week and within 6 a. m. and 10 p. m. was upheld by the New York supreme court in a decision sustaining the conviction of Joseph Radice, a Buffalo restaurant keeper, who allowed a waitress to work after 10 p. m.

Zinoviev's Speech to Leningrad Communists

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

ZINOVIEV CONTINUES:

THERE is still another limitation put on the workers' democracy, the fact that we inhibit the formation of groups and factions within the Party. We often hear the words: We demand freedom of discussion! when what is meant in reality is: We demand freedom to form factions!

The liberty to form groups—has this anything to do with the principles of the workers' democracy? Yes, certainly it has much to do with it. A pure workers' democracy demands the freedom to form groups within the Party, for if it is really the case that "we are all equal," if we really possess "full" democracy, then I naturally have the right to gather around me those who think as I do, and to weld them together, etc.

The freedom of faction existed at the time of the Second International. There were two or three groups fighting within almost every social democratic party.

Lenin and Rosa Luxemburg were only one faction in the Second International, its left faction. And it was the same, on an international scale,

for 25 years.

"Not Parliament of Opinions." During the period of the organic development of the Second International such a state of affairs had become a regular rule. But when the Comintern began to organize itself, its first word was: What we now want is not a parliament of opinions, not an "answers to correspondence," but a leading organ, a single Communist world organ, for we cannot conquer the bourgeoisie in any other way.

But the creation of a single worker's Party means that we have to renounce the liberty of factional struggle. In the Second International we saw, at the Stuttgart Congress, Rosa Luxemburg and Lenin on the one side, Bernstein, Jaures, and others, on the other. This is impossible for the Third International, but this is always an exception.

We frequently prefer to cut away a considerable portion of the Party, as we did in Norway, in order to preserve a really united and homogeneous Communist Party, and not a "parliament of opinions." And we do not act thus because we are in love with centralism, but because the present historical situation requires that the political Party be cast in one single piece, or it cannot conquer the bourgeoisie; without unity it is condemned to decay.

Lenin's Policy. Our Party is the soul of the government. It is not necessary to go far to see this. Were we not in the same party as the Mensheviks for years, standing against them as a faction? And now? Now we are two classes, two worlds. If we now approve of the formation of separate groups and factions within the Party and allow these to act as they please,

this would mean nothing more nor less than developing the germ of a secondary government.

The Party cannot permit this. The very slightest division of power means the decay of the proletarian dictatorship. That we have been able to withstand the enormous difficulties pressing down upon us from all sides is solely due to the fact that the Party has been homogeneous.

It is frequently asserted that the Tenth Congress is to blame for all the misfortunes which have been encountered by the Party. Why this assertion? It was precisely the Tenth Congress which recognized the freedom of discussion and of consultations in the Party. It was this same Tenth Congress which, however, accepted the proposition made by Comrade Lenin on the prohibition of factions and groups. And it is this which has been displeasing to many.

The policy of the Tenth Congress is the policy of Comrade Lenin. It is, therefore, necessary to recognize clearly that an attack is being made against the foundations of Bolshevism, against the principles of Leninism, against its fundamental balance as drawn by the Tenth Congress. And thus the strictest dividing line must be drawn between a freedom of discussion and consultation permitted by the situation, and the liberty to form groups and factions.

Criticism—Not Factionalism. It need not be said that this is not to be so interpreted as if we were going to designate every criticism as faction-like. Not in the slightest.

By doing this we should simply drive the comrades into factions. Criticism is necessary, unavoidable, and necessary. Those who whine for "Party discipline" at every breath of criticism, and want to train up a muzzled party, should be laughed at and set aside. But factions are not permissible. I must now deal with a question

STEEL CITY LABOR STRIKES BLOW AT PEONAGE LAWS

Congressman Speaking at Mass Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker) PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 12.—A crowd of over one hundred delegates and observers from almost as many branches and lodges of well known national organizations filled the Verdi Theatre in Pittsburgh and organized the Western Pennsylvania Council for the Protection of Foreign Born.

Among the organizations we notice: National Croatian Society, Slovenian National Beneficial Society, Lithuanian Alliance of America, Lithuanian Workers' Literature Association, Sons of Lithuania, Lithuanian Women's Progressive Association, Order of Owls, Serbian Benevolent Lodge of U. S. S. S., National Slovak Society, Italian-American Society, Office Workers' Union, United Mine Workers of America, Journeymen Tailors' Union, International Association of Machinists, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Workmen's Circle, Young Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Slovak Workers' Social-Federation, Labor Defense and Free Speech Council, Russian Technical Aid Society.

The following officers were elected: Chairman, A. Horvat; Vice-Chairman, Edward A. Hawkins; Corresponding Secretary, O. Yeager; Secretary-Treasurer, A. Rostrom, 237 Shaler St., Mt. Washington, Sta., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The spirit at the conference was fine and many delegates expressed their interest and enthusiasm for the movement. Short addresses were made by three speakers, dealing with the subject from different angles. A resolution against the "immigration" bills discriminating against foreign born workers was adopted. A collection of \$51.90 was taken and contribution lists were distributed. The delegates decided to start a vigorous campaign to raise \$25,000 in this district to finance this movement and defeat these bills.

La Guardia to Speak. The local campaign will be launched with a mass protest meeting next Sunday, at the Labor Temple, at 2 p. m., with Representative La Guardia as the main speaker and several prominent local men, such as Attorney Anthony Lucas. This meeting is expected to give the movement an excellent start. The great interest in and need of a council like this was also manifested by the numerous observers from organizations that had not had time to elect regular delegates. These expressed sympathy with the cause and will give favorable reports to their organizations.

3 Anthracite Miners Perish in Explosion Near Wilkesbarre (Special to The Daily Worker) WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 12.—The bodies of three men killed by an explosion of gas in a rock tunnel of Number 12 slope at the Truesdale colliery of the Glen Alden Coal company, near here, were removed early today to rescue squads had worked several hours to reach them.

Alex McCuish, 31, a former captain in the famous "Cameron Highlanders" during the war; Alex Stuart, 43, also a veteran of the British forces and an unidentified Norwegian laborer.

The explosion occurred about 9 o'clock last night while the men were driving a rock tunnel and it is believed a spark from the drill set off a pocket of gas.

Syndicalist Charges Dismissed. SANTA ANA, Calif., March 12.—The criminal syndicalism charge against Ralph Colescott, Denny Crowley, and V. J. Thompson has been dismissed, and the men discharged, after three postponements of their trial. The men were arrested over a year ago, and have been out on bond.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

NEARING BESTS PETRUNKEVITCH IN RUSS DEBATE

Audience Votes 6 to 1 for Recognition

NEW HAVEN, March 12.—By a vote of six to one, an audience which thronged Music Hall, voted in favor of the recognition of Soviet Russia, by the United States, after listening to a debate between Scott Nearing, of New York, and Alexander Petrunkevitch, professor of zoology at Yale, whose father was a leader of the old Duma.

Nearing showed by means of a huge economic map suspended from the stage, how all the European countries are dependent upon one another. He proved that the present economic chaos in Europe is largely due to the still existing boycott of Soviet Russia by surrounding capitalist nations. The capitalists have realized their mistake, he declared, and now nineteen nations have given Soviet Russia recognition.

Coolidge and Russia. "President Coolidge said," Nearing stated, "that whenever there appear works mete for repentance our country ought to be the first to go to the economic and moral rescue of Russia." Coolidge declared that encouraging evidence of Russia's return to the ancient ways of society can be detected. "These ancient ways suggest once more the exploitation of Russia by the French coal operators, the German bankers, British and American oil magnates and Nikolas Romanoff. It means that we are asked to look at the world thru the eyes of Lodge and Root and be content, rather than look at a world which holds, in the fifty years to come, such immense changes for the better as mankind has never experienced."

"U. S. Free"—Ha! Ha! When Professor Petrunkevitch, who had declared that he was for the people of Russia but against its present rulers, characterized the United States as the land of the free, the audience, which jammed the largest hall in town, jeered repeatedly. Nearing pointed out that the Frenchman whom the French platinum trust had sent into Russia to ferret out production secrets was an economic spy. Besides eight hundred workers who were present when Chairman Alfred Wagenknecht opened the meeting, over four hundred Yale students attended. The meeting was under the auspices of the Workers Party. Six hundred and thirty-two voted for recognition of the Russian government, and only 94 against, the rest of the audience not voting.

Your Union Meeting

Second Thursday, March 13, 1924
No. Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
5 Brick and Clay, A. O. U. W. Hall, Doltan, Ill.
13 Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62 Carpenters, 6416 E. Halsted St.
241 Carpenters, 1449 Emma St.
434 Carpenters, South Chicago, 11937 Michigan Ave.
594 Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
115 Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
16836 Federal Labor Union, 2118 N. Robert.
430 Firemen and Engineemen, Springfield and North Aves.
340 Hod Carriers, Harrison and Green Sts.
18 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
3 Marble Polishers, 810 W. Harrison St.
17320 Nurses, 771 Gilpin Ave.
Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
371 Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
26 Paper Rulers, 59 E. Van Buren St.
750 p. m.
17361 Park Employees, 510 W. Harrison St.
774 Railway Clerks, 55th and Blackstone St.
1269 Railway Clerks, 3124 S. Halsted St.
1244 Railway Clerks, Harrison and Green.
877 Railway Trainmen, 54th and University, 8:15 p. m.
130 Signalmen, 180 W. Washington St.
742 Teamsters, 9296 Houston Ave.
(Note.—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

WORKERS GOING BROKE; PLUTES GROWING RICH

1923 Is a Banner Year for Bankrupts

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor) More wage earners and farmers were declared bankrupt by federal courts during the year ending June 30, 1923, than in any one of the previous 11 years, according to the annual report of the attorney of the United States. The number of failures among those who actually produce the goods was probably greater during 1923 than in any year in the history of the country.

Bankruptcies among all classes, including merchants, manufacturers, professional and others, also reached record breaking proportions during 1923. The total number declared bankrupt by the courts amounted to 34,401 while the total liabilities amounted to \$486,400,908. The year nearest approaching this in the amount of liabilities was 1917 with a total of \$323,557,441.

The official figures show that 10,261 wage earners and 5,945 farmers were adjudged bankrupt during 1923. In other words these two groups of producers furnished over 47 per cent of all the bankrupts in the federal court records. This represents a very material increase as compared with pre-war years in the proportion coming from these two classes. During the five years 1912 to 1916 inclusive farmers and wage earners supplied less than 35 per cent of all the bankruptcies.

Read the List. The following table shows the number of farmers and wage earners declared bankrupt and also the total number of bankrupts from 1912 to the present:

Year ending June 30	Wage All	Farmers	
1912	837	4,647	15,615
1913	942	4,942	17,703
1914	1,047	5,803	18,794
1915	1,247	6,672	21,294
1916	1,662	6,468	24,014
1917	1,906	7,829	25,358
1918	1,633	8,259	23,530
1919	1,208	6,789	19,351
1920	999	5,647	15,622
1921	1,368	5,928	15,200
1922	3,328	7,582	22,517
1923	5,945	10,261	34,401

The proportion of wage earners in the bankrupt column rose sharply from 27 per cent in 1916 to 34 per cent in 1918 undoubtedly reflecting the fact that wages were lagging far behind the rapidly mounting cost of living. There is another sharp rise marking the coming of industrial depression in 1921 when wage earners represented 39 per cent of

NEGROES RESENTING White Hoodlumism Against Dark Race

To THE DAILY WORKER.—The Chicago Tribune is still vomiting anti-Negro propaganda. She stated in her "Danger" editorial that there will be trouble if the impression grows that there are sections of Chicago in which it is unsafe for an isolated white to appear.

However, there will also be trouble if the impression grows that there are sections of Chicago in which it is unsafe for a Negro to appear with his light-skinned, fair-complexioned Negro wife, sister or sweetheart. A crowd of whites attacked a Negro escorting his Negro wife near 63rd and Cottage Grove Ave. because the white ruffian censors mistook her for a white woman.

A Negro Workers Party member was attacked near 47th and Langley avenue by whites because his sister, whom he was escorting, happened to be too fair to suit the white attackers.

A Negro postal clerk, returning from the theatre with his pretty fair-complexioned Negro wife, was knocked down by two police department dicks who objected to what they believed to be a "damn nigger" with a white girl.

The Chicago Tribune is always too drunk on race prejudice to take notice of a Negro being attacked by whites, but she will have to learn that white hoodlumism and hoodlumism are just as bad as the black.—Gordan W. Owens, Chicago, Ill.

Flour For 33,000,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 12.—Minnesota sent out enough flour in 1923 to feed 33,000,000 persons, Chamber of Commerce figures show.

BUSY TONIGHT?
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all bankrupts reported by the federal courts. Then as business picked up in 1922 and 1923 the number of bankruptcies among wage earners fell back to 30 per cent of the total for all classes.

Farmers Have Relapse. In the case of farmers the turn for the worse did not come until 1921 when the deflation of farmers by the banking interests was in full swing and the purchasing power of agriculture was far below that of pre-war days. Between 1920 and 1921 the percentage of farmer bankrupts to the total rose from 6 1/2 per cent to 9 per cent, then in 1922 to 14 per cent and in 1923 to 17 per cent.

Open Shop Threat Made by Operators in Kentucky Field

(By The Federated Press) Wage reductions threaten coal miners in western Kentucky, according to information published for the benefit of the trade in the coal and coke section of the Chicago Journal of Commerce. The suggested action by operators in that region would add mines producing nearly half a million tons a month to the non-union column. Referring to attempts which will be made by non-union forces to extend into what have been union districts, the statement reads as follows:

"Western Kentucky operators are seriously considering adjusting the miners' wage scale in the Muhlenburg union district to the 1917 level. When the contract expires April 1, it is expected the producers will not sign a new pact with the United Mine Workers. The field produces approximately 250,000 tons a month. One or two operators in the Hopkins County union district adjoining Muhlenburg, where the contract with the miners does not terminate until April 1, 1925, are understood to be restless and are making attempts to operate open shop. One company, it was declared, is planning to bring the wage down 40 per cent, which is approximately twice as low as the 1917 scale. The field mines about the same amount of coal a month as the Muhlenburg district."

Reichstag May Dissolve.

BERLIN, March 12.—Chancellor Marx says he may dissolve the Reichstag Thursday because of pressure from socialist and nationalist forces against the special anti-power emergency act.

Squat German Co. Chicago's Gold Bootlegging Ghost

The "Gray Wolf," bootlegger ghost of Chicago's gold coast, is fiercer than ever today after a three-year battle of wits with police and federal agents.

The mysterious figure in the grey speedster proved to be a squat, little German chemist, Otto Von Bachelle. He had fooled half of the millionaire colony with liquor which he manufactured himself in his laboratory and which was supposed to be the "the real thing."

CHICAGO YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE MEETINGS TODAY

- Maplewood English Branch at 2733 Hirsch Blvd, 8 p. m.
 - Englewood English Branch at 6357 So. Ashland Blvd, 8 p. m.
- Every new DAILY WORKER reader means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor.

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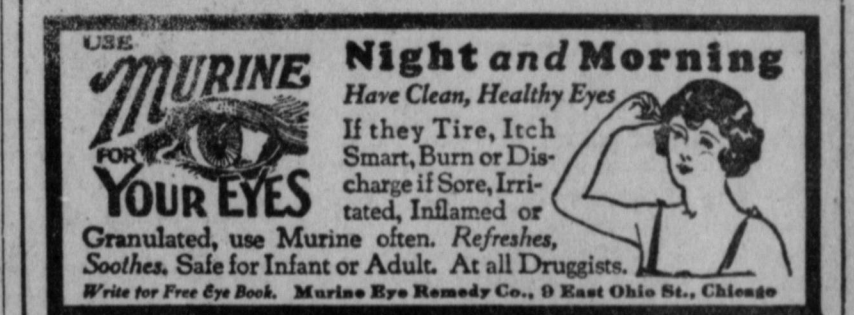
No you didn't hurt! You tickled!



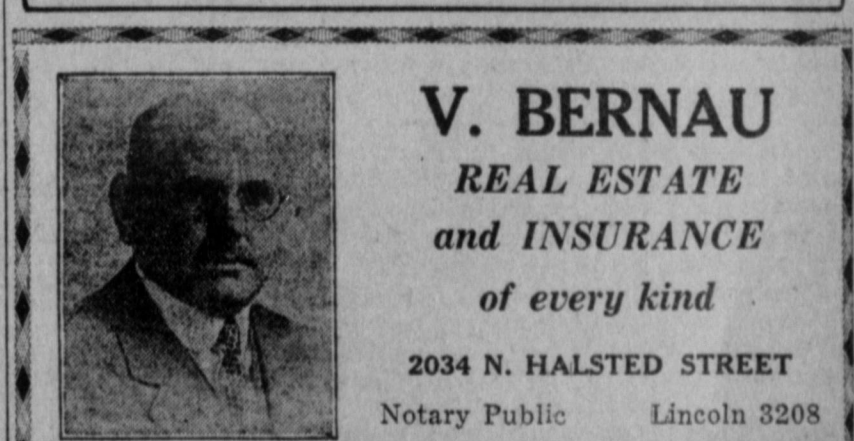
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"Back to the People"

The powerful capitalist interests are not retreating before the assault that is now being made against them.

The American constitution is reputed to be a most inflexible document. There is no other constitution so difficult to amend and which puts the government at so respectable a distance from the influence of the masses. Yet, while the Teapot committee is busy digging into telegrams and secret codes the senators and congressmen of both the republican and democratic parties are joining hands in making the constitution even more rigid and more difficult to amend than it is today. To some this task may be an impossible one in view of the already excessive rigidity of the constitution. Nevertheless, this is the case.

United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, of New York, a multi-millionaire republican, who has inherited millions of dollars from his father, once one of the leading real estate gamblers in the country, and who is himself now one of the notorious bond sharks, is the author of a bill innocently called the "back to the people" amendment. In the house of representatives, Congressman Finis G. Garrett, of Tennessee, democrat, is the sponsor of this measure.

The amendment provides for new and slower procedure for changing the constitution. It is to be a substitute for Article 5 of the constitution, but will retain the already objectionable feature of this article which provides for the ratification of any constitutional amendment by "three-fourths of the several states thru their legislatures or conventions, as one of the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress or the Convention." The Wadsworth-Garrett proposal adds to this check against exercise of political power by the masses the following dangerous stipulation: "that the members of at least one house of each of the legislatures which may ratify shall be elected after such amendments have been proposed; that any state may require that ratification by its legislature be subject to confirmation by popular vote; and that, until three-fourths of the state have ratified or more than one-fourth of the states have rejected or defeated a proposed amendment, any state may change its vote."

This is a most dangerous move being made by the big business interests against the workers and farmers. Here we have an attempt to use the skillful device of so-called "confidence in the people" and the cumbersome parliamentary machinery in order to blind the workers and farmers to the uselessness of capitalist democracy. The Philadelphia Bar Association, the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association, the National Security League, and other reactionary organizations of the employing class have lined up for this measure. It is the urgent duty of every organization of the working and farming classes to resist the enactment of this vicious measure to the bitter end.

The Spanish Dictatorship

It appears that the Spanish dictatorship of Colonel Rivera, and the gang of militarists that had committed all the outrages in the Philippines and Cuba, once so roundly denounced by our American "humanitarian" capitalists, is due for a serious jolt. This clique of capitalist hangmen who have maintained themselves in power by slaughtering the helpless unarmed Spanish workers are now being buried on the very field where they had previously scored their greatest victory. It was thru their supposed opposition to the Moroccan military campaign that the Spanish Fascists came into power. Once they seized power in Spain these Fascists pursued the same imperialist ventures. Now the Rivera dictatorship is about to be overwhelmed by a horrible military disaster like the government which it overthrew. The Rifians have broken thru the Spanish lines and are pushing thru in wedge formation. The bankrupt Spanish government is rushing reinforcements. The outlook for the Spaniards is hopeless. The reverse is so serious that the government's life is threatened.

The Outlook In Japan

Dire political consequences are expected in Japan as a result of the conflict between the cabinet and the privy council over the question of giving an eighty million yen loan to the insurance companies. Despite the refusal of the privy council and the house of representatives to sanction the measure, Viscount Kiyoura is going ahead with this policy of favoritism to the big insurance interests. Thus the viscount is following a policy contrary to the wishes of every other branch of the government. This dictatorial attitude of the ruling clique of Japan will precipitate decisive struggles in the Island empire.

The working masses of Japan have been showing increasing signs of discontent. A great struggle for the extension of franchise is now gripping the country. The outcome of this fight for a democratization of the Japanese government is of tremendous importance to the entire Far East.

The Trial of Forbes

The trial of Charles R. Forbes, former Director of the Veterans' Bureau, is scheduled to open in Chicago, March 17th, before a federal court.

On the eve of his trial Mr. Forbes feels confident. One of the clubs he is swinging is a threat to name the "higher-ups" if serious effort should be made to visit punishment upon him for his crookedness in administering the affairs of the Veterans' Bureau. In this he is pursuing the policy adopted by Mr. Daugherty who is defying the Senate, the House, the President and the whole country simply by threatening to tell the truth about a number of leading figures in the Government.

Mr. Daugherty is today without question the most powerful man in the Government for this very reason. Perhaps Mr. Forbes is the next powerful man because he is the next most crooked man in capitalist politics. Under these circumstances we don't expect much from the Forbes trial.

Disarmament must wait, says Ramsay MacDonald, until—the pigs begin to fly. Disarmament will wait until the capitalist system is overthrown, says the Communists.

SPLITS AND CLASS STRUGGLE By JOHN PEPPER

IS IT true that Communists advocate splits everywhere and under any circumstances? Or is it true that the tactics of the united front that we must avoid splits everywhere and under any circumstance?

James O Neal, the editor of the socialist organ, "The New Leader," again attacks the Communists. James O Neal is the socialist who more than anyone makes it understandable why the Third International adopted the name Communist, abandoning the name socialist as the synonym for shame and betrayal.

James O Neal attacks the Communists as perpetual splitters, as incorrigible disrupters of every organization.

In the March issue of the New Leader, the official organ of the socialist party, he accuses the Communists of wanting to split the May 30th convention of the farmer-labor movement. O Neal writes under the heading, "The United Front?" "The Minnesota conference accepted the Communist professions of good faith and permitted Communist delegates to associate themselves with the Farmer-Labor Party in issuing a call for a national conference to meet in St. Paul next May . . . Now then, turn to the issue of the WORKER of December 22, 1923. Here will be found an article by John Pepper on the proposed May conference. . . . But in his article he writes of the 'tremendous tasks' that face the Communists. They are always facing 'tremendous tasks,' and 'great historical tasks.' But the task he has in mind in this article is the necessity of the Communists splitting any organization that may be organized next May. This he writes, 'Is the greatest historical task, the task which stands before all other tasks.' Of course, this 'task' is justified on the ground that bourgeois elements will creep into the conference. But who are the 'bourgeois elements' in the view of all Communists. The answer is easy. All who do not accept Communist 'principles' are a part of the 'bourgeois elements.' The Pepper article is an announcement of what the duty of Communists is in the event of their getting into any conference on the score of the 'united front.'"

It is really true that James O Neal asserts, that the Communists want to split every organization, that the Communists want to split the May conference of the farmer-labor movement, and that my article said that the task before us is "the necessity of the Communists splitting any organization that may be organized next May?"

Of course James O Neal's assertion is a lie, a conscious, deliberate lie. He cannot quote, nor does he quote a single phrase from my article or any other article published in any Communist publication, which says a single word to the effect that we want to split the May conference. And on the contrary, if he possessed at least the literary honesty, after having long ago lost his revolutionary honesty, he could quote hundreds of citizens from scores of articles and manifestos written by all Communist writers (including myself) for strengthening and building up the May convention.

I will quote here word for word what I really wrote in my article of December 22, 1923, in the WORKER, under the heading, "La Follette, the Third Party and the Labor Party." I pointed out that the following tasks face our Party:

"1. We must realize that our chief enemy is big capital, the government and the political parties of imperialism. We must understand the revolutionary significance of the political mass upheaval of all the lower classes of American society against ruling imperialistic capital. Our first task is, therefore, to throw into the scales the solid forces of this revolutionary process against capitalism. That means that we—regardless of how little we may like it—must retain a political alliance with the Third Party movement against the capitalist parties.

"2. It is in the deepest interest of the working class and the American revolution to render the split between the capitalist class and the other classes as wide as possible. It is, therefore, a paramount Communist task to shatter the capitalist united front. We must drive the LaFollette group to split with the democratic and republican parties. It is one of our most important tasks everywhere, in every trade union and farmers' organization, in every Farmer-Labor Party, in every Third Party, to begin a mighty campaign which will force the La Follette group into making the split.

"3. We must make every effort to split away the workers and exploited farmers and the well-to-do farmers and small business men. It is the greatest historical task, the task which stands before all other tasks, to develop the class consciousness of the workers and exploited farmers."

My article, therefore, really does speak of splits; but of what kind of organization that may be organized next May?"

Do I advocate or propose any split of the May 30 convention? Not at all in my article, but only in James O Neal's lying imagination. I advocate two kinds of splits in my article: (1) The split between the capitalist class and the non-capitalist classes; (2) The split of the workers and exploited farmers from the well-to-do farmers and small business men.

I, therefore, advocate the split, the breaking up of the united front of the capitalist class. I want to tear away the non-capitalist classes of our society, the farmers, small business men and workers from the leaders of big capital and political parties of big capital, and I want to separate organizationally as well as ideologically the proletarian elements, the workers and exploited farmers from the other non-capitalist classes, from well-to-do farmers and lower middle class. I say in my article that the class struggle of the working class will more easily make headway when capitalist society cannot set up a united front against the working class. I claim that the capitalist class and its government would become essentially weaker if the non-capitalist classes would lose confidence in the social and political leadership of big capital. I analyze the situation, showing that such a breaking away of the masses from the leadership of finance capital is progressing and that all signs point to the development of a Third Party movement.

At the same time my analysis goes further and makes it clear that the non-capitalist classes, altho in certain respects they have interests in common against financial capital, nevertheless, have interests which vary in many respects. Therefore, we Communists, as representatives of the proletariat, must make every effort to render the workers and exploited farmers conscious of these differences of class interests. I claim that we as Marxists must not underestimate the tremendous political significance of the breaking away of the non-capitalist classes from the leadership of finance capital, but at the same time we should not forget that these lower middle class masses will always hesitate; and only the working class, schooled and unified in capitalist production itself, will show the necessary discipline, centralization and collective spirit to take over the leadership in the overthrow of capitalist society.

My article advocates, therefore, two kinds of splits which must be self-evident for every Marxist, for every consistent representative of the working class. I advocate the split of all non-capitalist elements from the capitalist class, and the split of the working class and exploited farmers from the gelatinous, formless, hesitating, atomized, non-capitalist mass. But at the same time every Communist, and of course my article too, advocates the united front of the working class, advocates and helps to organize the May 30th convention which tries to build up the united front of the workers and exploited farmers.

It is a deliberate lie to state that the Communists want to split the May 30th convention. We know that the May convention will not contain only elements of workers and exploited farmers. The class consciousness of workers and exploited farmers in our country is not yet so far advanced that they have separated everywhere and all along the line from the lower middle class and well-to-do farmer elements. But our attitude to the May 30th convention from the first moment was unconditional support. I personally have gone so far as to express the view that after we make a strong fight against it, we must accept even the nomination of La Follette if the majority of the exploited farmers and workers in the May convention will decide that way.

We are for the May 30th convention; and as against all the lies of James O Neal we are today the most loyal fighters against the postponement or abandonment of the May 30th convention. We fight for May 30th and we fight against July 4 because May 30th means the united front of the workers and exploited farmers, and at the same time it means the split from the movement of well-to-do farmers, small business men and labor aristocracy. We Communists are for splits if the split is in the interests of the class struggle of the workers, and we are against splits if they are against the interests of the class struggle of the workers. The tactics of the united front has two sides, the splitting out the unifying sides. It aims to unite all workers to fight capitalism; and at the same time it aims to split away all workers from the formless, general, non-capitalist mass as well as from the reactionary or yellow socialist leaders.

(NOTE.—This article was written before the St. Paul conference voted to postpone the May 30th convention to June 17th.—Editor.)

Are You Reading "A Week"?

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

After all, one had to live. "On principle," he had not gone to work in the Soviet school, he knew no trade, and his stores and savings had soon been eaten up. From week to week, from month to month, from year to year, he had lived all thru the Revolution in the hope that the bloody, hated, incomprehensible power of the Bolsheviks over his country was on the point of falling, and that the old real life would return. He had hated the Bolsheviks ever since the first threatening thunder of the October Revolution; they were entirely strange to him; there had not been any of them in his past life; their doings, behavior and speeches, were for him alike incomprehensible and full of contradictions. The Bolsheviks seemed to him low and brutal and at the same time devilishly cunning, lying Jesuits and at the same time narrow, inflexible

doctrinaires. The mere sight of the Soviet posters in the streets upset him, and he hardly left his house even in day time, shriveled up, let himself go, started drinking home-made spirits, quarrelled over nothings with Margarita Semenova, and for whole days on end either played patience or lolled on the sofa and re-read the books of his diminishing library.

The Czecho-Slovak revolution destroyed his hopes of a return of the old order of life. He saw then the governing bourgeoisie, the ignorance, stupidity and senseless cruelty of the officers. He was sorry for the Whites and contemptuous of them, behaved toward them with the feeling of a father for a drunken idle son who had not justified the hopes that had been set upon him. The life of people in this world began to seem to him a miraculous absurdity, and he was visited by misanthropic dreams of the destruction of all mankind.

On the day of the revolt, from morning on, vague rumors went about among the town-folk: who had been mobilized for the getting of fuel. When in the evening, after a preliminary roll call, they had been shut up in a big dark room and heard from the courtyard the disturbing, warning roll of the drum, malice and fear, joy and anxiety, filled the room with laughter, shouts and a rumbling, angry murmur. And then Karaulov himself, accompanied by two respectful silent figures, came into the room, and threw the light of an electric torch on the now quieting crowd. Under the thin light of the torch he saw on all those faces, old and young, beautiful and ugly, clever and stupid, on all of them glee, hope and terror; he understood, and said, not loudly, but so that all could hear, addressing the Commander of the Third Company, Zhourbin, dark, well-made, with a slight squint, standing respectfully at attention, who was to be left with his company to guard the monastery.

"In case of anything . . . instantly. . . . You understand?" "Just so, Comrade Commissar," replied Zhourbin and smiled boldly, squinted at Karaulov, squinted at the silent crowd of townsfolk and seemed to them a devil with fiery powerful body, smoky face, the crooked glance of cruel, handsome eyes, and the satanic horn of a Red Army helmet.

During that dark, nervous night in the big, close room, no one slept; they whispered, whispered, and went thru the names of the Communists with glee, remembering their mistakes, and hoped, hoped, hoped.

And Konstantin Petrovitch also did not sleep, but lay on a narrow hard bench, covering himself with his coat, turned from side to side and thought continually. He did not believe in the success of the revolt, and did not sympathize with

it, remembering the experience of the Czecho-Slovak mutiny and the Kolchak time. The Communists were still alien to him, and he did not believe the things they wrote on their red flags, and for the sake of which they so devotedly died. But, since the people, the workmen, the Red Army soldiers—those peasant lads in soldiers coats—for so many years had obeyed them, these preachers of the International, obeyed this revolutionary sect that was in composition only half Russian, then, perhaps, they were indeed bringing with them some sort of vital truth. Perhaps if he had tried working with the Bolsheviks. . . . Perhaps then he would have found this truth of theirs. But he had lain on his sofa and read his books in their fine bindings. . . . and eaten them. . . . He read a funeral service over his past life.

And as soon as one company returned to the monastery and it became known that the revolt had been suppressed, Konstantin Petrovitch asked Zhourbin for leave to go to the town for the day, to change his worn out boots, and at the same time, as he decided privately, to go to the Popeduc (Popular Education Department) and to ask if some work could not be found for him. Besides he wanted to look with new eyes on the loathsome little town that had eaten up all his life, and on the unloved but familiar Margarita Semenova, than whom, after all, he had no one nearer in the world. And so, from the morning, under that thin drizzle that was falling, beside the slow carts that were taking fuel to the town, Konstantin Petrovitch had trudged, listening to the talk of the peasants and the Red Army soldiers who were conveying the carts: talk of the sowing, of how it was time to be ploughing but the Anti-Christ, the Bolsheviks, were making them carry wood in the thaw; of how there was no seed for the sowing; of how the Communists were swindlers, promising goods in exchange for food and then sending to the country not nails, iron, crockery or calico, but starched collars, powder and lip-salve. . . .

"Ugh, the Anti-Christ!" said a peasant.

"It's some one purposely putting spokes in the wheels," replied a shy, crimson-faced Red Army man. "The Cheka ought certainly to be told of it. . . ."

The peasant shook his head hopefully.

"The Cheka won't help. There are Communists there, too, and they stick by each other."

But another Red Army man was explaining to a group of peasants: "This wood you are carrying is for the railway, and by the railway we are to bring the seed. . . . For the sowing, I suppose. . . . All this Spitsyn told us, the Political Instructor, a good comrade. . . . and I read it in the paper. . . ."

(To Be Continued Friday)

The Big Cheap-Skate

By J. O. BENTALL

A RATHER uncouth criminal was caught the other day who openly confessed that he had hired out to certain business rivals to carry on a systematic labor of setting fire to competitive laundry establishments. His employers had beat down his wages till now he was getting only the niggardly sum of \$50 a week. I take it for granted that he was worth that much to the concern that hired him, or there would have been a further cut, as his trade does not seem to be organized as yet.

The job of setting fire to laundries appears to have been a permanent one. At least that is what the New York press claims. But that the journeymen thus hired were on the regular payroll and that their stated wage was \$50 a week hits the moral lump of the metropolitan editors like a "red plot" hatched up by Billy Burns and sent in hot via Helsingfors.

The World rolls its eyes and tilts its head as it looks toward heaven in the sanctimonious attitude of a gossip woman that has discovered a scandal and says painfully: "What's to be said of a creature—we can't call him a man—who makes a living by setting fires at the direction of any other creature who will pay him \$50 a week for the dastardly job?"

Why the World goes into hysterics over this petty affair is beyond our ken, unless it considers the fellow a cheap skate for doing it at that scab rate. Personally I think he is getting about all that the traffic can stand, especially when I compare him with our millionaire tenement owners who set big blocks afire by sheer neglect that does not cost them a cent, and when I think of the thousands of lives that are lost in factory firetraps and mines, in tinderlike shops, in schoolhouses, all over the country. And look at the fellows who set the whole world on fire in the great war and who have kept it burning all since—mostly for money.

Look at the pile—and piles of money—oodles and oodles of graft and profit they get. They seem to be making a comfortable living at the firebug business. May I suggest that the World throw a fit in their direction also some Sunday morning before it goes to church.

Upon mature deliberation, however, I can easily see how it must gall the sensitive feelings of our capitalist press to have a clumsy laundry firebug get into the lime-light and dim the lustre of the glittering stars in the brilliant heavens of civilized arson.

And at only \$50 per week.

Bryan Talks To Teachers.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—William Jennings Bryan and Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, are among the speakers who will address the South Central Division of the State Teachers' Association in annual meeting here March 21.