

'DAUGHERTY AND BURNS, CROOKS'

Picket! Defy Injunctions!-Says A. F. of L.

STRIKE GAINS WITH PICKETS UNDAUNTED

Remember Sophie Altschuler!
Girl Militants Cry

Hundreds of pickets patrolled the skirt and dress-making zones in the Loop, Northwest and West Side districts and many scabs took notice and stayed away.

The strikers have decided that they will stand by the decision of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor that injunctions shall "be wholly and absolutely regarded as usurpation and disrespected, let the consequences be what they may." (1916 convention.) They know that the strike will be won, and won only by militant picketing.

Drunken "Sluggers."
A small army of police and private "sluggers," some of them reeking with the liquor supplied by the bosses and most of them flying green gorgettes, or shamrocks, tried in vain to crush the militancy of the pickets.

The "sluggers" flocked to the district in the yellow taxicabs conveying the scabs the bosses were able to get, and as soon as they had gotten past the picket line—where that was possible—the "sluggers" draped themselves around the doorways of the factories and began jeering at the pickets.

Yesterday was the beginning of the third week of the strike and the strikers considered it the crucial day. They considered that the picket line would be the test of the spirit of the strikers. The picket line was filled by strikers and in addition scores of members of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League were also on the line. Still more pickets are needed.

Remember Sophie Altschuler.
"Remember Sophie Altschuler!" was the slogan of the pickets as they marched past the blue-coated slugging friends of Officer 3181.

Only two arrests of girls were made in the morning by the officers who seemed awed by the indignation with which the Chicago labor movement has been flaming since the girl striker was beaten into a helpless condition. The girls arrested were Lena Moritz and Lillian Libbin, on S. Market street below W. Adams.

Sophie Still In Bed.
"Remember Sophie Altschuler: Long live Solidarity!" cried Miss Moritz to the other pickets as the police were hustling her into the patrol wagon.

Sophie Altschuler was not on the picket line. Her doctor would not permit her to leave her bed. She has not fully recovered from the effects of the beating that Officer 3181 gave her Friday night. She hopes to be able to go on the picket line this morning.

Arrest Cloakmaker Official.
Morris Bialis, manager of the cloak makers' union, was arrested by detectives from the state's attorney's office. He was taken to the office of the state's attorney where he was turned over to an assistant state's attorney and questioned.

He had been arrested because one of the bosses on Market street had pointed him out to the detectives and said that he was a leader of the strike. Bialis' union is not involved in the strike.

Bialis Released.
When word was taken to the union that the state's attorney had Bialis in custody, Oscar Nelson was instructed to go at once to court and get a writ of Habeas Corpus demanding his release.

Nelson went before Judge Walter Steffen sitting in the criminal branch of the superior court. Steffen issued a writ returnable at 11:30 and the state's attorney released Bialis at 11:15. Crowe's men knew they had no right to arrest Bialis and were

(Continued on page 2)

"REMEMBER SOPHIE ALTSCHULER!"



6 MORE BOSSES YIELD TO UNION, ARRESTS LESSEN

Labor "Committee of 15" Meets Thursday.

Six more Chicago garment bosses surrendered to the International Ladies' Garment Workers yesterday afternoon and negotiations are going on with several more who are wakening. More than 70 employers have now settled with the union since the walkout to enforce union conditions was called.

The bosses who yielded are Blecker, Arnold and Enchelberg, 237 S. Market St.; C. H. Eisenstein & Co., 334 S. Market St.; Perfection Skirt Co., 1011 Roosevelt Road; Broadway Dress Co., 12 N. Market St.; Karlin and Munvers, 308 S. Market St.; and Du Fine and Krelstein, 334 S. Market St.

It will be remembered that at the peace conference called by Miss Mary McDowell and the citizens' committee that Blecker, Arnold and Enchelberg were represented and declared that they were desirous of a settlement with the union and certain other companies were also.

Message to Mayor.
The special sub-committee of the citizens' "strike settlement" committee met yesterday afternoon and sent a message to the mayor. The contents of the message were not announced but it is known that the committee has taken the stand that the mayor must stop police brutality at once or face a publicity campaign that will be disastrous to him.

The beating of Sophie Altschuler aroused keen indignation. Arrests lessened somewhat yesterday. Sophie Young, a picket, was arrested yesterday afternoon, being seized on S. Market St., below Adams and charged with assault by employers' pug ules. She was taken to the S. Clark St. jail and appears in court this morning.

Other arrests yesterday, besides the three mentioned on the front page, were of Fannie Batt, Ethel Schragar, Shirley Corngold, Anna Welcher, Ida Siekoff, William Simon and Morris Sher. Fannie Batt and

GARMENT BOSS KEEPS POLICE AND SLUGGERS SOAKED WITH LIQUOR

"Sluggers" and city policemen used by Stein & Seiden, are kept constantly soaked with alcohol by the two bosses of that firm, declare strikers who have been picketing the building at 212 S. Market St.

The girls say that both members of the firm are constantly escorting the thugs up to the offices on the second floor for liquor. "Come on boys, have a drink!" Stein and Seiden say, right in front of the pickets. The "sluggers" and policemen come down a little later, flushed and bulldozing and ready for any act of brutality, such as the beating of Sophie Altschuler.

The same kind of evidence was given the citizens' committee at Miss McDowell's conference last Thursday regarding the firm of Arthur Weiss on W. Adams street. These drunken bullies are the creators Mayor Dever considers fit to preserve "law and order." Fortunately they arouse only the contempt, not the fear, of the striking girl garment workers.

Annie Welcher are working in shops which have settled. They were arrested when they stopped to talk with friends on the picket line. All will be arraigned in S. Clark St. police court this morning. They are out on bail.

Federation Picketing.
The committee of 15 of the Chicago Federation of Labor will hold an important meeting Thursday at which the issue of mass picketing by the Federation itself will come up for decision. Meanwhile members of the labor unions affiliated with the Chicago Federation are acting on the announcement of the chairman of the Committee of 15 at the Federation meeting Sunday afternoon and are volunteering their individual services to the Garment Workers' Union for the picket line.

Fire Wipes Out Family.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 17.—Mrs. Susie Stoval, 41, Negro, and her five children ranging in age from two months to 14 years were burned to death today in a fire which destroyed the house in which they were sleeping.

Women's Peace Conference May 1-7.
WASHINGTON, March 17.—The first international peace conference to be held in America since the world war will be that of the Women's International League meeting here May 1-7 in its fourth biennial congress.

OIL COMMITTEE TO END THE TEAPOT QUIZ

"Principal" Mystery Is Still Left Unsolved

WASHINGTON, March 17.—As the capitalist press throuthout the country is limbering up for a campaign to sidetrack the oil investigation on the ground that it is destroying confidence in the government, it was announced today that the committee is approaching the end of its labors. Already inspired cartoons, insinuating that no evidence has been produced so far nothing in fact but a large crop of rumors.

Whitewash Coming Soon!
There is a general belief that the refusal of the committee to definitely fix the "principal" telegram on Coolidge, and the ease with which Ed. McNeal was let down, indicated that the probers had reached the limit of their usefulness.

"What will LaFollette do when the Walsh investigation quits, leaving the men higher up unsmirched?" is the question now asked in Washington progressive circles. It was LaFollette who introduced the original Teapot Dome investigation resolution.

The accomplishments of the Teapot Dome committee to date are as follows:

- 1.—Institution of court action to cancel the leases and promise of criminal proceedings against at least three of the principals.
- 2.—Resignation of Secretary of the Navy Denby who signed the leases and investigation of the official acts of Attorney General Daugherty now under way by a separate senate committee.
- 3.—Testimony showing that A. B. Fall, who leased the reserves, got big loans from E. L. Doheny and, later from Harry F. Sinclair.

Attorney General and Pal, Both Identified as Ringleaders In Great Picture-Graft Conspiracy

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, March 17.—Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty was identified as the man behind the plan to exhibit Dempsey-Carpentier fight films in more than a score of states, by Jap Muma, one of the promoters of the plan, G. O. Holdridge, former agent of the Department of Justice, testified today before the Senate committee investigating Daugherty. Holdridge said under oath that Muma told him Daugherty and William J. Burns, head of the department's secret service, were both involved.

One More Day, Then Our Teapot Special Arrives

FROM every nook and corner of the United States letters stream in clamoring for "The Teapot Special" of the DAILY WORKER, which will appear tomorrow. The workers are impatient. They want us to rush their orders, not to lose a moment.

From the mountain communities of Kentucky, where the native-born American workers are illiterate even the America is supposed to do a lot for its people, from the mining towns of Pennsylvania, from way down Florida (not Palm Beach), from the big cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and the rest, from the two coasts, from the Middle West, from local unions, from unemployed miners, from every part of this vast country, there is a flood of orders and with them warm messages full of eagerness and enthusiasm.

The workers and farmers over the country are aroused. They are expressing their indignation. They want to get at the bottom of this whole thing. They want to know the full truth about this enormous corruption within the rotten government, and they know where to get the truth. THE DAILY WORKER will give them all the truth, for it is the enemy of the government and has nothing to hide from the workers and farmers.

In a few hours our presses will be working beyond capacity turning out the enormous "Teapot Special" edition.

Never before was such enthusiasm aroused among the masses. By their great demand for "The Teapot Special" the masses are demonstrating against the criminal lackeys of the capitalists, against the whole rotten class system, against the whole rotten system from top to bottom, against the capitalist government honeycombed with graft, sold to the millionaires, serving its rich masters and crushing the workers and farmers.

From Denver, Colorado, we receive a letter which says: "Rush (1000) one thousand copies of the 'Teapot Dome Special'. We held off because we expected to raise enough money for 5000 copies."

From Ruskin, Florida: "Here are \$2 for 100 of the oil edition. You are making a hit in this nook of the world."

From Livingston, Ill.: "Enclosed please find \$1 check for 50 copies of The Teapot Special and let me express my opinion that if we had this DAILY WORKER for many years, it would be close to the tumble of this existing system of today."

And so the letters read one after another, all of them expressing their confidence in the Workers Party whose organ the DAILY WORKER is, expressing solidarity with the Communist movement.

The Workers Party is carrying on the fight against the oppressive capitalist government, and one of its mightiest weapons is the DAILY WORKER. The workers and farmers of this country are beginning to realize who is championing their cause, and they are turning to us, they are eagerly grabbing up the DAILY WORKER, which is their paper, and which fights against their enemies.

Workers and farmers of the United States get aboard the "Teapot Special" and take a trip to Washington and elsewhere to get a close view of what the exalted government of the grand old capitalist democracy is up to!

Wire Orders will be received up until 10 this evening. Send wire orders to DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted Street.

D. OF J. TOOL OF PRIVATE BURNS' FIRM

Letters Show How Labor Spying Was Divided

How William J. Burns used his job with the Department of Justice in Washington to drum up trade for his private detective agency with the copper companies of the Southwest is told in the letters from G. P. Pross, manager of the Burns Los Angeles office, to the head office of the agency in New York.

These letters are among the 200 Burns labor spy letters which have fallen into the hands of the Industrial Workers of the World and which are now being made public thru Industrial Solidarity. They constitute one of the most startling exposes of the labor spy published in years.

Getting In With McAdoe.
In one of the letters we read how Burns was planning to hold his Department of Justice job should McAdoe win the White House post.

In another letter, which follows the Los Angeles manager tells how the expenses of the Burns labor espionage is pro-rated among the various mining companies and how the agency is aided by Department of Justice operatives.

"Getting Line" On Radicals.
The letter is dated Los Angeles, California, May 19, 1923, and is addressed to William Garven, Manager New York office, Burns Detective Agency. Extracts from it follow:

"I am enclosing some reports of one of my investigators, who is making a tour of all mining camps throughout the State of Arizona. This tour is being made so as to get a line on the radical movement thru the entire State, and our clients are all the big mining interests of Arizona, they having formed an association, and I am to do all the work for the Association.

Costs Are Pro-Rated.
"Since the first investigator (whose reports I am enclosing) left, we have added another man to start from the southern end of Arizona around Tucson; then on the 5th of this month I am to start a third man, etc. What one investigator misses the others ought to pick up, and still it makes the investigation very cheap, as the charges for time and expenses are to be pro-rated between the different companies, and there being some thirty odd companies you can readily see that the investigations will not cost them more than two or three dollars a day each.

Burns Drummed Up The Trade.
"All arrangements on this operation were made while the Governor (Burns) was here in Los Angeles. I am also sending copies of each report to him so that the Department of Justice will have full records of all going on; and, in fact, the agent in charge of the Department of Justice in Arizona is to work in conjunction with our investigators so that should anything in particular come up, that would need immediate attention, the agent in charge will be ready to go with us.

See The Guggenheims.
"I will keep sending these reports from day to day as they come in so that you will be thoroughly conversant with this racial situation, and it may come in good stead for you in New York City, as you well know the Guggenheims and other big interests are always interested; and it may lead to your being able to obtain some work which we can handle for you."

Then on June 23, Pross wrote to Mr. R. J. Burns, Pres., care of the New York office as follows:

Mine Managers "Pleased."
"My Dear Raymond: Since May 2nd we have had our investigator W-1, tied up on an investigation for the Mining Interests of Arizona . . . the mine managers of (Continued on page 3.)

VANDERLIP PREDICTS EVIDENCE THAT WILL "SHAKE THE NATION"

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Evidence yet to be brought forward in congressional investigations "will shake the nation" Frank A. Vanderlip, New York financier, said in a formal statement here today. Declaring that most of the charges of corruption so far made are proven, Vanderlip said "there are departments other than the department of justice about which there will be shocking revelations." Vanderlip took issue with state-ments that the country is in a state of hysteria as a result of disclosures of corruption by the inquirers, declaring that it is "as yet almost in a state of coma."

ROBERT E. CROWE STARTS ANOTHER ELECTION STUNT

Fake Crime Hunt Does Not Fool Criminals

Robert E. Crowe, who has turned over his office to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce for use in its open shop campaign, has now on the eve of an election announced a great campaign to clean up criminals.

This is the usual stunt of the politicians who have sunk so low in the estimation of those who elect them that they must continually create artificial situations to get before the public and be proclaimed heroes by the capitalist press.

Sewer-Pipe Propaganda

It is reported another newspaper circles that this stunt of Crowe's has been planned by himself and his backers in conjunction with the Chicago Tribune and Daily News, the two main sewer pipes of the Brundage-McCormick-Lawson republican machine. No doubt these papers will carry columns for many days on the great man-hunt headed by State's Attorney Crowe.

He is out to arrest every murderer, burglar and gunman in town. He should start with his own gunmen who are out in the dressmakers' zone every day clubbing workmen and throwing them in jail. Is it surprising that murderers and thieves should escape when the officials of Cook county seem to be entirely concerned with strikebreaking activities? Boyle O'Roché once said "That no man could be in two places at once unless he is a bird." Crowe is a blackbird but even a Crowe cannot be arresting strikers and apprehending criminals at the same time, no more than he can be drunk and sober simultaneously.

Arrests Strikers Only

State's Attorney Crowe expects to arrest 75 persons before his great campaign is over. He also declared that robberies totalling \$3,000,000 would be cleared up. So far his thugs have arrested more than 75 dressmakers but not one clothing boss. We are of the opinion that if he wants to clean up robberies he should start with his own office and end up in the local office of the Burns agency. Other unlicensed operators may have gotten away with a few dollars, but he would probably find the bulk of the loot on the persons of the so-called protectors of the public.

Standard Oil Is Back of McAdoo's Boom in Montana

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HELENA, Mont., March 17.—The state committee of the democrat party here is for McAdoo for president. The Standard Oil interests represented in this state by the Anacosta Mining Company are solidly behind the McAdoo candidacy following his endorsement by Walsh and the clean bill of health given him by officials of railway unions at Chicago. Bank and file democrats are charging that the state committee has packed the state convention for McAdoo and exhibit the following telegram sent to prospective delegates as proof of their contentions:

Democratic state central committee meeting, Helena, March 18, will be asked to pass resolution endorsing candidacy of W. G. McAdoo for president. If you have given your proxy for that meeting and favor candidacy of Mr. McAdoo please advise your proxy by wire to vote for such resolution. It is essential to Democratic success that we have railroad and other labor vote which is solidly behind McAdoo. We feel that failure to adopt the resolution would be interpreted by THEM as meaning we do not want their support. Similar resolutions were offered by all railroad organizations in America and unanimously passed at Chicago. Senator Walsh has repeatedly endorsed McAdoo's candidacy. No other candidate is seeking endorsement. Send copy telegram to Governor Stewart.

Railroad labor here is not for McAdoo but is swinging rapidly towards the Farmer-Labor party which is conducting a very successful organizing campaign.

Safe Place to Get Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—To the bible class of the First Congregational church here, which he was bidding farewell as his teacher, Curtis Dwight Wilbur, secretary-elect of the navy, said "the one policy I have formed is a determination to make the American navy a safer place for the boys of American mothers to work or live."

Send in Your News

The Daily Worker urges all members of the party to send in the news of their various sections. Every Party Branch should appoint its own correspondent and make him responsible for the news that ought to be sent in to The Daily Worker. The Party Page should be the liveliest page in The Daily Worker. Help make it so. Address all mail to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

"Picket! Defy Injunction!" Is Advice of the A. F. of L. In An Official Declaration to Workers

(Continued from page 1) not anxious to go into court and tell a judge so.

Y. W. L. Members Discharged.

Pete Herd and John Harsay, both members of the Young Workers League, who were arrested Friday morning and who were arraigned in boys' court yesterday morning were lectured to and discharged by Judge William E. Heilander.

"Denise" Still Mule-Headed.

The motion of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to dissolve the injunction obtained against them was heard yesterday by "Denise" Sullivan. As was expected "Denise" refused to either vacate or modify the injunctions.

Peter Sissman, attorney for the union, first tried to have the judge modify the injunction to permit the union to have one picket at the shops of the various bosses to attempt to peacefully persuade the strike-breakers to join the strike.

Law Against Sullivan.

Injunctions are supposed to be issued in order to prevent strikers from intimidating people who are working during the strike. Sissman said that the United States Supreme court has held that a single picket does not constitute intimidation. "Denise" asked for Illinois law on the question. Sissman said that there has never been any decision made by the state Supreme Court which covers this point and that therefore the court was bound to accept the law as laid down by the U. S. Supreme Court.

"Denise" asked Dudley Taylor to

say his piece against the arguments advanced by Sissman. Taylor said that the injunction was predicated upon the allegation of a conspiracy on the part of the union to raise wages and that any means used to further that conspiracy however lawful became unlawful when used to further the conspiracy.

"Denise" Defies Supreme Court.

As expected "Denise" upheld the position of Dudley Taylor in face of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court and denied the right of the union to have a single picket on the picket line.

Next the question of the injunction taken out by the Chicago Dress and Skirt manufacturers association was taken up. Leo LeBosky represented the bosses. Sissman tried to have the injunction vacated on the grounds that it was obtained on "information and belief" and the Appellate court of this state has held that that is not sufficient grounds on which to issue an injunction. This, too, was denied and the injunction stands as originally issued.

Licks Taylor's Boots.

The attitude of "Denise" was interesting to watch while the various lawyers talked to the court. When Sissman was addressing the judge he sat with his eyes closed and a look of boredom on his sallow mug. But when the famous union-fighting Dudley Taylor rose to talk, the judge sat up and listened with every sign of attention and respect.

It has not been announced if the union will appeal the decision of "Denise" on the injunctions.

NEGRO STRIKERS TO HOLD ROUSING MASS MEETING

Demand All Colored Workers Organize.

"Colored Workers Organize!" is going to be the slogan of the committee of Colored strikers involved in the strike of the garment workers at a mass meeting which will be held at Unity Club Hall, 3140 Indiana avenue, Wednesday evening.

The meeting has been called by the colored strikers in order to present to the Negroes of Chicago the issues of the strike and arouse them to help the strikers win.

Deal With Scab Issue.

Some Colored workers have been induced to scab in the present strike. They have been told that they will be well-taken care of after the strike if they do the dirty work of the bosses now. The Colored workers, who have been in the garment industry, want to tell the Colored workers generally what they can expect from the bosses once the strike is ended.

The committee of Colored strikers have presented their case to many Colored workers on the South Side thru churches and Negro newspapers and thru the columns of the DAILY WORKER. Thru this mass meeting they hope to reach hundreds of others.

Leo Krzycki, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Robert L. Mays, of the Railway Men's Association; Meyer Perlestein, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and others will speak.

Whiteman Will Speak.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman will speak for the Workers Party of America and tell the Negro workers about the larger aspects of this strike and the attitude of the labor movement toward colored workers.

In addition to the fine speakers there will be an unusual musical program. The Harmonic Glee Club will sing. Miss Alpha Bratton and Miss Elmira Brown will also sing.

The meeting promises to be the first move of this group of militant Colored workers to bring the message of unionism to Negro workers of Chicago.

Sees Intelligence In Trade Unions, Not In The House of Commons

(By The Federated Press)

OTTAWA, March 17th.—"If one-half of the intelligence displayed in trades unions' meetings were in evidence in the house of commons we would not be in such a mess," said J. S. Woodsworth, leader of the labor group in parliament at a dinner held by the local union of the Steamfitters' and Plumbers' Association of Canada.

"The fact that the labor party has brain," he continues, "is beyond doubt; but the trouble is that we who make up that party have no confidence in ourselves. The great need is for self-assurance. Great Britain has given us a wonderful lead. There the formerly despised labor people have been found fit and capable to look after the British Empire. It is not sufficient for us to rejoice in that triumph, but we must turn to and work out our own salvation."

Supreme Court Sides With Tobacco Trust Against Investigators

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Supreme court today decided that the Federal Trade Commission in pursuing an investigation into the trade transactions of a private corporation could not enforce a blanket demand for all correspondence and other data in the possession of the company being investigated.

The American Tobacco Company and the P. Lorillard Company refused to turn over to the commission correspondence and telegrams exchanged with their agents throughout the country. Lower courts sustained the companies and the commission appealed to this court.

The Latest Labor Newspaper.

The new working class paper, the Farmer-Labor Voice—which is the national organ of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party—is developing a large circulation thru the Dakotas, Montana, Nebraska, California and Washington. And it has already gained a strong foothold in large industrial centers, because of its having been formerly the Voice of Labor.

The readers of this newspaper find its contents especially interesting because of the close attention which it gives to the basic grievances of the farmers and industrial workers. At the present time, Farmer-Labor Voice is more strongly stressing the farmers' critical situation, the problems of the worker in the agricultural districts being right now the more urgent. Each issue of the paper has been carrying special articles by prominent farmer-laborites—in the various Northwestern states particularly, where the present crisis is not acute.

The newspaper also carries as a regular feature its Farmer-Labor Forum, which should prove to be of especially absorbing interest to the farm and city workers alike.

Let "Committee of 15" Adopt Slogan of "On to the Picket Lines!"

THE Chicago Federation of Labor should not allow an injunction by the corporation tool Denis Sullivan prevent it from striking a strong blow in behalf of the dressmakers now battling against the bosses. Its duty is to appear on the picket lines and call on the trade unionists of Chicago to follow suit.

At last Sunday's meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor delegate Jack Johnstone of the Painters' Union brought up the question of "mass picketing." Attorney Oscar Nelson, republican politician, who is in the faction of that party opposed to State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, was immediately on his feet branding Johnstone's suggestion as "Fosterism." When another delegate, who happened to be born in Denmark, applauded this sentiment of delegate Johnstone, lawyer Nelson turned to him and said, "Why don't you go back to where you came from?" This is fine language from a man who is making a good living defending unionists who are fighting for unionism, many of them foreign born workers.

"ON TO THE PICKET LINES!"

Oscar Nelson opposed "mass picketing" as Fosterism. John Fitzpatrick called it "bunk." Oscar Nelson is a consistent reactionary who is in the labor movement solely for the benefit of Oscar Nelson and nobody else. John Fitzpatrick got a reputation as a fighter and progressive, but he uses most of his energy nowadays pounding the gavel and drowning the voices of those who would speak for progress. Even Samuel Gompers, toothless old reactionary, would defy the injunction, at least in a meeting hall. He was actually convicted once for disobeying an injunction and is never tired boasting of it. He criticized John L. Lewis once for cringing before an injunction and hoisting the white flag. Surely John Fitzpatrick is at least as progressive as Samuel Gompers.

"ON TO THE PICKET LINES!"

The striking dressmakers are waging a splendid battle on the picket lines. They need assistance. The leaders of the Chicago Federation of Labor are not afraid to be seen in public. They marched last Sunday to see the PICTURE of a strike—marched thru the streets with a band at their head and a capitalist reporter at their heels.

They are not afraid of publicity. The "Committee of Fifteen" got its picture taken in the Federation Building on the day it held its first and only meeting. There is a real chance for the "Committee of Fifteen" to get its picture taken on South Market Street. It can also verify the truth of the report made by Mayor Dever that the police are conducting themselves properly toward the strikers. The committee can also see a real strike, a much better one than what was shown on the screen.

"ON TO THE PICKET LINES!"

The call made by delegate Johnstone for mass picketing cannot be sidetracked by cries of "Fosterism" or "bunk." Mass picketing was not invented by Foster. Mass picketing was used two years ago in a Rhode Island textile strike and it defeated the textile barons who had called out the state militia to keep the pickets from the mills.

Mass picketing would soon sweep Robert E. Crowe's thugs off the streets and would make a scrap of paper out of the injunctions. There is no danger that the leaders of Chicago Federation of Labor will be mistaken for "reds." But unless they wish to be known as "yellows" they must take action, and not merely make excuses for inactivity. They are on trial in this strike.

"ON TO THE PICKET LINES!"

The DAILY WORKER calls on the "Committee of Fifteen" to get on the picket line.

ST. LOUIS POLICE IN BRUTALITIES JUST LIKE GOPS ON STRIKE DUTY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Eight city detectives may become involved in serious charges as a result of allegations that after shooting and wounding Claude Mitchell, they beat him to death with the butts of their pistols. The officers claim that he failed to heed their command to halt. His mother alleges that when she attempted to go to her son's aid, she says the detectives pushed her to the ground.

Seek Building Trades Unity

International officers of the Building Trades Unions met all day yesterday in the Hotel Morrison on the issue involved by the dual building trades' councils which exist in Chicago.

The solution that it is rumored they will devise for the split that arose over the Landis award is the formation of a conference board in which every local union in the building industry would be represented. This conference board would be authorized to work out a plan for bringing together the two councils.

Student Burns to Death.

MARION, Ala., March 17.—Jefferson Bryan Meharg, senior student at Marion military institute, was burned to death here today when a dormitory of the school was burned.

Planes Collide in Mid-Air.

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 17.—Two naval lieutenants were killed here today when their airplanes collided in mid-air 165 feet above Corry flying field.

Courts Prove Good Friend of Illinois Traction System

(Special to The Daily Worker)

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., March 17.—Mrs. Phoebe Naylor, widow of Thomas W. Naylor who was killed near here at a deathtrap crossing of the Illinois Traction system in September, 1922, received a severe blow in a decision of the court of appeals just handed down. Mrs. Naylor had received a verdict against the I. T. S. in a lower court for \$10,000 damages for the death of her husband.

The appeals court reversed the verdict and held the traction company blameless and not liable. Besides her husband, Mrs. Naylor's son was killed in the automobile accident which claimed three lives. As the case now stands, Mrs. Naylor is without remedy at law.

Dream of Aviators, Flight Around Earth, Starts in California

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLOVERFIELD, SANTA MONICA, Calif., March 17.—A flight around the world, the dream of aviators since man first flew, started today when three United States army planes took off from Cloverfield.

A fourth plane followed shortly. The air men will fly northward and westward, to cross 30,000 miles of territory and 23 countries on their journey, which it is expected will take four months.

The weather conditions, greatest concern of air men, were favorable to the start.

"We have implicit confidence in our plans," Major Frederick L. Martin, commanding the world flight fliers, said just before the start.

BOSSES OPEN WAR ON UNION IN ST. LOUIS

Plans for Wage Cut Are Launched

By MARTIN A. DILLMON

(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Alarmed at building trades labor's progress, the contractors here have formed one big union of employers, to fight the workers, or as its sponsors say, "in order that these demoralizing wage increases be stopped and the building industry of St. Louis be stabilized." The new organization calls itself the Associated Building Interests of St. Louis. Every employer of building workmen in any capacity is eligible to membership. The A. B. I. is composed at present of the Master Builders Association, and the "masters" of the following trades: Plumber, painters, insulators, cement, sheet metal, plasterers, and electrical work. Sub-contractors are being enrolled. An advisory counsel composed of architects, construction engineers, the Society of American Bankers, and the real estate exchange, is provided for. Its declaration of principles says among other things:

"It is essential that there be a close association of employers of building trades workmen in order that demoralizing wage increases be stopped, . . . and this association is organized for the purpose of building up proper resistance to the above mentioned unreasonable demands of building trades workmen."

The first craft of workmen to be marked for attack is the building laborers. The laborers are asking for an increase from 67 cents to 87 cents an hour. About 90 per cent of the employers had settled on that basis before the employers' O. B. U. got on the job. The 10 per cent of the 1,500 members of the laborers' district council, on strike, the new O. B. U. attempted to dictate by offering 10 cents an hour, with an ultimatum that unless the offer was accepted within 48 hours it would be withdrawn and strikebreakers would be employed. The strikers refused.

Strikers Will See 'Polikushka,' Fine Russian Art Film

Hundreds of garment strikers will attend the showing of the great Russian Art Film "Polikushka" tomorrow evening at Orchestra hall on Michigan Boulevard and Jackson street. The tickets have been distributed by the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany which is exhibiting the picture.

This great adaptation of Tolstoy's immortal story of serfdom stars the celebrated Ivan Moskin. It was produced in Russia by the group of players who have made the Moscow Art Theatre famous.

Proceeds go to the food stations which the F. S. R. is maintaining in Germany for the starving workers there. If you do not come early to avoid the rush you will regret it. Tickets 50 cents and \$1.00. Performance begins at 7 p. m., and again at 9 p. m.

Filipino Leaders Voice Independence Demand in Frisco

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 17.—An international mass meeting, to demand independence for the Philippines will be held at California hall, Polk and Turk streets, Friday evening, March 21 at 8 o'clock.

Abdon Llorente, Philippine commercial attaché and member of the Philippine Independence commission to the United States, will lead the speakers and will be followed by Gabriel Q. Arellano, editor of the Philippine Independent News of Salinas, former secretary of the Filipino Laborers' Union of Hawaii and by James H. Dolson, district organizer of the Workers Party.

Jack Carney, editor of Labor Unity, will act as chairman. The meeting is under the auspices of the Workers Party and the combined Filipino organizations of San Francisco. Admission is free.

This Prosecutor Got Very Handsome Fees on the Side

(By The Federated Press)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., It has been discovered that A. L. Schweitzer, prosecuting attorney here, has been realizing handsome fees on the side by private practice in addition to his official duties for which he draws his salary. Schweitzer and his assistants have appeared as attorneys in a large number of divorce cases since they took office, January, 1923. In one case the records show Attorney Phillips, Schweitzer's assistant, representing the plaintiff, and Schweitzer the defendant. Section 722 of revised statutes of Missouri directs that: "Prosecuting and circuit attorneys and their assistants . . . shall devote their entire time to duties of office."

Fight for Deep Waterways.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Favorable action on the Illinois deep waterway project was urged before the House rivers and harbors committee today by trustees of the Chicago sanitary district, engineers and civic leaders of the city.

KANSAS MINERS ASK AUTONOMY FOR NOVA SCOTIA

Seek Reinstatement of Tom Myerscough

By TOM TIPPETT.
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Mar. 17.—A resolution was passed by the convention of District 14, United Mine Workers of America, in session here, demanding that the autonomy of District 26 (Nova Scotia) be immediately restored and that an election be held in which the deposed officers are permitted to stand for office so that the Canadian miners may select their own leaders. The vote was practically unanimous.

Another resolution calling for the re-instatement of Thomas Myerscough was passed after a lengthy debate. Myerscough was expelled in the Pittsburgh, Pa. field for affiliation with the United Mine Workers' International Progressive committee. This is an organization within the miners' union termed dual by the international organization.

Human Side Comes to Surface.
The human side of the Kansas trouble was again revealed when a proposition was introduced to bring relief to those members of this district who lost their cards in the industrial court strike and who have not yet been permitted to rejoin the union. Although the expulsion was nearly two and one-half years ago many men are still outside of union ranks and are still unemployed.

The union regulations are that men must first have employment in the industry before union membership can be had. It is this "joker" that is used to blacklist many of the sympathetic strikers—according to argument on the floor. It is also charged that the provisional organization cooperated with this blacklisting that has caused so much suffering and bitterness in Kansas.

Restrict Officials' Expenses.
Many old men and others sick at the time of the trouble lost out in the local union charter revocations although they took no part in the strike. Local unions were instructed to accept these men without initiation fees and a special dispensation was asked for from the international union to apply to all men who lost their membership in the trouble of three years ago.

Pennsylvania Miners Meet.
By EVELYN PRESTON.
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)
ALTOONA, Pa., March 17.—Opening sessions of the biennial convention of District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America, meeting here were taken up with discussions pro and con of the conduct by the district officials of the long Somerset strike. Two hundred and sixty delegates representing 40,000 miners in central Pennsylvania are attending the convention.

District President John Brophy in his report reviewed the policy of the international since the strike of 1922 up thru the last agreement with the operators guaranteeing a three-year contract at the existing wage scale.

He showed how the 17 months' strike in Somerset county had to be finally called off, principally on account of the dull state of the coal market, which enabled operators to be satisfied with a production equal to 30 per cent of normal, and made it difficult for men in the union fields to pay the assessment.

That the Somerset strike was worth while, however, despite the hardships entailed, is seen in the fact that the Somerset operators have raised the wage rate, and that a skeleton union organization continues in the region, he said.

A significant feature of Brophy's report was the stress he laid on workers' education. At present there are two members of District No. 2 at Brookwood Labor College on scholarships established by the district. A friend of labor gave \$15,000 to District No. 2 in support of the Somerset strike on condition that the money be used later on for workers' education. Brophy proposes to use this sum to establish workers' classes in the district.

Brophy emphasized the need of a labor party if legislation in the interests of the miners is to be passed in the state. All bills legalizing checkweighmen, establishing miners' examining boards, preventing eviction without notice, and so on, failed to pass the Pennsylvania legislature. The report suggests that the executive board be authorized to survey the whole problem of unemployment to see how other industries and other countries meet the problem, and to continue its work of encouraging consumers' co-operation. He reminded the delegates of the need of a permanent fact finding and publicity agent to make public the truth about the coal industry. District No. 2 presented many briefs revealing the wages and living conditions of the miners to the federal coal commission.

Labor Party and Foreign Born Are Wilkes-Barre Issues

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 17.—A resolution asking for a condemnation of the various anti-foreign born bills now pending in congress was introduced at the Wilkes-Barre Central Labor Union at its last meeting held Thursday, March 13. The resolution also calls for the formation of a political party of industrial and land workers. The discussion showed no opposition to the resolution. It was decided, however, to delay final action until the Executive Board has had an opportunity to secure the text of some of these bills.

A large majority of workers in this region are foreign-born. The resolution will finally be acted upon at the next meeting of the Central Labor Union.

PAINTERS STRIKE FOR WAGES AND SAFE SCAFFOLDS

Detectives Ordered Out Of Union Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ST. LOUIS, March 17.—The painters on strike today as a result of the contractors refusing to meet the terms submitted to them. The capitalist press here is already lined up with the bosses. Stories appear in the press in advance of the strike that disorder and violence are anticipated if not already taking place.

After holding several conferences with the bosses the best terms offered to the painters is \$10 a day. Everything else to remain as it is. The union demands \$12 a day with the five-day week. Other demands insist on sanitary drop-cloths and rags. The bosses are now using drop-cloths and rags that have been in use for years and are filthy, endangering the health of the workers.

The union also demands the right of its representatives to examine all scaffolds, ropes and other equipment as to their safety. They further demand the discontinuing of the practice of having members haul the bosses' tools to the job. In hiring painters, the bosses generally give preference to those who are willing to donate the use of their cars for the purpose. This results in gross discrimination against those painters not having automobiles.

Last Sunday at a mass meeting the painters committee was instructed by unanimous vote to stand pat for these demands. The bosses after learning the decision of the men in the mass meeting began using the usual dirty tricks by turning in fake police calls and having detectives come to the meeting. The workers voted unanimously to order the "dicks" out of the hall, and condemned strongly the action of the police.

The union is standing solid and it is generally believed that the contractors will begin to weaken as soon as they see that the strike is 100% effective.

The men working for the city were given two weeks in which to either reach a settlement as based on the demands above or else quit work. This extension of time to the city employees was given to allow the Aldermen to vote on the new budget to meet the demands of the painters.

Aid Homeless Children.
MOSCOW, Mar. 17.—Newspapers all over Russia are conducting a campaign for the aid of the homeless children. There are thousands of homeless orphans, the remnants of the famine and civil war, in all the big cities of Russia. The many organizations which have been created for the purpose of aiding the orphans, are unable to cope with the situation for the lack of funds. Public appeals are being made, conferences called and meetings held. A new mass organization has been created, the Friends of the Children. It is counting already thousands of members.

During the famine of 1921-22 the transportation of children from the Volga district saved 200,000 lives, according to official reports. About 90 per cent of those children have been returned to their homes. About 25,000 children are still to be returned. The children's homes are overcrowded.

BERLIN, March 17.—During the month of January the Russian Trade Mission has sold 314,236 tons of grain for 23,273,171 gold rubles. Besides Germany, also Holland, Belgium, Denmark and other Scandinavian countries bought. Holland has the first place as a buyer of Russian bread from the Berlin mission having bought 177,155 tons out of the 314,236 tons.

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

POST OFFICE WORKERS FARE ILL UNDER NEW

Coolidge Backs Lame Duck's Policy

By LAURENCE TODD
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 17.—Harry New, lame duck postmaster general in the Harding-Coolidge cabinet, has been challenged by Senator Couzens of Michigan to defend the starvation wage for postoffice clerks which has become the first test of industrial policy of the Coolidge phase of the administration.

Couzens is not radical; it was not long ago that he defended, in an interview, the idea of an anti-strike law covering the transportation industry.

New has the backing of President Coolidge in declaring that the postal workers cannot be paid more money. New and Coolidge want the postal workers to take up their belts another hole or two, and advise their wives and children to eat less and to waste less money on clothing and frivolities. Some one has got to sacrifice, in view of the proposed reductions in the taxes on millionaires and why not let the postal workers' families enjoy the sacrifice.

For the Rich.
"I can conceive of no justification," says Couzens, "for the position you have taken, when it is based solely on the government or more properly put, on the cost of the users of the postal service. You have put the cart before the horse. This additional cost is estimated by you at from \$123,000,000 to \$150,000,000. Your contention seems to be that this money should be saved to the users of the service by deducting it from the just compensation of the employes."

"There never was a more unsound as well as unwise policy than this. There is no justification for any service existing, that cannot pay its employes more than a living wage. There is plenty of evidence to sustain the conclusion that the existing wages are not even a living wage to say nothing of a wage that makes life worth living."

High Cost of Living.
Government figures show that the cost of living, last December, was 73 per cent higher than in 1913. The increase in wages for postal clerks during the same period was only 64 per cent, yet the wage scale in 1913 was notoriously inadequate and the employes were desperately appealing to congress for a chance to live.

"I do not believe," says Couzens, "that the users of this service want any subsidy such as they are now getting taken from the pockets of the employes. Why should \$123,000,000 to \$150,000,000 be taken out of the pockets of these employes and half of it or nearly half of it turned over to the publishers of magazines and periodicals? . . . You know if this matter was taken to the country as it will have to be unless the congress and administration remedy the evil, that there will be no hesitancy on the part of the country in approving this modest increase for the employes."

"Keep Your Damn Mouth Shut," Mayor Orders Preachers

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Mar. 17.—"Keep your damn mouth shut," is Mayor Hart's advice to the ministers of Wilkes-Barre who dared to denounce him for breaking up the Lenin Memorial meeting arranged by the Workers Party. This polite advice is contained in a statement issued by the mayor in reply to the Civil Liberties Union's threat to take court action against him in case he again decides to interfere with Workers Party meetings.

"We are not opposed," the statement says, "to free speech, preachers, governor or other local notoriety seekers to the contrary, notwithstanding. We are for free speech, but not the so-called oratory of those law breakers who attempt to destroy the greatest government in the world will never get a foothold in Wilkes-Barre. . . . The preachers should remember what Jonah said to the whale, 'We wouldn't be in this trouble if you kept your damn mouth shut.' By the whale, I mean the preachers."

Arrangements are now being made by the Workers Party to hold a free speech test meeting in the near future. An attorney was already engaged by the Civil Liberties Union to take court action against the mayor, if necessary.

In Memory of Lenin.
MOSCOW, March 17.—The Central Executive Committee of the International Society for Workers' Aid received information from Essen, Germany, that over 100 political prisoners went on a 24-hour hunger strike after they had been prohibited to hold a memorial meeting for Nikolai Lenin.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.
Mayor Dever is blissfully ignorant of any misconduct on the part of the police officers toward the dressmakers now on strike. Perhaps he is too busy boosting the military program of the imperialists to waste any time on such a trivial matter as a strike. The Chicago Tribune carried his picture in yesterday's issue, while His Honor was in the act of giving a big pushball the initial shove down Michigan Boulevard on its way to Washington and New York. The object of this stunt is to advertise the citizens' military training camp movement. Of course the mayor does not know anything about the strike. He is too busy recruiting strikebreakers.

With the mayor were several leading Chicago business men. One important personage was the exalted ruler of the Elks. He helped Mr. Dever start the ball rolling. What would the papers say if a group of trade unionists, even the most reactionary start a movement to train unionists to the use of arms, the movement to be under the direction of the trade unions? There would be an immediate demand for swift action against the rebels! Many workers are members of fraternal organizations like the Elks. No doubt they will feel proud to have their exalted ruler lead a movement to make brave soldiers out of them.

Premier Poincare won another victory, tho a slim one. He slipped thru the senate barrage with a bare thirteen majority. He has a new scheme to make the United States government pay the French cost of the war. After reading the reports of the many investigations now taking place in Washington, no doubt he concluded that there is enough graft lying around the Capitol to pay the cost of all the world's wars since David slew Goliath. Poincare's proposition was that all the nations that engaged in the war should measure their sacrifices and then to arrange the war debts on the basis of equal sacrifice.

But Charles Evans Hughes will have none of it. The Republican party has nothing more to give away. Poincare was met by a blunt refusal from Washington. This angered Poland, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Jugoslavia exceedingly. These countries are building up huge armies under French direction and at French expense. They now fear that France will close the satchel and that the soldiers will begin to growl around looking for something to eat. They may have to eat the heads of the various governments unless a good Samaritan appears in the offing.

The Catholic church has not the same set of rules in all countries. There are slight variations in the manner in which that institution does business. Take the confessional, for instance. In Lithuania, Catholics must purchase a spiritual meal ticket at Easter every year and whenever they go to confess their sins the priest punches a hole in it. In Ireland there is less competition so the priests are not obliged to put the faithful on rations.

The Prince of Wales was advised to ride an old nag by the "President of Cornishmen," his susceptibility to getting unhorsed causing some of his countrymen considerable nervousness. Much good British money has been invested in making the Prince a popular figure. Even the "socialist" Ramsay MacDonald likes him. He is a valuable asset and must be taken good care of. Why not give him a hobby horse to play with? Perhaps he might be able to manage a real steed if his liquor was taken away from him.

The job of commissioner of the Church of Scotland was handed to a Scottish Socialist. This is the first time the position was taken out of the hands of the aristocracy. No doubt the American socialist wannabes will hail this as another example of what evolutionary socialism can accomplish. Look at Millerand! He has "evolved." The new commissioner of the Scottish church, his name is Roberts, will fill the high office with all the dignity of his command. This he assures us. He will not let Karl Marx or Lenin or anybody else prevent him from being dignified.

The Chicago Tribune very properly says that if the German Social-Democracy accomplished nothing else they have at least succeeded in preventing the "Communists" from taking over power in behalf of the proletariat. After they had done that to the satisfaction of the bourgeoisie, they have politely stepped out and turned the country over to the Fascisti. They are willing to make any sacrifice—even giving up office—for the sake of democracy. They have not given up office this time, however, out of a spirit of accommodation; they were compelled to do so because they lost the confidence of the workers who are fast turning to the Communists.

WORKERS PARTY DEMANDS LIBERTY FOR PHILIPPINES

Staging Big Meeting for Island Speakers

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, March 17.—A big mass meeting of workers to protest against Coolidge's attack on the movement of the 11,000,000 Filipinos to secure freedom from their Wall Street rulers will be held in New York City April 2.

Honorable Manuel Roxas, speaker of the Philippine Congress, and one of the greatest orators in the Philippine Islands, will address the meeting. Mr. Roxas is the representative of the Filipino people to whom Coolidge addressed his hostile letter.

Island Labor Leader Speaks.
Commissioner Pedro Guevara of the Philippine Independence Mission to the United States, founder of the Seamen's Union and leader of the first strike in the Philippines, Scott Nearing, the noted lecturer and economist, and Jay Lovestone of the DAILY WORKER staff and director of the Research Department of the Workers Party will be other speakers.

In view of Coolidge's bold defiance of the Filipinos and his brazen rejection of their plea for national freedom, this question is particularly timely now. Congress will act on the whole problem the first week in April.

Probe Oily Wood!
There is also a likelihood of a Congressional investigation of General Wood's oil concessionaire regime in the Philippines being opened within a few weeks.

A large crowd is expected to turn out for this meeting which is to be held under the auspices of the New York District of the Workers Party. The meeting will be held in Cooper Union, at 8th St. and Third Ave.

Workers Party In Drive for New Members

Meetings are arranged thruout the city of Chicago by the local office of the Workers Party to acquaint the workers with the policies of the party with a view to bringing them into the organization.

Thursday, March 20, at the Community Center, 3201 S. Wabash ave., 8 p. m., J. W. Johnson speaks on "Communists in the Labor Unions."

Thursday, March 20, at the Emmet Memorial Hall, Ogden and Taylor avenues, 8 p. m., Harrison George speaks on "Anti-Allen Laws: The Menace of a Super-Blacklist."

Tuesday, March 25, at Workers' Lyceum (Rear Hall), 2733 Hirsch Blvd., 8 p. m., Tom O'Flaherty, Associate Editor DAILY WORKER, is scheduled to speak on the subject "Farmer-Labor Unity and the Crisis in the American Capitalist Parties."

Wednesday, March 26, at Milda Hall, 3138 S. Halsted street, 8 p. m., William F. Kruse will speak on the subject "Anti-Allen Laws: The Menace of a Super-Blacklist."

Monday April 7, at Jewish Institute, 3322 Douglas Blvd., 8 p. m., Sam Hammersmark of the DAILY WORKER staff, will speak on the subject "Anti-Allen Laws: The Menace of the Crisis in the American Capitalist Parties."

California Hangs 20-Year-Old Boy Who Defended Self

(By The Federated Press)
SAN QUENTIN, Cal., March 17.—In the face of a petition for delay signed by 140,000 citizens, Aurelio Pompa, a 20-year-old Mexican boy, was hanged here for murder. Pompa insisted that he shot the dead man, William McCue, in self-defense; McCue had abused him for some time. McCue's widow stated that this was the case, and tried to get Governor Richardson to commute the sentence. Pompa also stated that a witness at his trial had sworn falsely, and that the only actual witness had not been called.

The Mexican Blue Cross and thousands of other persons worked indefatigably to prevent Pompa's execution under such circumstances, but Richardson stated the boy was "a cold blooded murderer," and refused to permit even a few days' reprieve.

Seeking the Red Hats.
ROME, March 17.—American archbishops Hayes and Mundelein who are to be elevated to the cardinalate, arrived here today with their suites. Monsignor O'Horne and prelates of the American college were in the fore of a throng which gave the Americans an enthusiastic welcome at the station.

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

Show Department of Justice Mere Tool of the Burns' Dick Age!

(Continued from Page 1)
Arizona are greatly pleased with the investigations. . . .
"I left Los Angeles Sunday, June 17th and returned to the Office Friday, June 22nd, with Mr. H. D. Dowell, who is in charge for the mining interests of Arizona, handling the under-cover work for them. Dowell, whom Sherman has met, is a good smart fellow, who was formerly a manager for the Thiel Service and he has made a close study of Radical Work and the Mining Work.

With The D. of J.
"Investigator W-1 has been made an organizer and it is only a matter of a week or so when he will be made a General Organizer and he will then be in power to make Delegates and Organizers, and he will of course immediately make my other men D. & O., so as to put them on direct touch with the Dept. of Justice Agent, whom the Governor transferred from Butte, Montana, to Arizona, and he is a real fellow and knows the game. I spent two days with him while in Arizona and had a good chance to judge him. He is also well thought of by the Mine Managers and they put a great deal of trust in him.

D. of J. Again.
"My men are not confined to any special district but are at perfect liberty to go to any part of the State where they think they can do most good. This of course they take up with the D. of J. Agent so that they will know at all times where they are so that he can keep in close touch with them, and while they are all over the game, he is in the open, but as fast as any of the real wobbles get too rampanant or hostile, the D. of J. Agent will put them on their right foot or act accordingly. We are getting wonderful co-operation. . . .
"Very Sincerely yours, LOS ANGELES OFFICE MANAGER."

"P. S. . . . I know it has done us a great deal of good, as I also met the biggest Attorneys of the State, and further the beautiful part of the trip was that we were allowed time and expense for the entire trip."

Los Angeles "Tight-Wads".
Then we have another letter, in regard to money matters especially, in which it appears that the business men of Los Angeles are "tight-wads" and do not want to pay \$10 per day for investigators when they can get them for less. Some of the business men are now, however, to frame a law in California that will exclude the other, cheaper agencies while permitting the Burns crowd to operate as a monopoly!

"We" Get The Business.
This letter, from Pross to Mr. W. Sherman Burns at the time the letter was written, July 20, Sherman was holding down the New York office. Extracts follow:

"Dowell and I have been doing our missionary work and we at this time are getting all the concerns in Southern California in a body, the same as we have the mining companies. All the business is to be given to my office and I really believe that there will be at least twenty men, or investigators, from the Los Angeles office assigned to this case.

"Your Newspapers".
"The I. W. W.'s are giving plenty of trouble in San Pedro. You have been receiving our Investigator W-1's reports and, no doubt, your newspapers are carrying big articles. Well, this situation is going to be a whole lot worse before it gets better, and I really believe after six years of hard work on my part, we are showing the corporations, individuals and business people in general that what I have been predicting for six years has come upon them.

A Camouflage Agency.
"What these companies have asked for after they had committee meetings is that I take charge of this entire situation in Southern California. They have even asked that I handle an outside office, not in connection with the Agency, and, possibly, under another name—I, e., some investigating bureau. This office would be established in the same building with the Los Angeles office, and, of course, my time and expense would be charged the same as an investigator. I would be manager of this investigating bureau, which in reality will be the William J. Burns International Detective Agency. However, the idea that the consolidated business men wanted to establish is that they are using their own investigating bureau.

Hit Rival Agencies By Law.
"The business men have seen how private detective agencies have been mulcting them of their money and in reality causing trouble instead of endeavoring to abate trouble and this fall they intend to go before the State Senate and Governor of the State at Sacramento, California, and have a law put thru that will make it tough on those so-called detective agencies to keep on in business.

"As I wrote in my letter to both you and the Governor, the situation has become so big it is impossible for me to write and tell you it all means. The Governor has a bit of an idea from his last here, but it has grown immensely since then.

All Reports to D. of J.
"Meetings have been held weekly, and altho I have not had an attendant at these meetings yet, they expect to build all in the one plan which was explained to the Governor on his visit here; viz.: that the Los Angeles Office will put the under cover investigators to work, and copies of all reports are to be supplied to the Department of Justice, or, in fact the Governor personally. The Department of Justice is to have man who is fully versed on radical situations in Los Angeles, and Governor is to handle the radical situation after we have obtained the information.

\$10 A Day.
"This is a situation on which have written the New York Office many letters. I have not been getting my share of the work, owing to the fact that ours is a \$10 per diem rate, while other agencies are taking this work for \$8, \$6, and \$5 a day; and I again must admit that we have the cheap bunch of "shakes" calling the selves business men in Southern California that I, or any other man, has ever come in contact with, but they have become educated and realize that the lower rates they have been obtaining have been costing them ten times more than really looked to them, as the agencies who are doing the cheap class of work have realized that unless they cause trouble they could not keep their work going.

Merchants and Manufacturers.
"We have even gone so far that the M. & M. have been told that they must take their under-cover service out of the district. It has practically come to a stage where the Merchants and Manufacturers Association will be ruined and put out of business if they do not pay attention to what we have to say. In fact, I wrote a letter to the Governor about one month after he left Los Angeles, showing where Mr. Hayes Rice, head of the Manufacturers' Association was automatically dropped from the committees on which he was serving for the interests of the business people, owing to his having raised an argument of trying to start trouble after the Governor had delivered a talk.

"Cause Trouble."
"No need of my going into details of the 'brotherly love' held by the M. & M. against the Burns Detective Agency, but we have still done our work in an upright manner, and the business men realize that the M. & M. have had to cause trouble in order to keep themselves going and to have something to report on.

"I held a lengthy conference with Mr. Isadore B. Dockweiler today. He is a personal friend of the Governor's and is chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

McAdoo and Burns.
"The outlook for the next Presidential campaign is Harding on the Republican ticket, and, most likely, Hiram Johnson on the Progressive ticket. If such be the case, it is going to be a very tight race between McAdoo and Harding, with McAdoo a slight favorite.

"Mr. Dockweiler informed me that should the Democrats win the election and McAdoo be elected President he would personally demand of McAdoo that the Governor again be placed in charge of the Department of Justice. There is absolutely no question that should Harding be re-elected the Governor would, again, stay where he is. . . .
"Yours very truly, G. P. PROSS."
("The Governor," of course, is William J. Burns.)

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"Cause Trouble."
"No need of my going into details of the 'brotherly love' held by the M. & M. against the Burns Detective Agency, but we have still done our work in an upright manner, and the business men realize that the M. & M. have had to cause trouble in order to keep themselves going and to have something to report on.

"I held a lengthy conference with Mr. Isadore B. Dockweiler today. He is a personal friend of the Governor's and is chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

McAdoo and Burns.
"The outlook for the next Presidential campaign is Harding on the Republican ticket, and, most likely, Hiram Johnson on the Progressive ticket. If such be the case, it is going to be a very tight race between McAdoo and Harding, with McAdoo a slight favorite.

"Mr. Dockweiler informed me that should the Democrats win the election and McAdoo be elected President he would personally demand of McAdoo that the Governor again be placed in charge of the Department of Justice. There is absolutely no question that should Harding be re-elected the Governor would, again, stay where he is. . . .
"Yours very truly, G. P. PROSS."
("The Governor," of course, is William J. Burns.)

(A large amount of additional data is in possession of the Industrial Workers of the World and is expected to be made public within a few days.)

Death Puts Off the Arraignment of Col. Forbes to Wednesday

Arraignment of Colonel Charles E. Forbes, former head of the Veterans' Bureau and John W. Thompson, contractor, on charges of conspiracy and bribery, was postponed to Wednesday on account of the death of Federal Judge Francis E. Baker.

Forbes and Thompson will appear in person Wednesday before Federal Judge Carpenter.

A federal grand jury indicted Forbes and Thompson on charges of juggling Veterans' Bureau contracts in favor of Thompson's construction firm.

Snow Blanket Anyway.
OMAHA, Neb., March 17.—Nebraska is covered with a blanket of snow from half a foot to several feet of snow today. The snow began falling Sunday morning and will continue over most of the state today, weather bureau officials said.

BE SURE TO SEE
The New Disciple
Labor's Own Photoplay

Answers the Eternal question.
Shows the activities of organized labor in a true and unbiased light.
Opposes the so-called American plan and the open shop.

Now Showing at the **ARYAN GROTTO**
8th STREET and WABASH AVE.
With the Approval of the Chicago Fed. of Labor
Matinee and Evening
Now Showing Daily

APOT SCANDAL AS NOTHING ON MISSOURI GRAFT

Politicians Soaked in Beer Graft

By MARTIN A. DILLMON. (Special to The Daily Worker) ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 17.—A nation of the Missouri citizenry has been attracted to the Teapotome scandal at Washington to a considerable bribery and political corruption within their own state. Several perfectly good political reputations are threatened with disaster as a result of the confession of a St. Louis brewer, that he paid large sums of money to certain state officials for "protection" in the manufacture of real beer.

For sometime past rumors had been afloat to the effect that "protected" beer was being widely sold in this city. The rumor reached Washington, and federal investigators were dispatched to St. Louis in order to raid the Griesedick brewery, which was under suspicion. Evidently there was a leak somewhere and state dry agents made a spontaneous raid on the brewery and confiscated a huge quantity of bottled beer.

One Dollar a Case. Taken into custody, officials of the brewery made confessions in which they said they paid \$1 for each case of real beer sent out of the brewery on the condition that there would be no interference from dry enforcement agents. During a period of fourteen weeks, the confessions says, about 15,000 cases of protected beer were sold by the brewery for a total of approximately \$60,000, of which \$15,000 was paid in bribe for protection. The confession names the recipient of the bribe money as "a prominent state official."

The "prominent state official," according to the confession, took the lead by proposing to the brewers that they resume the production of real beer, for which the firm had paid fine and penalties of \$17,000 as a result of a previous raid. The state official, the confession continues, professed to be acting for another state official and for a third party in official position. He further represented to the confession, that two other St. Louis brewers were being protected for cash, and that "he could take on one more brewery."

Brewers Squealed. The brewer was told his "protection" would cost him \$1 for each case of real beer sold, and that in consideration of the bribe, he would not be molested. "I accepted the proposed terms and began the manufacture of beer," the brewer says. Several times the brewer complained to the bribe taker that \$1 a case for protection was excessive and did not leave the brewery a fair profit, risk considered. The "prominent state official" refused to consent to a reduction, and collected his graft until the raid, February 21.

Following promptly the brewer's accusation of the mysterious "prominent state official," Charles S. Prather, State Food and Drug commissioner, handed Gov. Hyde his resignation. Prather is known as a close pal of the governor, and has been regarded as his confidential political adviser. Prather figured in the Lowden slush fund scandal in the Republican national convention, 1920, the result of which sent Warren G. Harding to Washington as President of the United States.

Labor Head Mentioned. The name of Heber Nations, state labor commissioner, has been mentioned in the investigation of the bribe ring. He is a brother of Gus O. Nations, chief of prohibition agents in St. Louis. Both Nations and Prather are appointees of Gov. Hyde. Prather received a re-appointment last June for a four-year term. Nations was appointed by the governor last year.

With several other appointees of the governor under fire, including the recent charges that revolting conditions exist in some of the state penal institutions, and with the explosion of the beer scandal, it is recalled that Arthur M. Hyde made his race for governor on a "house-cleaning" platform. Hyde waged a sham battle with some of the unpopular men in the Republican party, of which he is a member, and walked into office hands down.

Hyde captured many votes on his mock pretenses as a "friend" of labor. That friendship was demonstrated when he lent state troops to the railroad companies as scab hinders during the strike of shopmen. There was no violence in the strike centers. When it became known that the Governor had ordered out the militia, R. T. Wood, president, Missouri State Federation of Labor, headed a delegation with him to reconsider. But Hyde then was safely in office, election day was far distant, and he laughed the labor men out of court.

Labor Union Foe. Filling a vacancy on the St. Louis Police Board, Hyde selected Clarence M. Howard, president, Commonwealth Steel company, an outstanding wage slave owner and a bitter foe of labor unions. At the time of the appointment, Howard's employees were and are yet on strike for union recognition. Protests from Organized Labor were kicked into the discard. Howard may now use the St. Louis police department to further his strikebreaking exploits.

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

"NEW DISCIPLE"—LABOR FILM. After a constant stream of hostile pro-pute propaganda films it is a pleasant relief to see a "labor film," even tho its ideology be wishy-washy and its technique imperfect. "The New Disciple," revived by the Chicago Federation of Labor for a run at the Aryan Grotto, is one of three pictures made under labor auspices and with the backing of the A. F. of L. It tells a good labor story: a small capitalist, enriched by war profiteering, widens the gap that separates him from his erstwhile fellow-workers, and listens to the advice of the Big Business representative who secretly plots his ruin. There is an unsuccessful strike and a lockout, and some good material against the so-called "American Plan." Finally the schemes of the Trust to buy up the plant and dismantle it are thwarted by the local business men and farmers who see their own ruin if the wage-workers do not quickly get back under the yoke of exploitation.

But the film does not say it that way. Its ideology would certainly not stand the test of Communist principle, from Main Title to "The End" it reeks with the "social compact" reformist viewpoint of those who call their unionism "pure and simple." The picture is just this—pure enough for the babies and simple, too,—too simple. It even has the praise of Sam Gompers.

The main title, specially made for the Chicago presentation, is a gem of fundamental misunderstanding. It is almost impossible to credit to John Fitzpatrick, whose excellent statement on the need of a labor press immediately follows, the authorship of such inane bosh. "Strife often follows misunderstanding," begins the title, and goes on to justify the mere existence of the labor movement because "it elicits the thoughts, energies and ideals of great numbers" who seek protection against "employers who seek profits so greedily that they disregard the welfare" (of the worker). "The New Disciple," it concludes, "has a purpose in society. It is to help bring about a public understanding of labor and unionism to the end that ignorance and bigotry may not be used by selfish individuals to fan the flames of industrial antagonism."

Not a word of class conflict of economic interest inherent in the wage system as the explanation of "industrial antagonism!" It is all due to "misunderstanding" and "selfish individuals" who use "ignorance and bigotry" to fan the flames of class war. Precisely the charge made by the Chamber of Commerce against the labor movement!

This main title is truly the keynote throughout the picture and at times the attitude is entirely naive. Woodrow Wilson's "The New Freedom," is referred to constantly throughout the film and the advertisement indicates that the picture is founded on this bunk book. The picture cannot rise much higher than the meagre intellectual and ideological foundations upon which it is built.

There is nothing wrong with the picture except its little faulty lighting on interior sets. The acting and casting, generally is superb. The actors are finely chary and make-up and behavior like real human beings. But the titles! The many different varieties indicate that many changes have been made during the life of the picture, probably to adapt it to different audiences. This last adaptation must have been the least successful of all since, a very small crowd came out to the first performances despite the backing of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Bad weather might have contributed to keeping the attendance small. Two musical numbers and a Musicians' Union band rounded out the program.

This picture could be titled into a ripping picture. But it would take a straight class struggle viewpoint to put the lacking punch into it. When it was first produced Woodrow's sacred passages and his sanctified phiz may have been desirable camouflage to get it passed by censors and such. But today, when worker and farmer has his back to the wall, such stuff misses fire. A labor picture today must have fire, it must have punch. But even as it is "The New Disciple" is a pleasant relief from the puerile stuff fed us by the commercial producers, and Daily Worker readers will spend an enjoyable evening at the Grotto during its run. Any effort to label the film production deserves the support of every worker, and it is to be expected that our first efforts in this field will leave some things to be desired.

Czech "Oil" Scandal Forces Resignations of Dollar Statesmen PRAGUE, March 17.—In connection with the scandalous implication of the Czechoslovak government in their little teapottery—this time an affair of a corrupt deal in alcohol—Communists in parliament here placed a souvenir upon the bench of Prime Minister Svehla.

The souvenir consisted of a whisky flask, filled with wood alcohol. The indignant premier swept the flask from his desk, spilling the contents upon his colleagues. Confusion ensued. The scandal involves the sale of adulterated spirits, mostly for military purposes, to the army, with the knowledge of cabinet members. It is alleged that many aviators met their death, owing to the fraudulent gasoline used in their machines. The senate president and one cabinet minister have resigned.

CITIZENS CAN BE DEPORTED UNDER IMMIGRATION BILL

"Joker" Paves Way for Grossest Tyranny

A joker in the Administration's Immigration Bill which by two words would "permit the wholesale deportation of aliens and indeed of American citizens and would subvert all settled principles of procedure" was revealed at a hearing before the Senate Committee on Immigration by Walter Pollak, New York attorney, representing the American Civil Liberties Union.

The joker, according to the union, is contained in section 23 of the bill, which puts the burden of proof on any individual whose right "to remain in the United States" is challenged. According to the argument presented to the committee, it applies equally to citizens and aliens, and would require anyone challenged to prepare an elaborate defense of his right to remain in this country.

Liberties Union Fight. A brief on the law and the practical dangers of the section by Walter Pollak and Albert DeSilver was submitted to the Senate Committee on behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union, with the request that the words "or remain" be stricken from the bill.

Under this section, the attorneys declare, the mere change of a deportable offense against an American citizen or an alien would force upon him the burden of proving his innocence, "contrary to the presumption of innocence, one of the strongest known to law."

"A woman could be deported unless she could prove that four or five years before, and at a place perhaps 3,000 miles away, she had not been guilty of prostitution or some connection with prostitution," the brief states. "A man who lives in Portland, Maine, might be suddenly threatened with deportation in Galveston, Texas, by reason of some occurrence, real or fancied, in Seattle, Washington."

The brief makes five points against the section. They are:

- 1st. It would make possible deportations in the entire absence of evidence and would therefore be unconstitutional;
 - 2nd. It would violate all settled practices and presumption of orderly procedure;
 - 3rd. It is inconsistent with basic principles of both constitutional and common law, and would create immeasurable confusion in practice;
 - 4th. It would involve intolerable hardship to poor and obscure persons and pave the way for private and official corruption and tyranny;
 - 5th. It is without example in our jurisprudence; the Chinese Exclusion Act—which provides for judicial and not summary administrative action and affords the alien a definite mechanism for establishing his right—constitutes no precedent.
- Citizens or aliens challenged to prove their right to remain in the United States would have to prove their sanity, freedom from disease, and innocence of crime, according to the attorneys. "The citizen or alien can be deported even if there are no witnesses against him. There may even be no hearing in the case. He will lose his right to remain in the United States although there is not one scrap of evidence against him. The mere fact that there is no evidence in his favor will be fatal."

Russian Workers Send Contribution To Daily Worker

How much importance the militant workers of the world and particularly the militant workers of Russia attach to the success and establishment of the DAILY WORKER is indicated by the action taken recently by a group of Russian workers in Soviet Russia. Great enthusiasm has been manifested in Soviet Russia over the establishment and the successful beginning made by the DAILY WORKER and in order to back up enthusiasm by deeds, a small group of Russian toilers raised among themselves the sum of \$61.00 which they have sent to the DAILY WORKER thru Comrade Leo Wishnak, representative of the JEWISH DAILY FREIHEIT. "The rank and file of the Russian workers is tremendously enthusiastic over the showing made by the DAILY WORKER," said Comrade Wishnak, in making the remittance to the DAILY WORKER.

While the leaders of the Russian government have also expressed themselves on the importance of the establishment of a daily communist newspaper in the English language, it was surprising to many to note how much interest all of the workers in Russia have been taking in the success of the DAILY WORKER. To them it is a revolutionary event of the greatest importance and they were very proud that out of their small means they have been able to collect \$61.000 which measured by the Russian buying power of this amount of the money is a very large sum.

CHARKOFF, Mar. 17.—The Central Committee for the fight against unemployment appropriated 298,000 gold rubles for the needs of the Odessa, Kiev, Charkoff and Ekaterinoslav labor exchanges.

ECONOMIC SUICIDE FOR NEGROES TO OPPOSE UNIONISM, SAYS NATION

Opposing labor unionism is economic suicide for Negroes, says the New York Nation, in an editorial commenting on the following declaration against unionism and "economic radicalism" which passed the reactionary Negro Press Association's convention at Nashville, Tenn.:

Be it resolved, That it be the policy of the National Negro Press Association, in its efforts to live and further the industrial destinies of our people, that we as vendors of news will discourage and discredit all forms of unionism and economic radicalism.

The Nation's comment follows: Fortunately for the Negro the National Negro Press Association is not representative of the entire press of the Race. For to oppose unionism among Negroes is to advocate a form of economic race suicide. The African Negro belongs by compulsion to the working class, and the color of his skin wins him preference from his employer only if it means that he will work for a lower wage. The open shop employers in the North who encourage Negro labor do so because for the present it is unorganized and therefore cheap. The Negro can fortify his industrial position only by alliance with his white fellow-workers. That has not always been easy; but the bars are falling. The American Federation of Labor has officially endorsed the policy of organizing colored workers on an equal basis with white, and some unions, like the Molders, are justly proud of their record of no race discrimination. The Negroes, too, are learning the old American lesson that in union is strength. The extraordinary "Negro Sanhedrin" recently held at Chicago was one symptom of the growing race consciousness; the resolution advocating unionization which almost passed that conference, made up largely of conservative Negro organizations, was another sign of progress.

In Honor of Lenin. MOSCOW, Mar. 17.—The Pravda is running every day a few columns in memory of Lenin, where reports of official action in connection with the immortalization of his name are printed, also incidents of his life are related by soldiers, workers and peasants. A Lenin Institute has been created by order of the government.

Conductors' Vice-President Dies. ST. LOUIS, March 17.—William C. Turner, Order of Railway Conductors, died at his home here last week at the age of 68. He was elected grand lodge officer in 1913. For many years the deceased had been chairman of conductors on the Missouri Pacific. He is survived by the widow, one son and two daughters.

Can't Forget Englewood. When the list of meeting places of the Chicago branches of the Young Workers League was published, the Englewood branch was omitted. Englewood branch meets at Prospect Hall, 64th St. and Ashland Ave., on the second and fourth Thursday of each month.

Chicago's Contest For 1,000 Subs Was a Whiz; Heinrichson Winning; Race For Second Thousand Begins

Tabulation of the scores of Chicago's campaign contest for "1,000 New Subscribers by March 10th" has been concluded. John Heinrichson of the English Branch leads the list with exactly 400 points to his credit, and in appreciation of his efforts, received a Remington Portable Typewriter given by THE DAILY WORKER.

The second prize, a Gold Watch, goes to Comrade Play, of the Northwest English Branch, with a score of 144 points. Anna Fox, leading subscriber of 10,000 new subscribers by June 15, have been made and Chicago considers that its quota, one-tenth of the total set as a minimum by the DAILY WORKER office, is easily within its reach.

The special two-months trial subscription, should make it possible for Chicago to reach the figure of 1,000 new subscribers long before the contest closes but yearly subscriptions will be emphasized. The special offer to subscription getters, in the way of half-year subs for either the Liberator, the Labor Herald, and Soviet Russia Pictorial, leading magazines in their respective fields, will serve as a special inducement.

Keep Old Subscribers. In addition to getting new subs for the DAILY WORKER, Chicago is paying special attention to keeping its old readers on the list. Every subscriber is visited by city DAILY WORKER boosters before the subscription expires and thus very few subscribers are lost. Comments of old subscribers on the merits of the DAILY WORKER as the ONE Daily in the English language representing and furthering the interests of city and farm workers in the United States, serve as a great help in getting renewals and new subscriptions. Getting names of friends of present subscribers boosts the number of new readers of the DAILY WORKER.

A prize for the highest individual DAILY WORKER booster in the form of a very fine camera, has been donated by Comrade Milson of the First South Slavic Branch. With the DAILY WORKER moving into its new home very shortly—still greater enthusiasm for the Daily is noted and the list of active boosters is on the increase. Preparations for the 500th Anniversary.

So much for the contest that is concluded. Preparations for the 500th Anniversary.

Labor Organization Is Negroes' Hope, Despite Urban Leaguers; Very Few Get \$1,000 Per Year

The economic conditions which face the Negro in industry to a large extent determine the standard of living of the Negro family, and hence must be considered in any discussion of the Negro housing problem.

The Negro, who is forced to live in the worst dwellings in the city, is at the bottom of the ladder as a wage earner in American industry.

A family of three cannot live decently with sufficient nourishment for a fair amount of health and efficiency, on less than \$1,800 a year, according to the United States Department of Labor.

And yet the latest income tax figures show that less than six per cent of all the country's wage earners are receiving a salary of \$1,000 or more.

Under \$1,000 a Year. Under five per cent of America's Negro wage earners receive a salary of \$1,000 or more, which is 800 dollars less than the minimum amount required to live decently.

Over half the colored women who are wage earners are mothers also. They have the burden of industry, the burden of motherhood and the burden of race prejudice as well as the burden of the wage earner's world. Is it any wonder that the Negro homes are in such a terrible state and that the Negro family life is being destroyed?

The Negroes' only protection is by legislation and organization, we learn from Mrs. Humphrey Ward, who made a study of this subject. "The standard of living is being raised, if at all," Mrs. Ward tells us, "by the organized effort of the Negro workers themselves."

Must Organize. "In the wage earning world the Negro worker must forget his past and press on toward better and better conditions with the white workers," a recent investigator of Negro wage earning conditions declares. "If the white workers do not receive him, he must organize on his own account and cease being the cheap and exploited worker. He must make the white workers recognize him as a fellow in the struggle toward a higher social and industrial life. Workers dare not longer fight each other in this industrial world of competition and monopoly.

"They must organize and demand for each class and group of workers the same standards. Humanity is of greater worth than property. Not stocks and bonds but human beings of a high standard should be the national asset."

The Negro workers are paid such low wages that they cannot afford to rent adequate and sanitary dwellings, even when such are available. That is why the Workers Party and the African Blood Brotherhood and the recent All-Race Sanhedrin, showed the necessity for an alliance between the black and white workers, at the same time that it scored the reactionary real estate sharks who sabotaged the fight against segregation at the Congress, and condemned the chamber of commerce interests that sabotaged efforts to place the

NORWAY HARBOR STRIKE FORCES COAL RATIONING

Bosses Retaliate by Big Lockouts

By PAUL HOYER. (Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press) CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Mar. 17.—The employers of Norway have embarked upon a great offensive. Thirty thousand men have just been locked out, a second batch of 35,000 are expected to be locked out soon. The rumpus started with a strike of the harbor workers. The unions had taken the usual course prescribed by law and had tried to arrive at an agreement with the bosses. The question was chiefly one of higher wages. The harbor workers contended that, since the government had embarked upon a policy of higher import duties, they must have higher wages to cope with the increased cost of living.

Bosses Stiff-Necked. The bosses, fearing that the granting of the demand of the harbor workers would lead to a demand for increased wages all around, declined. While negotiations were in progress between the two parties, the bosses suddenly appeared with an entirely new and unheard-of demand. They insisted that a clause be inserted in the new agreement, by which the unions were to agree to deposit a sum of money in a bank, this money to be paid over to the employers in the event of unauthorized and "unnecessary" strikes breaking out. The unions were even to make themselves responsible financially for unauthorized workers. The unions declined and the lockout resulted.

24,000 Locked Out. The trades affected by the first lockout of 24,000 are: Building trades, masons, shoe factories, mill, tile, tobacco, furniture factories, mining industry, sawmills, tailors, and dynamite industry. The further lockout involved brewery workers, the electro-chemical industry, the typographical trades (with the exception of the newspapers) and chocolate manufacture.

It is evident that the bosses are trying to use the economic crisis of Norway—there are already 19,000 jobless out of a population of 2,500,000—for forcing the workers to their knees. Meanwhile the strike of the harbor workers is making life so serious in Norway that coal has had to be rationed.

Woman Violin Champ Performs Difficult Scotch Fantasia

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN. Olga Eitner, winner in the violin section of the Society of American Musicians' contest, was soloist with the Chicago Symphony orchestra at the popular concert in Orchestra Hall, last Thursday night. Of late there has been an epidemic of women violinists, and two, Erika Morini and Cecilia Hansen, have become quite well known. Miss Eitner's performance of the difficult and wild music of the Bruch Scotch fantasia showed her to have much of the warmth and beautiful interpretation of Miss Hansen, coupled with much of the brilliance and cold fireworks of Erika Morini. The orchestral part of the program was mainly given over to light music. There was the brilliant overture to Mignon, by Thomas, and the tinselled "Nutcracker" suite of Chaykovski. Edward MacDowell's A Minor suite is a romantic set of pastoral pictures. "A Sketch of the Steppes of Central Asia," by Alexander Borodin, that queer Russian chemist-musician, a melancholic description of desert plains completed the program.

Better Than Balzac

To the DAILY WORKER.—Am reading "A Week." The author certainly does paint the actors in glowing colors. I think it is as good if not better than "The Chouans," a French Revolution story, by Balzac. The author has all the present day writers beaten to a frazzle, not counting Jack London.—W. J. D.

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

Negroes Mostly Workers

LESS than five per cent of the Negro wage earners of this country earn more than \$1,000 a year in wages, altho the United States Department of Labor finds that a family of three cannot live decently on less than \$1,800 a year. Negro workingmen are forced to take lodgers into their already crowded homes to offset the starvation wages they receive, and to pay their high rents. The Negro welfare organizations tell the DAILY WORKER there is no solution to landlord profiteering and low wages except publicity. They do nothing to really organize the Negro workers. Is this because the welfare workers themselves are real estate owners who are reaping profits of the working class members of their race? Can the Negro workers expect real help from clubs and societies that are quietly fleeing them behind their backs? The DAILY WORKER investigator does not think so.

Constitution of Miners' Union and Rights of Membership Are Violated By the Pay-Roll Vote

By J. A. HAMILTON.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 17.—What the Lewis machine must have in a United Mine Workers' convention is control of enough delegates and votes to decide the action of the convention on important matters.

District Five, Western Pennsylvania, has long been a source of supply for these delegates and votes. But the strong progressive wave in that district put the machine into difficult straits when preparing for the 1924 convention.

It was unable to carry the vote of the District Five delegation strongly for the machine as has been the rule in the past.

An unofficial count of the roll-call vote on the removal of the appointive power of the International President shows 197 votes for the machine and 218 against it. In the 1922 convention the District Five delegation voted on the Howat case, 231 with the machine and 135 against; in the 1921 Convention, on the Howat case, 264 with and 130 against.

Thus a machine majority of 134 votes in 1921, and of 96 in 1922 was turned by 1924 into a progressive majority of 21, a change in sentiment of 155 votes from 1921 and 117 votes from 1922.

Machine Violates Constitution.

When the sources of these 197 machine votes are examined, it is seen that to run up this total the machine indisputably violated the Constitution in some cases; almost certainly violated it in others; and perverted it in others; in order to defeat the wishes of the rank and file.

The whole system of pay-roll representation is contrary to the interests of the membership. To speak of one of the pay-roll "representing" a certain local union is to joke; the pay-roll represents neither the locals from which they have credentials, nor the interests of the membership as a whole, but solely the Lewis machine. Out of the 197 machine votes, 109 were cast by elected or appointed employees or well-known henchmen of the machine and out of the 109 votes, 63 were illegal or questionable, 46 or all of these votes would not have been cast at all had the constitution been complied with and had the system of pay-roll misrepresentation not been in vogue; or at least the machine would have had a considerable amount of trouble to secure the votes.

The other 46 pay-roll votes and the 88 machine votes by rank and file delegates by no means indicate that the sentiment of the members for whom these votes were cast, was in accordance with the machine on the appointive power issue.

Preponderance of Pay-Rolls.

When a member of the pay-roll by hook or crook gets a credential from a local, there is one or more votes cinched for the machine on anything or everything. A rank and file delegate even, tho friendly with the machine is more or less subject to being influenced by fear of the membership of his local union. The pay-roll delegate is little bothered by what one or two locals think.

When the delegates get to the convention they find that for every two or three rank and file delegates there is a pay-roller. The District Five delegation included 169 delegates of which 39 were appointed or elected officials, 110 were well-known henchmen of the machine, and 129 were from the rank and file. There was thus a quite sufficient force of pay-rollers to keep in touch with all the rank and file delegates and to keep under control all delegates subject to any of the many forms of influence the machine knows how to exert.

The methods used by the District Five delegation to roll up the votes are typical of what the Lewis machine does throughout the union whenever the occasion demands and wherever the opportunity affords. Not only is the District Five Administration responsible but the International Administration is more responsible for allowing and encouraging the manufacture of votes in a subordinate division and for profiting from the results.

In some districts, for example in Illinois the manufacture of votes does not go on as it does in District Five and other sections. But it is of vital interest to the Illinois miners that District Five and other such sections be cleaned up because otherwise the Lewis machine will be able indefinitely to manufacture and control enough votes to overcome a very strong opposition from Illinois and other states.

Illegal Votes—Delinquent Locals.

Article XII, Section 6 of the International Constitution states, "Any local union becoming delinquent must comply with Section 18 of Article 14 and be in good standing for four months previous to the month

worked more than four days in the month.

Machine Performs Miracles. The pay-roll "represented" 15 locals, with 17 votes, which are located at non-union or abandoned or long-idle mines. Two of these locals (3149 and 3521, 2 votes each) have appeared in no tax report as far back as the one for six months ending Jan. 31, 1920. Eight have paid nothing since July 31, 1921; (1201, abandoned; 3081, 3138, 4652, 3143, 3983, 3140, at non-union mines; and 963 at Manown mine, now part of Mongah mine, local union 408). One (4400) has paid nothing since Jan. 31, 1922. The other four (3141, and 849 at non-union mines; 2501 and 1372 at long-idle mines) have since July 31, 1921, paid tax regularly or now and then but only on an average of less than ten members.

Every one of these 15 locals has thus for years been composed entirely or almost entirely of exonerated members. If there really are the number of exonerated members in these locals which the machine claims there is when it represents these locals, it is a miracle how they can live so long without work.

It may well be doubted whether there are really enough members in any of these locals to entitle them to existence.

What Does This Mean?

Local 849 is at Albany mine, near Brownsville, which has been non-union for years, if not through its existence. 3149 is at Brackenridge, where Fannie Sellins was murdered by a company thug Aug. 26, 1919, during an attempt to establish the union. According to reports this ended the campaign, with the exception of passing on some relief in a very loose manner. 3521 is at Natrona, whose one or two mines have been non-union for years, if not during their existence.

The other non-union mines are in the Kiskiminetas River Valley which was once well organized.

In the report for the six months ending July 31, 1921, 22 Kiski locals appear, paying tax equivalent to 1482 members. In the reports since that time, from 2 to 5 locals appear, paying on from 5 to 160 members in the various reports. This has been due to the action of the Hicks Coal Co., the chief operator in this field, which broke the contract before its expiration April 1, 1922, and which with practically all the other operators in the Kiski valley have been able since to establish the open-shop.

"Graveyard" Locals.

The pay-roll "represented" 16 locals which during the year ending July 31, 1923, were real and respectable. But in the next four months report, ten of these locals do not appear (3516, 3120, 2597, 2244, 615, 2555, 1247, 3303, 4001, 2728) and the other six paid an unusually low amount of tax (4338, 4874, 4740, 816, 4724, 671). This means that these mines were idle for all or most of this four months, which means for six months before the convention. With mines operating all around these idle mines, there would be very few members left in these locals by the time the convention rolled around. It is therefore extremely probable that at least some of these locals had lost members until they did not have left the required ten members, and were therefore unentitled to representation in the convention. Sixteen votes from these.

"Peanut" Locals.

The pay-roll "represented" 20 locals with 20 votes which in the year and for months ending Nov. 30, 1923, paid tax equivalent to an average membership of 50 or less (3123, 5027, 3214, 4223, 5116, 2456, 2322, 3123, 4219, 3716, 1943, 4808, 5626, 2932, 4993, 4325, 5533, 1361, 4370, 5180). Such locals are constitutionally entitled to representation, even tho the membership is only ten, (Article XII, Section 2) and can combine with other small locals to send a delegate (Section 5), and by custom, a small local is often represented by a delegate from a local of more than the one hundred membership specified in Section 5. But in practice, very few locals of less than 100 members, let alone less than 50, are represented if left to themselves.

The Constitution exempts them from penalty for failure to be represented; and the burden of the delegate's hotel and wages, the bother of combining with other locals, and the knowledge that the small-local does not have much influence, act together to keep the locals from sending delegates from their membership.

But one of the pay-roll can easily get credentials from these small locals because it costs the local nothing, and thus add to the machine vote in the convention votes which would not be cast at all did the pay-roll system of representation not exist.

The "representing" of these "peanut" locals is all the worse because of the unusually small number of members represented by a vote. These 20 locals paid tax according to the last report equivalent to a total average membership of 515, while 10 locals in the Canonsburg section whose 20 votes were cast against the machine, paid on an average membership of 2167. It would be possible for 200 members in 20 locals of ten members each to exert as much influ-

THE POWER COLUMN

Put Your Name on the Honor Roll!

ON Saturday, March 15, the campaign for 10,000 new subscribers for THE DAILY WORKER was opened. On Monday, March 17, the first results of the campaign reached THE DAILY WORKER.

It appears that the employees in the business office are in for a few months of stiff work if the returns keep coming in at the rate in which they have commenced. So far the majority of the new "subs" sold under the special terms of the new drive have been sold by Chicago patriots.

Very likely this is caused by the fact that Chicago has a start on the rest of the country because Chicago readers receive their paper sooner and can get their letters in to THE DAILY WORKER office more quickly. But Chicagoans claim that they are off to a flying start and that they will lead the campaign from start to finish.

Watch Friday's Paper for Honor Roll.

IT is impossible to enroll the names of those who have sold subs in this new drive in today's paper. Beginning on Friday, March 21, and continuing every Tuesday and Friday thereafter, the names of the live wires who are making THE DAILY WORKER grow will be published in the Honor Roll.

For more reasons than one the Honor Roll will be an historic document. On it will be enrolled the names of the best fighters in the American labor movement, those who know that there is no better way to build up the militant movement than by increasing THE DAILY WORKER circulation.

Is your name going to be on this Roll of Honor? Sell a subscription to THE DAILY WORKER and put it there. Sell a trial "sub," two months for \$1.00; or, better still, sell a year's "sub" at the regular rate and secure for yourself a half-month's sub to "The Labor Herald," "The Liberator" or "Soviet Russia Pictorial," free!

When a local's paid membership for a certain period is less than ten, say for six months, the local should be investigated to see if there are really enough persons entitled to exonerated to keep the local alive. If so, the local officers should be required to furnish a sworn list of the names and addresses of all exonerated members, and the fact should be published that the local has been found to be still in existence.

Remove Violators From Office.

The violations of the constitution and the rights of the membership pointed out herein should be sufficient grounds for removing the whole District and International Administrations. They are jointly responsible, either for actually committing violations or for aiding and abetting them or for failing to protest against and stop them.

Amend the Constitution.

It will be very difficult to prevent these violations as long as elected and appointed officials are allowed to act as delegates. A constitutional amendment should be made to prevent anyone on the pay-roll from being a delegate. Any official or employee whose knowledge or advice can benefit the convention can be allowed to speak but not to vote. This would prevent the President and Secretary from exercising their present duties; they do not need to be delegates.

The present procedure for securing exonerated is very loose. It is doubtless all right except when it comes to establishing the membership of the local for election or convention purposes. A provision should be adopted requiring the request for exonerated for members who will be entitled to vote in district and national elections, or entitled to representation in a convention, to specify the names and addresses of the persons applied for. This list should be sworn to by the local officers.

A provision should be adopted permitting any delegate to inspect the credentials of the delegates, and the sworn applications for exonerated.

At present one is led to doubt whether there are really any credentials from some of these funky locals. No one but the machine ever sees the credentials.

The credential report should also be required to give more information. It should show for each local the number of paid and number of exonerated members entitled to representation, and in the case of a local in which all or a part of its vote depends on the exonerated members, the report should state why these men have been exonerated. The report should also contain a list of the men representing more than one local with the numbers of the different locals he represents.

The constitution is loose regarding the disposition of the charter of a dead local. As soon as the membership falls below ten for a certain time, say three months, for any reason, the charter should automatically be suspended and the International Secretary should be required to publish the fact. Then if the membership remains below ten for an additional period of say three months the charter should be automatically revoked.

At present the disposition of such local is left to the discretion of the International President who has the sole right to revoke charters, but is not given any instructions as to the use of this power.

When a local's paid membership for a certain period is less than ten, say for six months, the local should be investigated to see if there are really enough persons entitled to exonerated to keep the local alive. If so, the local officers should be required to furnish a sworn list of the names and addresses of all exonerated members, and the fact should be published that the local has been found to be still in existence.

The financial reports should be required to include the number of exonerations from each local, and also should give the local number and location of all locals chartered, suspended, revoked, and investigated during the period of the report.

Officials determined to override the wishes of the membership can evade all sorts of constitutional provisions. What is needed is officials who try to serve the membership instead of trying to make the membership serve them.

An Awakened Membership.

To amend the constitution and to elect and retain honest officials requires a membership attentive to the good of the organization. If the membership does not object to being exploited by a corrupt officialdom, there will not be much trouble in finding the officialdom to do the exploiting.

Summary.

Vote of District 5 delegation in 1924 convention:

| Class of votes | Locals | Delegates | Votes |
|----------------------------|--------|-----------|--------------|
| Anti-machine | 83 | 83 | 218-218 |
| Pro-machine | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Pay-roll voting | 82 1/2 | 47 | 169 |
| Pay-roll not voting | 2 1/2 | 2 | 2 |
| Rank and file | 32 1/2 | 117 | 32-82-88-199 |
| Uncertain, not voting, not | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| Henchmen (2 did not vote) | 206 | 169 | 424 |

Pay-roll Vote:

| Class | Del. | Loc. | Votes |
|---------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Dist. 5 elected officials | 17 | 35 1/2 | 46 |
| On stated officials | 4 | 10 | 15 |
| Dist. appointed officials | 9 | 16 | 29 |
| Intern't app'd employees | 9 | 10 | 14 |
| Henchmen | 10 | 13 | 16 |
| | 49 | 84 1/2 | 111 |

Questionable Votes:

| Class | Locals | Votes |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Non-union | 11 | 4 |
| Abandoned | 5 | 4 |
| Idle | 16 | 16 |
| "Peanut" | 20 | 20 |
| On strike | 1 | 1 |
| | 52 | 55 |
| Delinquent locals (illegal) | 4 | 4 |
| Illegal by employees | 5 | 10 |
| (Most also in above) | 12 | 14 |
| Votes questionable legal by appointed employees, and list | 52 | 55 |
| Illegal votes not included in list of questionable votes | 6 | 10 |
| TOTAL | 58 | 65 |

Primaries in North Dakota.

BISMARCK, N. D., March 17.—President Coolidge was a favorite in the betting today to win from Senator Hiram Johnson in the North Dakota primary tomorrow.

Gee! Extra Day of Rest.

LONDON, March 17.—"An extra day's rest" was ordered today for the Prince of Wales and plans for the heir to the British throne returning to London from Aldershot were changed at the last minute.

Murder Follows Murder.

CASPER, Wyo., March 17.—Fred Van Gordon, accused of murdering his wife and their 12 year old son, was shot to death in a gun battle with sheriff Peyton of Douglas, Wyoming, last night.

AUTO INDUSTRY FACING DECLINE, DECLARES OLDS

Says Flivver Business Is Inflated

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Employment in Michigan factories has reached a peak which threatens increasing insecurity to the wage earners made public by J. L. Lovett, general manager, Michigan Manufacturers' Association. He pictures an inflated employment market, especially in the automobile industry. Employees should begin taking steps to protect their interests when the automobile industry reaches the saturation point.

Employment Inflation.

The number employed in Michigan factories, according to Lovett, exceeds that in any previous year in history. The number of workers on the pay rolls is greater even than the number employed during the post-war inflation year, 1919, while nearly twice as much money is being paid out each week in wages.

In Detroit 79 firms employing about two-thirds of the city's industrial workers report approximately 241,000 employees on their pay rolls. On this basis Lovett estimates the total employed by the 3,000 Detroit factories at over 361,000. In 1919 the federal census bureau estimated peak industrial employment of Wayne county, which includes Detroit, at 256,000.

Grand Rapids employment figures show a gain of 5,000 over 1919 altho the furniture industry is operating at not more than 70 per cent of capacity. Flint with a total employment of about 35,000 shows a gain of 15 per cent. Pontiac with a total of 15,000 reports a gain of 10 per cent. Lancaster and Kalamazoo both report gains of 3,000 over 1919. While Jackson reports a gain of 2,000, Battle Creek a gain of 1,000 and Muskegon a gain of 1,000.

Carrying Eggs in One Basket.

A glance at the census of manufacturers would seem to indicate that Michigan is carrying too many eggs in one basket. Like the man who invests the greater part of his savings in a single venture Michigan has invested over half her jobs in the making of automobiles, automobile bodies and accessories. In 1919, according to the census, 197,881 of the 471,242 industrial workers in Michigan were directly engaged in the production of automobiles and auto parts. Since 1919 the automobile industry has grown materially. As a matter of fact 50 per cent of all the workers employed by the automobile industry in the United States now work in Michigan.

Cal Coolidge Cuts Short Interview with The Passion Players

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The president cannot receive public addresses from people of a foreign nation unless presented thru the usual diplomatic channels, President Coolidge declared today in a letter to Anton Lang, the Christus of the famous Oberammergau Passion Players.

The president's letter, which was addressed to Lang in care of the German embassy at Washington, was in explanation of the action of Mr. Coolidge in cutting short the audience which the Passion Players had at the White House on Saturday.

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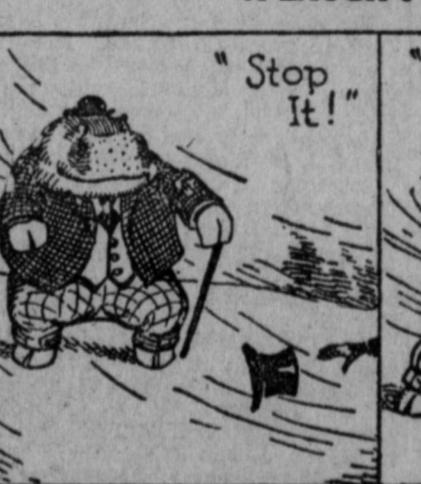
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June 17 and the Next Task

The states where genuine farmer-labor parties exist have united their forces for the gigantic convention that is to be held in the Twin Cities June 17 and hope and enthusiasm now should be the attitude of the militant workers and farmers who have made this tremendously important development possible.

The answer to these queries is very simple. The government of the United States is dedicated to serving the employing class. It will never make the slightest move in behalf of the interests of the working and farming classes unless it is compelled to do so by the dangerous pressure of these masses.

There is no longer any doubt that the economic breakdown of American capitalism with its misery for the masses has brought the inevitable but long-awaited move toward mass political expression.

The ravens of the labor movement had said that it could not be done; that unity of the workers and farmers on the political field was a dream and a delusion; that officialdom of both the farmer and worker organizations was against it and that the rank and file would do as they had always done and follow their misleaders.

The unity conferences are history now and that history records the fact that at the time that the most advanced elements of the workers and farmers of America were striving to forget their differences and unite for joint action against American capitalism the tribe of Gompers, Brown, and Rodriguez, the C. P. P. A.'ers and the so-called liberals, the S. P.'ers and the politicians, were the enemies of the united front.

It is the future that interests us at present. The disrupters and traitors have failed, unity prevails and will be cemented on June 17. The efforts of the militants from now until that date must be directed towards making it the greatest possible success, towards expressing in organizational form and in the platform that will be adopted the needs of the masses whose pressure from below has nullified all attempts to keep them divided.

June 17 must see a convention of such size and unity of thought and purpose that American capitalism as well as the masses will recognize it for the expression of a movement that is here to stay and work and fight until political and economic power in America is in the hands of the workers and farmers.

There is reason now for optimism and the croakers must be discouraged; the progressive elements of the workers and farmers have shown that the bogeymen of American capitalism frighten them no longer.

It is now a question of solidifying the organizations of the workers and farmers and building in every state powerful workingclass parties that after June 17 will be ready to carry on the work for the program that will be endorsed by the greatest mass gathering that America has yet seen.

While the Rev. J. Shera Montgomery, chaplain of the house of representatives, was offering prayer at the recent memorial joint session to the late President Harding among those standing in reverent silence was Harry M. Daugherty. With head slightly stooped and thumbs in his trousers' pockets, he appeared to be offering up a prayer for Burton K. Wheeler.

March 18th is the anniversary of Grover Cleveland's birthday. He was famous for having a good taste in liquor, for wearing a size twenty-two collar and six and a quarter hat. Needless to say he was a 100 per cent American.

The Chicago Tribune in a cartoon advises the democratic and republican parties, represented as fat dogs, that while they quarrel, public confidence, in the form of a rather clean bone, would go to the radical—a skinny dog. The fat dogs are doing a little worrying.

The Bonus Controversy

The tug of war over the bonus is about to come to an end. Unless unforeseen circumstances intervene the question of granting adjusted compensation to the ex-soldiers will come up for settlement in the House of Representatives within a few days.

Thru the medium of the War Finance Corporation the government has granted millions of dollars in bonuses to the big companies for having put their organizations at the disposal of the government during the world war. To be correct, one should state that these corporations were given a chance by the government to clean up billions in profits and then were given a bonus on the side.

The railroad capitalists, the coal magnates, the shipping magnates, the aeroplane manufacturers, and numerous other agencies of the owning class were likewise rewarded in millions for their loyalty which was so profitable to them.

Why then all this noise about the workers and farmers who endangered their lives during the war while the capitalists were staying home and clipping dividends? Why is it that the Wall Street Journal has even stooped to call so patriotic an organization as the American Legion disreputable because of the soldier bonus controversy? Why is it that a bonus for capitalists is perfectly honorable and assumed as the natural course of business operations, while the granting of a long overdue adjusted compensation to those who fought and bled in the war in which they had no interests of their own at stake is denounced and fought so bitterly?

The answer to these queries is very simple. The government of the United States is dedicated to serving the employing class. It will never make the slightest move in behalf of the interests of the working and farming classes unless it is compelled to do so by the dangerous pressure of these masses. This strike-breaking agency of ours, parading as the government of, by, and for the people, will not grant a bonus to the soldiers. It is too busy granting bonuses to the employers. Some members of Congress and the Senate may vote for some sort of a half-hearted bonus measure, but this will be more with the idea of repairing their own political fences than with the objective of giving the poor ex-soldiers even a fraction of what is long overdue them.

So-called friends of the ex-soldiers are sure that Coolidge will veto any attempt to enact bonus legislation, hence they can afford to pretend being solicitous of the soldiers' welfare. The whole capitalist coterie infesting the Senate and House chambers and the White House are playing the game of their masters, each in his own way, of course, but each using the fate of the ex-soldier as a pawn in the game of perpetuating the hold of the exploiters of labor on the governmental apparatus.

Shamrocks and Strikers

On St. Patrick's Day the striking garment workers and other interested observers on South Market Street were regaled with the spectacle of Jewish bosses handing out silk shamrocks to the Irish policemen who were clubbing and arresting their former employees. The capitalist class of this country has profited greatly by fomenting dissension between the workers of Jewish and Irish birth and extraction, but the Market Street incident is ample proof that racial and religious differences are easily reconciled when the bosses and their lackeys are face to face with revolt on the part of the workers.

It has long been our opinion that an Irish catholic employer would worship Jahveh in a synagogue if by so doing his profits could be increased. By the same token a Jewish boss will cater to the most ignorant prejudices of members of another religious sect if this will aid him in combatting workers of his own race and religion.

An Irish policeman clubbing strike pickets while proudly wearing in his coat lapel a shamrock greasy from the fingering of a sweatshop owner of Jewish birth is an example of tolerance for the beliefs of allies that the workers would do well to emulate.

Capitalist Jew and catholic lackey unite against workingclass Jew and Catholic while the preachers of both sects hold up their hands in holy horror when the class struggle is mentioned.

The problem of Calvin's silence has been solved. Every time he gets ready to make a statement a new disclosure occurs and Cal has to prepare a new alibi which in turn becomes passe before he can utter it. The famous New England vocal chords have atrophied from lack of use.

When William J. Burns lauded Gaston B. Means as "the best man he ever had" he probably did not know that the well-informed Mr. Means was about to upset the apple-cart.

Had the Prince of Wales been Richard the Third he would doubtless have said, "My kingdom for a horse from which I cannot fall."

Some men are senators, attorney-generals and department of justice officials and get mixed up in oil scandals and others are just ordinary liars.

Another St. Patrick's day has passed and Ireland is now free from everything but British and Irish capitalism.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

60 Years of Oil In the United States; Events Leading Up to Teapot Scandal

Editor's Note.—We want our readers to get the fullest benefit possible out of our "Teapot Special Edition" that appears tomorrow (Wednesday) without fail. We are, therefore, today publishing an introductory article, a chronology of oil in the United States, prepared specially for the DAILY WORKER by Robert Minor, editor of "The Liberator," the monthly Communist magazine. This introductory article takes the reader from the time the first oil well was drilled in the United States, up to the time that William Gibbs McAdoo left the Wilson cabinet, and received an introductory retainer of \$25,000 from Mr. Doheny. The events of the last half dozen years will be reviewed by Robert Minor in "The Teapot Edition" tomorrow. Read this interesting chronology of oil.

By ROBERT MINOR
1859—The first oil well was drilled in the United States.
1865—Standard Oil works were built.
1870—John D. Rockefeller founded the Standard Oil Co. in Cleveland, Ohio, by forming a combine of various producers.

1878—"Buck" McCandless, member of the state legislature of Pennsylvania, was accused of taking \$20,000 from Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co.
1880—The use of kerosene oil for lighting purposes was spreading throughout the world, and the world's production had been raised to 30,000,000 barrels a year, nearly nine-tenths of which was produced in the United States where Rockefeller was busy monopolizing the field at home and the world market.

1883—Standard Oil Co. placed in the United States senate H. B. Payne of Ohio, the father of Oliver H. Payne, treasurer of Standard Oil Co.
1884—Grover Cleveland was launched into the field to run for the presidency on a campaign fund of \$1,400,000.

Standard Oil Candidate.
1885—President Cleveland was inaugurated, and appointed as Secretary of the Navy, W. C. Whitney, Senator Hoar declared that the general public believed that Standard Oil Co. was represented in both the president's cabinet and the United States senate. Secretary of the Navy Whitney denied any connection with Standard Oil.

About this time Edward L. Doheny and Albert B. Fall began prospecting for oil together in Mexico and the Southwestern states.
1889—Warren G. Harding, a young protégé of Senator Joseph B. Foraker, is elected to the state senate of Ohio with the assistance of Foraker.

1892—Grover Cleveland was favored by the great corporations on a promise to demote silver; he was given this time a campaign fund of \$2,350,000, as against his rival's \$1,850,000, and was restored to the presidency.
1896—Senator Joseph B. Foraker in the republican national convention presented the name of William McKinley for the presidency. McKinley was nominated. William McKinley was selected for the presidency by a coalition of oil companies, industrial magnates and bankers, who gave \$16,500,000 for his election; while William J. Bryan could only get one twenty-fifth as much. Marcus A. Hanna raised the campaign fund for McKinley.

July 31—Pennsylvania state treasurer writes to James McManes, President, People's Bank, Philadelphia:
Dear Sir: On Monday we will mail you check for \$10,000 for credit of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, General Fund, which will make a credit to our account of \$600,000. The understanding is that I am not to draw against any part of this \$600,000 deposit until the Hon. R. R. Quay has paid or arranged satisfactorily to you the loan of \$100,000 which you are to make him next week. Very truly yours, B. J. Haywood, State Treasurer. (Telegram found with above letter.)

"If you buy and carry a thousand Met. for me I will shake the plum tree."—M. S. QUAY.
Penrose Rockefeller Stool.
1897—Boise Penrose, notorious wire-puller for John D. Rockefeller and for the steel millionaire, Andrew W. Mellon, was sent to the senate from Pennsylvania.

May 31—John D. Archbold, treasurer of Standard Oil Co., writes to Senator Marcus A. Hanna:
My dear Senator: Responding to your favor of the 28th, it gives me pleasure to enclose you herewith certificate of deposit to your favor for \$2,000 to aid in the Oregon matter. Trusting the desired end will be accomplished, I am, with kind regards, very truly yours, Jno. D. Archbold.

July 18—John D. Archbold writes to Senator Hanna:
(Personal)
My dear Senator: I have your favor of the 15th and will do as you request, provided that you finally say that you need so much. Please ask for it in installments, as needed, from time to time, not all at once. I have your kind note about Walter and will do as you suggest. Very truly yours, Jno. D. Archbold.

1898, Sept 22—John D. Archbold, treasurer of the Standard Oil Co., writes to Senator Matthew S. Quay:
My dear Senator: Answer to your favor of September 11th has been delayed because of my absence on vacation. It now gives me great pleasure to enclose you certificate of deposit to your favor for \$12,500, in fulfillment of promise. Very truly yours, John D. Archbold.

Hanna Elected By Standard.
1899, March 4—Marcus A. Hanna is sent by the Standard Oil Co. to the U. S. Senate.
Sept. 25—John D. Archbold, treasurer of Standard Oil Co., writes to Senator Matthew S. Quay:
My dear Senator: In accordance with request in your favor to me of the 23rd, I now beg to enclose you cashier's check, National City Bank of New York to your favor for \$10,000. Very truly yours, Jno. D. Archbold.

1900—Senator Boise Penrose becomes member of republican national committee.
March 26—John D. Archbold to Senator Joseph B. Foraker:
Dear Senator: In accordance with our understanding, I now beg to enclose you certificate of deposit to your favor for \$15,000. Kindly acknowledge receipt and oblige. Yours very truly, Jno. D. Archbold.

April 17—Again to Foraker:
My dear Senator: I enclose you certificate of deposit to your favor for \$14,500. We are greatly at a loss in the matter, but I send this, and will be glad to have a frank talk with you when opportunity offers, and if you so desire. I need scarcely again express our great gratification over the favorable outcome of affairs. Very truly yours, John D. Archbold.

Joseph B. Foraker presents to republican national convention of 1900 the name of William McKinley for renomination for the presidency. McKinley and Roosevelt are nominated and elected on a campaign fund of \$9,500,000, raised by Mark Hanna among big corporations and banks. Bryan, the other candidate, had but \$425,000.

Sept. 22—Senator Marcus A. Hanna to John D. Archbold:
My dear John: I am in receipt of yours of the 18th inst., with enclosures as stated, for which I am obliged. I am "holding the bag," and this is going to be an expensive campaign. I can see where I will land before the thing is over, so I have no doubt I will have to call again. I feel a delicacy about this, as it is my funeral. I can beg for others better when I have a personal interest. There are many important interests in this fight. Should Johnson carry the legislature, corporations will catch it, as I am their representative so-called. Sincerely yours, M. A. Hanna.

More Oil Politics.
1900, Oct. 12—John D. Archbold to Hon. C. H. Grosvenor:
My dear General: I have your favor of the 10th, and it gives me pleasure to enclose you herewith certificate of deposit to your favor for \$1,000 to aid in the good work, and with very best wishes, I am very truly yours, Jno. D. Archbold.

Nov. 26—Archbold to Foraker:
My dear Senator: In pursuance of our understanding in our talk over the telephone today, I now beg to enclose you certificate of deposit to your favor for \$10,000. Truly yours, Jno. D. Archbold.

Dec. 11—Archbold to Foraker:
My dear Senator: Referring to our telephonic conversation today, I now beg to enclose you certificate of deposit to your favor for \$5,000. Very truly yours, Jno. D. Archbold.

1900—The Standard Oil Co. which in Texas was concealed behind the name of "Waters-Pierce Oil Co." was ordered out of the state for violation of the anti-trust law and employed a brilliant young lawyer, Joseph W. Bailey, to arrange matters so that it might continue to do business in Texas.

In May, 1900, the young lawyer, Bailey, "got the Standard back into Texas."
In June, Bailey bought a six-thousand-acre ranch, the Grapevine ranch near Dallas, Texas; the value being \$250,000.

1901—In September, Bailey came into possession of some fine blooded racehorses.
In 1901, Joseph W. Bailey was elected to the United States senate. A scandal about the Grapevine ranch purchase arose; and Bailey claimed that Governor David R. Francis of Missouri, had given him the financial backing.

"The Texas Matter."
March 1—A promissory note: \$8,000. Washington, D. C., Mar. 1st, 1901.
Four months after date I promise to pay to the order of H. C. Pierce \$8,000 at his office in St. Louis, Mo. J. W. Bailey.

March 6—An entry upon the books of the Waters-Pierce Oil Co.:
St. Louis, Mo., March 6th, 1901. For amount of loan to J. W. B., per note in hands of treasurer, \$8,000.

March 28—Senator Bailey wrote to H. C. Pierce of the Waters-Pierce Oil Co.:
My dear Pierce: Send me New York exchange for \$1,750. Have it made payable to my order, so that it will not be necessary for you to indorse it. Send it at once, as I ought to have had it several days ago. Your friend, J. W. Bailey.

An entry upon the books of the Waters-Pierce Oil Co.:
To J. W. Bailey, Gainesville, Tex. For legal expense account, Texas matter, \$1,750, as per letter J. W. Bailey, herewith attached, dated May 25.

Sept. 14—Theodore Roosevelt becomes President of the United States, on the death of President McKinley.
1902, Jan. 27—John D. Archbold, treasurer of Standard Oil Co., writes to Senator Joseph B. Foraker:
My Dear Senator: Responding to

your favor of the 25th, it gives me pleasure to hand you herewith certificate of deposit \$50,000, in accordance with our understanding. Your letter states the conditions correctly and I trust the transaction will be successfully consummated. Very truly yours, John D. Archbold.

1903—Republic of Panama is broken up, President Roosevelt giving his assistance to a revolt, which resulted in the Canal Zone being incorporated a new "republic of Columbia."
Begging For Oily Dough.
1903, Sept. 16—Senator Marcus A. Hanna to John D. Archbold:
My dear John: I know you will do the fair thing and I want the State Rep. Committee to get a liberal subscription from you this time. Sincerely yours, M. A. Hanna.

1904, June 10—Philander C. Knox, servant of Standard Oil, in Pennsylvania, was placed in the United States Senate.
Oct. 13—John D. Archbold to Senator Boise Penrose:
(Personal)
My dear Senator: In fulfillment of our understanding, it gives me great pleasure to hand you herewith certificate of deposit to your favor for \$25,000, and with good wishes, I am, Yours truly, Jno. D. Archbold.

Roosevelt "Anti-Trust" Candidate.
1914—J. P. Morgan & Co. gave Theodore Roosevelt \$150,000 in the form of a campaign fund; the Standard Oil Co. gave \$125,000; Henry C. Frick gave \$100,000 of Steel Trust earnings; George J. Gould gave \$100,000; the Vanderbilts gave (thru Senator Chauncey M. Depew) \$100,000; E. H. Harriman gave \$400,000, and George W. Perkins gave \$480,000. Mr. Roosevelt was the "anti-trust" candidate. The further list of giant corporations, ranging from the Harvester Trust to numerous subsidiaries of the Steel Trust and the Morgan banking house, to hundreds of nondescript millionaires, is too long to print; but the total is well up to \$11,000,000, according to the New York Times. (The Wall Street Journal claimed in 1920, that Roosevelt's fund in 1904 was only three and a half million dollars.) Parker, the democratic candidate, was given only \$1,250,000 to spend in the campaign.

June 1, 1907—State of Texas won anti-trust case against Waters-Pierce Oil Co., a fine of \$1,623,900 being imposed.
1907—Joseph W. Bailey was re-elected to the United States senate.
1908—William R. Hearst published the first of a series of letters and checks from the files of the Standard Oil Co., which showed that Senator Bailey of Texas, Senator Foraker of Ohio, and Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, were acting as the hired employees of Standard Oil Co. in the United States senate. Some of the letters were held back until 1912.

Taft's Election Came Cheap.
The use of the political machine of President Roosevelt made Taft's election a cheap affair in 1908. J. P. Morgan and his associates only had to spend \$1,700,000 to make Taft president; Bryan having only \$750,000 to run with.

Warren G. Harding, active in re-election of Foraker to U. S. senate.
1909, December—Waters-Pierce Oil Co. properties in Texas pass title to S. W. Fordyce (a close political associate of Senator James Reed of Missouri), and later the name of the company appears as the Pierce-Fordyce Oil Association.

1910—Began a great revolution in the oil industry thru the perfecting of the internal combustion engine. The development of automobiles, and later aeroplanes, brought the wide use of gasoline and thus made petroleum a commodity of highest importance.
1910—Revolutionary disturbances in Mexico cause a decline in value of mining properties owned by Albert B. Fall, W. C. Greene and Edward L. Doheny, as well as the holdings of other capitalists.

1911—Porfirio Diaz, dictator of Mexico, overthrown in revolution led by Francisco Madero, which is the beginning of a long series of revolutionary disturbances in which American oil companies take a bigger and bigger part.

How Wilson Got "The Job."
1912—The group that had financed the election of Roosevelt in 1904 and that of Taft in 1908, had a violent quarrel among themselves in 1912. J. P. Morgan supported Taft, with his money; while George W. Perkins broke with his partner Morgan and poured hundreds of thousands of dollars into an effort to elect Roosevelt. This division in the Morgan bank, accompanied by a split in the Republican party, gave other financiers a chance to throw Woodrow Wilson into the white house with a fund of \$850,000. "So far as public records show," the heads of the Phelps-Dodge (copper mining) Company, the Harvester Trust and the Zinc Trust, together with several "progressive" millionaires, gave the funds that made Wilson president in 1912.

March 27—Albert B. Fall becomes United States senator from New Mexico.
1912—William R. Hearst, publishes another broadside of letters obtained from the files of the Standard Oil Co.

1913—In January Senator Bailey resigned; moved to Washington and began a lucrative practice as attorney for corporations.
Feb. 22—President Francisco I. Madero of Mexico, murdered in a revolt in which oil companies played a big part, in gambling for the natural resources.

1914—Joseph B. Foraker, old, broken, discredited and useless to

Standard Oil, tried again to get back his place in the senate, but could not find sufficient support. Former backers of Foraker threw the republican nomination to Warren G. Harding; since Foraker was discredited by exposures. Foraker, furious over the exposure and the desertion of his friends, insists on running against Harding, but is defeated; he and Harding remain friends.

Treaty was drawn up between U. S. and Republic of Columbia, but not ratified. \$25,000,000 to be paid to Republic of Columbia.

Burns Agent For Germany.
March 29—A check of this date on the Riggs National Bank of Washington, D. C., for \$508, issued by Captain Franz von Papen, chief of the Imperial German government military spies in the United States, payable to Paul Koenig, revealed that the Burns detective agency was engaged by the German government in spy service against the U. S. government in the United States during the world war. Gaston B. Means, general superintendent of the William J. Burns detective agency received money from Paul Koenig for secret service work in this country.

April (unless earlier)—The William J. Burns International Detective Agency is employed by the Imperial German government to conduct a spy service within the United States. Gaston B. Means, general superintendent of Burns' agency in charge.

August 20—Carranza becomes president of Mexico.
Oct. 19—U. S. government recognizes Carranza government of Mexico.

Doheny Buys Out Wilson.
1916—Wilson was elected again on a fund of \$1,400,229 contributed by EDWARD L. DOHENY, John D. Ryan of the Copper Trust, Cleveland H. Dodge of the \$75,000,000 Phelps-Dodge (copper mining) Company, who gave \$79,000, and many others of the same school.

Charles Evans Hughes, republican candidate against Wilson, was given a campaign fund of \$2,012,555 by Mr. HARRY SINCLAIR, contributed by HARRY SINCLAIR, ANDREW W. MELLON, (present Secretary of the Treasury) and many other industrial magnates and bankers. This was the only time in the history of the United States when the candidate with the biggest campaign fund did not win, for Hughes was favored with \$600,000 more than Wilson got, and Wilson was elected.

1917, Feb. 15—New constitution of Mexico promulgated, Article 27 of which makes petroleum and other mineral resources under the soil of Mexico the property of the Mexican people.

American oil companies make organized protest against the taxes levied upon them by the Mexican government. Mr. George Creel supports their protest.

Sept. 17—"Complete reports of 33 manufacturing plants turning out munitions were found yesterday," according to the N. Y. Tribune (Sept. 8), among the papers of Gaston B. Means, who was general superintendent of the Burns detective agency while that agency was doing secret service work in the United States for the Imperial German government.

Oil Demands War.
1918, Feb. 10—President Carranza of Mexico, issues decree imposing heavy tax on oil companies doing business in Mexico. Other decrees and laws have aimed to put entire petroleum industry of Mexico under government control.

American oil companies, Sinclair, Doheny and Rockefeller interests demand that U. S. government take action to prevent application of these laws to American companies.

1919, January—William G. McAdoo resigns from Wilson's cabinet and is employed by Doheny at \$25,000 a year.

First meeting on behalf of Wood's candidacy for presidency held at 16 East 72nd street, New York, the home of Ambrose Monell of the Midvale Steel Co., the American Banknote Co. and the International Nickel Co. Robert K. Cassatt, son of the late president of the Pennsylvania R. R. C. H. Duell, corporation attorney, Arbrose Monell and General Leonard Wood were present. Monell was "the quiet collector for Wood in New York," as described by Duell to a senate committee on June 3, 1920, and "Mr. Monell was the man who suggested that the campaign should be under-written for from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000."

At another private meeting of capitalists at the Plaza hotel, New York, at which General Wood, Ambrose Monell, William Cooper, Proctor and others were present, \$400,000 was pledged by New York financial men, and "General Wood knew all about the half million with which it was planned to start the campaign," testified Mr. Duell.

Wood Jr. Hamon's Hiring.
Jake Hamon, Oklahoma oil magnate, negotiated with General Leonard Wood, proposing that Wood's son could make more money with Hamon's oil company than he was then making as a reporter. Leonard Wood, Jr., came home from France and was employed by Jake Hamon.

Is McAdoo Worth \$10,000,000?
September 25, 1919—Democratic national committee meets in Atlantic City for a secret session. Bernard M. Baruch, New York banker, and Thomas L. Chadbourne, raise \$75,000 to suggest "buying" Wood, and offer \$80,000 for typewriters and other office equipment. Offer to raise \$10,000,000 on condition McAdoo shall be the candidate.

(To be concluded in "The Teapot Special" on Wednesday.)