

STRIKE MAY STOP NEW YORK'S KEPT PRESS

NEWS STRIKE IS VOTED BY N. Y. TYPOS

"Big Six" Asks Strike Sanction In Rousing Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK CITY, Mar. 25.—The oldest and largest typographical union in the world threw down the gauntlet to the most powerful combination of publishers on the face of the earth in a special meeting held here in the auditorium of the Stuyvesant High School, when the membership overwhelmingly voted by secret ballot to request strike sanction of the International Typographical Union.

Every Daily to Shut Down.
The membership already has the assurance of Charles P. Howard, President of the International Union, that the executive council will back the membership of New York to the limit.

This will be the most complete strike in the daily newspaper field that has ever been conducted in the United States. Every daily newspaper in the city of New York will be shut down while the struggle proceeds. The composing rooms in all daily papers are one hundred per cent organized and those affected are the advertising compositors, make-up men, copy cutters, linotype operators, proof readers and majers.

Negotiations Fail.
Negotiations between "Big Six" and the publishers have been going on since December 2, when the union at a special meeting, also held in Stuyvesant High School, instructed the scale committee to demand the establishment of the six-hour day in all newspaper offices in the jurisdiction. The working hours per week would be reduced from 48 day work and 45 night work to a flat 36-hour week—or six hour day with four shifts per day, instead of three as at present. At the same time a demand was made for an increase in wages to \$68.00 per week for day work (an increase of \$11.00) and \$72.00 per week for night work (an increase of \$14.00).

The counter-proposal of the publishers was a reduction in wages of from 2 to 6 cents per hour and a change in shop conditions that would devitalize the union and make the compositors abject slaves of every whim of the publishers as regards working hours and speed of work.

Employers Giving Way.
A deadlock was soon reached by the local scale committee and President Charles P. Howard was called in. He succeeded in breaking the stubborn resistance of the employers and got an offer of a three dollar per week raise in wages, all other conditions remaining the same. This not being a proposition Mr. Howard felt he should recommend to the union, a special meeting was called for today and three propositions voted upon. They were:

- 1.—To accept the proposal of the employers for a \$3.00 raise.
 - 2.—To submit the controversy to arbitration.
 - 3.—To ask strike sanction of the
- (Continued on page 3.)

"On To City Hall Today!" Say Garment Strikers

THE BURDEN OF THE EVIDENCE



It Rests Heavily on the "D. of J."

KLAN KONVENTION DEBATE IS SORDID BARING OF GREED

Moron Membership Are Easy Marks

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MUNCIE, Ind., March 25.—Declarations that millions of dollars have been made by individuals at the expense of klansmen and klanswomen, that spies have been employed by the parent organization to spy on the klans throughout the country and that one-man rule had become so despotic that the true purpose of the Klan had long been making money, have worked delegates and visitors to the Independent Klan of America convention here into such a fever heat that there seems no doubt of a final break with the Ku Klux Klan of Atlanta.

84 Per Nightie.
From the platform, the direct charge was made by Samuel Bendorfer in his convention keynote speech, that F. C. Stevens of Indianapolis, Klan organizer in ten states, had made enormous profits thru selling klansmen robes at a profit of \$4 to himself on each robe and thru his share received from each membership fee.

It was also charged by the speaker that the Rev. Daisy Barr, Friends minister of Newcastle, Ind., had cleared one million dollars for herself in the last year thru selling robes to the women's auxiliary, making a similar profit.

Spying On Themselves.
The speaker declared that Court Asher, a Muncie police character and supposed to be antagonistic to

the Klan, had been employed for months by the Atlanta headquarters as a spy in Muncie and through Indiana, receiving a salary of \$100 a week for his work.

The constitution for the new organization was completed in secret session here last night and was introduced on the convention floor this morning. It is expected to be adopted before evening and the prediction is being freely made here that the convention now in session will either make or break the original Ku Klux Klan of the south.

King of Greece Now Member of Unemployed Camp

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ATHENS, March 25.—The national assembly today voted to dethrone the dynasty and proclaim a republic. The motion was carried by a unanimous vote and is effective at once.

Because of the possibility of a rupture in diplomatic relations with foreign countries whose representatives are accredited to the "regent of Greece," the government has decided to maintain Admiral Condouiotis in the regency for the present.

The cabinet during the day is expected to grant general amnesty to imprisoned and persecuted politicians and pardons to members of the military convicted for implication in the last counter-revolution. The government will expropriate as soon as possible all immovable property to the Glucksburg dynasty.

Anderson, Head Dry Zealot, Gets Term In Sing Sing Prison

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, March 25.—William H. Anderson, once the nemesis of the liquor trade and other law-breakers, will join the "pick and shovel" gang at Sing Sing prison today.

The former state chief of the Anti-Saloon League, will now stand stripe to stripe for a few months behind the bootlegger, grafting politicians, and "prescription peddlers" whom he so relentlessly pursued.

Anderson has been degraded to the status of a common criminal by the supreme court decision yesterday denying him his application for a certificate of reasonable doubt in relation to his trial.

To Hang Boy of 17.
SAN QUENTIN, Cal., March 25.—Absolute proof has now been furnished by birth certificate that William Hard, sentenced to hang May 23 for murder, is only 17, having been born Nov. 25, 1906. He was not yet 16 when the murder with which he is charged was committed. It is against the state law to hang a boy under 18. The court refused to admit the boy's baptismal certificate as evidence of his age during the trial.

OIL IS THE ISSUE IN SO. DAKOTA PRIMARY BATTLE

Teapot Scandal Echoes Heard

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SIoux FALLS, So. Dak., March 25.—Meager returns were coming in tonight in the state's presidential primary.

The voters expressed presidential choice in the Republican and Democratic parties, and the Farmer-Labor Party may have Robert M. LaFollette written in as choice of the new Third Party yet to be formed.

Nominees for U. S. senator, governor and other state offices also are to be named by the three parties. The struggle between President Coolidge and Hiram Johnson for the Republican nomination for president, and the election of delegates to the national convention and presidential electors is the outstanding contest of the primary.

Of equal importance to South Dakotans is the fight between "gasoline governor" W. H. McMaster and the veteran Thomas Sterling for the nomination for U. S. senator in the Republican party.

Robert M. LaFollette also figures in the Republican primary, many believe. Many voters are expected to pass up the candidates appearing on the ballot and write in the name of the Wisconsin senator for president. Oil figured two ways in today's primary. Governor McMaster, whose fight on Standard Oil last summer forced gasoline prices down 12 cents thru the middle west, made the charge that George J. Danforth, manager of the campaign for Senator Sterling, was employed by the Standard Oil Co., in an attempt to "break" McMaster.

Oil Scandal Issue.
Both McMaster and Senator Hiram Johnson, who have been supporting each other in the primary race, have laid great stress on the Teapot Dome and other scandals in Washington. President Coolidge was the choice of the Republican state convention last December before the deluge of oil investigations broke loose.

President Coolidge and Senator Sterling, considered as running mates, are expected to poll a heavy vote in the cities. Governor McMaster and Senator Hiram Johnson will draw most of their support from the country.

LaFollette has no opposition for the Farmer-Labor nomination, and it is believed many who otherwise would vote the Farmer-Labor ticket will step over into the Republican primary to cast their votes for LaFollette.

William Gibbs McAdoo is unopposed for the presidential endorsement of the Democratic primary, but there are bitter contests for state office nominations.

NELSON DOES NOT KNOW IF HE WILL ACT

"Might Embarrass Mayor," Says Labor Alderman

Alderman Oscar Nelson, of the 40th Ward, did not know yesterday if he would discuss the strike of the garment workers at the meeting of the city council today. That is what he told the DAILY WORKER.

Nelson, besides being an alderman, is lawyer for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, handling the cases of strikers arrested by the city police.

He will defend more than two hundred cases of arrested strikers tomorrow before Judge Walker in the jury branch of the municipal court.

Strikers Demand Nelson Act.
Half-drunken policemen have been slugging the strikers and arresting them wholesale for walking on the streets. The strikers have been demanding that Alderman Nelson, labor representative, raise a protest in the city council and call for an official investigation into such outrageous and illegal actions by paid city employes against workers on strike.

Recently Nelson presented the case for the organized firemen of the city who were seeking a raise in pay. But he has kept silent in the council while paid city employes were trying to break the strike of the sweatshop workers.

"Does Not Know."
Nelson was in the office of the Chicago Federation of Labor when he was reached by the DAILY WORKER.

"Will you discuss the strike of the garment workers at the meeting of the council tomorrow?" he was asked.

"I don't know. I don't know what will come up there," he replied.

"Will you tell the members of the council about the Citizens committee report?"

"Might Embarrass Mayor."
"I don't know. The report was made to the mayor. He may report to the council on it himself. If I say anything it might embarrass the mayor in carrying out the recommendations of the committee," Nelson said.

If the opportunity presents itself and Nelson can speak on the strike without offending any of his fellow politicians he may or he may not say a few well-chosen words in effect what he said to the DAILY WORKER.

Look to Labor Alderman.
Since the Committee of 15 and the committee on injunctions has delayed action on "Dennie's" injunction and mass picketing the strikers are looking to Nelson to bring the case of the strikers to the attention of the city fathers.

They hope he will report to the city council on the citizens committee for the settlement of the strike which disbanded Monday and tell the councilmen why the bosses were able to refuse to arbitrate. The strikers say the bosses who have refused to arbitrate were able to do it only because they had the police force fighting for them.

Bosses Depend On Police.
If the police force was not constantly trying to break the picket line by mass arrests and beating up strikers, the strikers say the bosses would feel less secure in their position. Feeling that in all practical ways the city administration is behind them the bosses refuse to deal with the union.

If the city politicians were really impartial the strikers say the bosses would not be so stubborn.

Oscar Nelson's position in the city council gives the strikers a spokesman.
(Continued on page 2.)

On To The City Hall!

"On to the City Hall!" is the latest slogan of the brave garment strikers, now nearing the end of the fourth week of their heroic struggle.

They are going to attend the meeting of the city council this afternoon to see whether Alderman Oscar Nelson, vice-president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, will raise his voice in the city council against the brutal use of the police against them.

The slogan of "On to the City Hall!" was heard everywhere among the strikers yesterday, at their mass meeting and on the picket lines. It is expected that the Council Chambers on the second floor of the City Hall will be jammed, as in the days of the victorious struggles of the street carmen and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, when action was forced from the city aldermen.

"On to the City Hall!"

HOW DID BOON COMPANION OF DAUGHERTY DIE?

Ex-Wife Believes Death Not Self-Inflicted

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)
WASHINGTON, March 25.—Was Jess Smith, inseparable companion of Attorney General Daugherty, a suicide, or was he murdered, in Daugherty's apartment in the Wardman Park hotel a year ago?

That was the issue inferentially raised in the Wheeler investigation of Daugherty's record when Roxie Stinson, former wife of Smith, came back to the witness stand to tell that she was framed by friends of the attorney general when they feared that she would talk too much about Daugherty.

Quarrels With Daugherty.
On the witness stand she declared that Jess was in deadly fear of an expose of affairs in Daugherty's apartment, and also that he was in extreme fear of physical danger to himself and to her for some time before his death. She testified that he had always been afraid of firearms, and had forbidden her to possess a revolver, yet on the Friday before his death in Washington, he had bought a revolver after a quarrel with Daugherty at the "shack" where they were staying near Washington Court House, Ohio.

Senator Wheeler, by a series of questions, drew from the witness the statement that she observed no powder marks around the bullet wound in his temple when she saw his body prior to the funeral; that Smith's doctor had flatly denied the statement brought to her by Mal Daugherty, brother of the attorney general, that Smith's wound due to an operation for appendicitis a year before was found to be fully open after his death. In her own statement of her defiance of both Daughertys she said: "Harry Daugherty is not going to strongarm me and I am not going to have a convenient bullet thru my head."

Can It Be Murder?
Daugherty spent the night at the White House prior to the death of Smith which occurred early in the morning. No inquest was held, although bruises appeared on the body and there have been stories that the apartment was in disorder.

Thus far the word "murder" has not been suggested in the senate hearings, but the implication of Roxie Stinson's testimony was that she feared his death was not self-inflicted.

Bankruptcy Wave Hits Farmer Gehart Larson of Morris, Ill.

Gehart Larson, a farmer, living near Morris, Ill., today filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy before the clerk of the United States District Court.

The petition was filed thru Larson's attorney, C. E. Reardon of Morris. Liabilities were listed as \$2,598.54 and assets as \$400. The principal creditor is Oscar Collins, a farmer, living near Saratoga, who holds a \$1,300 note.

MORE OF FALL DOUGH STILL IS MYSTERY

Baffled Probers Are After His Son-in-Law

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 25.—Senator Thomas Walsh, Montana, today introduced a resolution in the senate asking the house of representatives to begin impeachment proceedings against C. C. Chase, collector of customs at El Paso, Texas, and son-in-law of Albert B. Fall.

Chase yesterday refused to testify before the oil investigating committee on the ground that he might incriminate himself.

The Walsh resolution charged that Chase had entered into a conspiracy with Albert B. Fall to mislead the committee as to the origin of the \$100,000 loan which enabled the former secretary of the interior to purchase the Harris ranch in New Mexico.

It further charged that Chase had endeavored to get Price McKinney of Cleveland to testify that he had loaned Fall the money.

Walsh asked that "the resolution be transmitted to the house together with a copy of testimony in the case in order that the house might inaugurate such proceedings against Chase as may be appropriate.

The senate oil committee today endeavored to trail to its source a mysterious \$32,000 with which Albert B. Fall purchased ranch properties in New Mexico after the Teapot Dome lease was negotiated.

The committee examined M. D. Thatcher, president of the First National Bank of Pueblo, Colo., and trustee of the Thatcher estate, with whom Fall had financial dealings.

Thatcher said Fall had from time to time borrowed \$102,200 from his concerns but could not account for the \$32,000 with which Fall testified he had purchased properties after he invested the \$100,000 he obtained from Doheny in another property.

"The testimony of Thatcher proves that Fall got \$32,000 from some source not yet revealed to the committee," Senator Walsh, Montana, declared following Thatcher's testimony.

Banker Is Witness.
Mahlan D. Thatcher, president of the First National Bank of Pueblo, Colo., in which Fall handled his New Mexico ranch accounts, was the first witness before the committee today.

Thatcher denied that his bank had made a loan to Fall in either 1921 or 1922. Fall told the committee he had arranged for a \$100,000 credit with Thatcher in 1922.

"We made a loan of \$15,000 to Fall in 1916 which was renewed from time to time," Thatcher said. "When was it paid off?" Walsh asked.

"May 29, 1922."
This was a month after Fall granted the Teapot Dome lease to Harry Sinclair.

Walsh then read a letter which Fall sent the committee some time ago, stating that the Tres Ritcos Land and Cattle company, of which Fall is president, had a big credit running up to \$200,000 with the Thatcher estate.

"How much does this company owe you now?" Walsh asked.

"\$100,000."
"In small notes from time to time between January 1921 and July 1923."

Mysterious \$32,000.
Thatcher testified that most of the advances were made for the purpose of permitting Fall to develop his big ranch at Three Rivers, (Continued on page 2)

Anna Louise Strong Writes for Daily Worker Magazine

HERE is a welcome announcement for the readers of the Saturday Magazine Section of the DAILY WORKER. We have secured Anna Louise Strong, better known to our readers as "Anise," to do magazine features for the DAILY WORKER. She has been in the United States now for a few weeks, and is returning to Europe, where she will study conditions in many countries. She goes first to Great Britain, then to Germany, and later to Soviet Russia. We are sure that these articles would prove interesting to thousands of workers who are not now reading the DAILY WORKER. Our present readers should, therefore, do all in their power to find these non-readers and get them on our subscription list. See the trial "Sub Offer" on another page.
In this Saturday's Magazine Section she writes on "How the Communists Hold Power in Russia."

SOLONS' IRE AROUSED BY CROOK'S DEFT

Grand Jury to Decide On Fate of Oil King

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 25.—A formal contempt citation against Harry F. Sinclair was sent to U. S. District Attorney Peyton Gordon here today by Senator Moses, New Hampshire, acting president of the senate.

This action was taken pursuant to order of the senate yesterday holding Sinclair in contempt for refusing to answer questions put to him by the senate committee investigating the naval oil reserve scandals.

Gordon will immediately present the case to the grand jury here asking an indictment.

The senate's citation reads: "To the Honorable District Attorney of the District of Columbia:

"Take Notice.—That one Harry F. Sinclair, appearing pursuant to its subpoena before the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys of the Senate on 22nd day of March, 1924, refused to answer questions before the said committee under Senate Resolution 147 and that his refusal to answer and his failure to testify and the facts in relation thereto have been reported to the Senate all of which will more fully appear by the report of the said committee made to the Senate the 24th day of March, 1924, a copy of which is hereto attached."

Congress' Power Is Issue

The whole question of Congress' power to investigate goes to the courts today when a federal grand jury here will be asked to indict Harry F. Sinclair for contempt of the Senate.

Before this question has been settled, a court fight extending to the highest tribunal in the land, the United States Supreme Court, will be waged. Both the government and Sinclair are determined to establish their contentions. The Senate intends to settle its right to force Sinclair or any other citizen to answer questions and produce records before investigating committees properly authorized.

Sinclair, taking the position that the Senate Oil Committee was violating its constitutional guarantees in trying to make him testify, will battle to the finish, it was indicated today, to defeat the Senate probes.

Indictment Is First Step.
The first step in the court fight will be the return of an indictment for contempt against Sinclair—probably on Monday.

Senator Thomas J. Walsh, chief Senate prosecutor, has drawn up a tentative form of the indictment which he desires to have the federal grand jury return.

Walsh has a conference with Owen J. Roberts and Atlee Pomerene, special government counsel arranged for today so that the matter may be placed before the grand jury on once.

Roberts and Pomerene also will begin work today on criminal cases against others who mixed up in the oil scandal for presentation to another grand jury early next month.

Indictments against Sinclair, E. L. Doherty and former secretary of the Interior Fall probably on a charge of "conspiracy to defraud the government," are in prospect.

Legal authorities believe it would be extremely hard to make out a strong "bribery" case in view of the evidence. While the conspiracy is a lesser charge, it would be more easily established in view of the facts, it is thought.

Trail More of Fall Dough

(Continued from Page 1)

N. M. He said the aggregate loaned to Fall in 1923 was \$15,000. The balance of the total advances were made in 1922, he said, adding that his total advances to Fall's company were \$102,200.

"But it has been testified here that Fall purchased additional property for \$32,000 in 1923, after he bought the Harris ranch with the \$100,000 he got from Doherty," Walsh said. "Do you know where Fall got that \$32,000?"

"No sir, I do not."

Daugherty, Smith Stock Gamble, Thatcher was then excused.

Anderson H. Tackett, accountant for the federal trade commission, gave the committee a detailed account of the stock dealings of Jess Smith, intimate friend of Attorney General Daugherty.

Tackett said his examination of the books of Hibbs and Company, Washington brokers, indicated that Daugherty and Smith speculated stocks, under the name of "W. W. Sapid." The account was closed out June 1, 1923, Tackett said.

Because of the frequent purchase and sale of other stocks in the Smith account, Tackett said, it was impossible to compute whether Smith's transactions, excluding the three accounts specifically mentioned, were at a profit or loss.

The committee adjourned after hearing Tackett until Thursday. Tomorrow the committee will devote

HINT OF MURDER IN DAUGHERTY PROBE IS HEARD IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The mystery surrounding the manner of death of Jesse Smith in Attorney General Daugherty's apartment last May was never properly cleared up, Representative Oliver, New York, declared in the House today.

"His brains were blown out in the Attorney-General's apartment either by his hand or the hand of another," said Oliver.

"No autopsy was performed; no inquest was held. He was hurried to his grave.

"Today Jesse Smith stands revealed as a collector of graft from whisky deals and involved in a fight film conspiracy and other piracies. He died when the trial of a great bootleg ring in New York was called.

"And he willed his money, derived from graft, to the Attorney-General of the United States," Oliver concluded.

RAID DEFENDANTS IN WILLIAMSON SENT TO PRISON

Promised Immunity by Klan; Doublecrossed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DANVILLE, Ill., March 25.—Several cases growing out of the dry raids in Williamson county last year were disposed of in the United States district court here today. Jail sentences were given in two cases, fines in one. Glenn Young was a witness for the state.

Klan Promised Immunity

Lawrence T. Allen, special government prosecutor, informed the Federal court here that he would ask jail sentences for all of the 41 Hergrin defendants who telegraphed a promise to plead guilty here on April 14. The men were arrested following the liquor raids of two months ago.

Representatives of the defendants stated here that the offer to plead guilty was made on promise of immunity. The overtures, the representative charge, were made by Williamson county klanmen headed by a Marion klan attorney.

Anti-Klansman Out On Bail

MARION, Ill., March 25.—Carl and Earl Shelton, brothers, indicted by the Herrin special grand jury for the murder of Caesar Cagle, Herrin constable, in the Ku Klux Klan and anti-klan clash over booze enforcement that started a booze war and military occupation of Williamson county, are free today on \$10,000 bonds each.

They had been held secretly in the county jail here for nearly two weeks, after surrendering to sheriff George Galligan immediately following their indictment.

The sheriff kept the information of the apprehension of the two away from the new set of "law enforcement deputies" who took over field work of the sheriff in the county following widespread opposition from klan circles.

Trachtenberg Tour

Tuesday, March 25, Baltimore, Md., Workington's Hall, 2509 E. Madison St.

Thursday, March 27, Philadelphia, Penn., Brith Shoem Hall, 506 Pine St.

Friday, March 29, Rochester, N. Y., Amalgamated Clothing Workers Open Forum.

Saturday, March 30, Binghamton, N. Y., at 7:30 p. m., Lithuanian Hall, 271 Clinton St.

Sunday, March 31, at 3 p. m., Utica, N. Y., Scotch Temple, 714 Charlotte St.

Monday, March 31, Rochester, N. Y., Hall to be announced later.

Tuesday, April 1, at 8 p. m., Buffalo, N. Y., Labor Lyceum, 378 William St.

Wednesday, April 2, Jamestown, N. Y., Hall to be announced later.

Thursday, April 3, Erie, Penna., Hall to be announced later.

Friday, April 4, E. Pittsburg, Penn., Hall to be announced later.

Saturday and Sunday, April 5 and 6, Pittsburg, Penn., Hall to be announced later.

NELSON DOES NOT YET KNOW IF HE WILL ACT TODAY

Labor Head Fears to Embarrass Mayor

(Continued from page 1.)
man there, the strikers say. They hope he will speak in an effective way on their behalf.

Council Meets Today.
Today at 2 p. m. the city council holds its weekly meeting. There can be no possible reason for Nelson's not speaking effectively for the strikers there.

To the anxious hopes of the strikers Nelson replies that he may or he may not speak in their behalf at the meeting of the council.

Picket In Rain.
Yesterday morning in a dreary and uncomfortable drizzle, a hundred girls kept on the picket line. The cops did not make so many arrests as usual. Drivers of the patrol wagons objected to driving on the wet streets. But the streets were not too wet for the pickets.

Students from the University of Chicago, who are members of the Liberal Club, came to the picket line. They were all surprised to see so many strikers. One girl student said to a striker, "We thought that we would be the only persons on the picket line this morning."

Arrests In Morning.
Those arrested on the first and last trip of the patrol during the morning before the cops decided to call it a morning's work were: May Most, Sophie Mandelson, Ada Abrams, Eleanor Smahl, Maria Desidero and Alma Jones.

Ada Abrams was arrested because several scabs on their way to work stopped to beat her up. After beating her the scabs called the cop who had been considerate enough to walk around a corner while they assaulted Miss Abrams and he placed her under arrest. When the wagon was called to take her to the police station the coppers decided they might as well make the trip count for something and so arrested the others.

More Injunction Arrests.
Three more workers were arrested on attachments for contempt of "Dennie's" writ. They were: Oscar Simon, Kara Seiger and William Wellworth. The judge set their cases to be heard yesterday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock.

When the strikers who were arrested Monday were arraigned in S. Clark police court yesterday they all demanded jury trials. They were: Sam Seidel, Lillian Libbin, Lena Morvitz, Dora Ruben, Sarah Orlove, Emma Goldberg, Bessie Isenberg, Tessie Rhode, Ida Gaffin and Della Muddleman.

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PICKET DESPITE INJUNCTION; SAYS STRIKE SPEAKER

O'Flaherty Flays Dever As Capitalist Tool

Denouncing the use of the injunction by capitalist courts in labor disputes, Thomas J. O'Flaherty, associate editor of the DAILY WORKER, addressing a meeting of striking dress makers at 180 West Washington street yesterday, declared that strikes are won or lost on the picket line.

"It is true that injunctions cannot be made dresses," he declared, "but scabs can, and if you cannot keep these scabs away from the struck shops you cannot win. You must stay on the picket line, injunction or no injunction, until you have won your fight."

Mass Picketing Wins.
Comrade O'Flaherty told how mass picketing worked in the city of Lawrence, Massachusetts, where the workers in thousands marched to the gates of the woolen mills at 7 o'clock in the morning and during the hours when workers usually go to the shops the numbers so impressed the bosses that they dared not put any slugs into operation.

"If the workers of Chicago used their heads during the last municipal election and put forward a mayoralty candidate on a working class ticket who would represent their interests instead of the interests of the bosses, the clubs of the Chicago police would not now be descending on your heads," said the speaker.

He said Robert E. Crowe and Mayor Dever were just tools of the capitalists of Chicago and that the workers were really to blame for their being in office.

Action in Council.
O'Flaherty called attention to the fact that the city council was meeting today and that an official of organized labor was sitting on the council—referring to Oscar Nelson. He demanded that protest be made at the council by labor's representative against the tactics of the city police.

The strikers who attended the meeting were very enthusiastic and in spite of the rain, responded to the call to go on the picket lines with cheers.

Watch British Start.
SEATTLE, Wash., March 25.—America's "round the world" army flyers watched with interest today reports of the start of the British flight.



The Poor Fish Says.—I hear the Pope joined the Third International. We have too much red here already. Look at the trouble they are making down in Washington. Now, His Holiness is sending us two more red hats!

DOZEN STRIKERS BEFORE SULLIVAN, TWO CONVICTED

Crowe's Detective Lies More Than Boss.

Judge "Dennie" Sullivan's attempt to stop picketing thru the use of the injunction led to twelve more arrangements before him yesterday.

All of the 12 strikers were charged with picketing in spite of his sacred writ and therefore being in contempt of court.

"Dennie" gave a decision against Margaret Welsh and Emma Deering, but reserved sentence until today. No decision was made in the case of ten others who will come up again today.

They are: Marion Brodek, Charles F. Muller, Louis Sokoloff, Anna Feldman, Valentine Pisecki, Yattie Rossman, Silvia Factor, Ida Selkoff and Minnie Sugarman.

Swears Boss In Himself.
The injunction judge's eagerness to railroad the strikers was shown when he insisted on swearing in witnesses himself. When Nat Rieback of the Rieback firm at 225 S. Market street came up to testify against Margaret Welsh and Emma Deering, Sullivan took the task of swearing them in out of the hands of the court clerk and did it himself.

Rieback and his confidential clerk, Fred Justice, admitted under Attorney Peter Siesman's cross-examination that they had not seen either of them near their factory since they had been served with injunction notices. Both of them are constantly on the lookout, too.

Fink Schroeder Lies.
Detective Schroeder, of State Attorney Crowe's office, then volunteered to testify against the girls. As proof that he had seen them since the injunction writ he produced his note book. The evidence, when Siesman made him show it, was nothing more than a pencilled notation, with the girl's names after the pencilled date "March 12."

On this lone evidence, contradicted by defense witnesses, Sullivan eagerly convicted the girls.

Schroeder, by the way, had a hand in the beating up of Sophie Altshuler.

Freda Reicher, Ida Abrams and Rose Boldag were arrested on the picket line late in the day by the police. They were taken to the S. Clark street station, bailed out and will appear in court this morning.

Minute Men' Worry About Pacifist Speech That Allison Made

Brent Dow Allison's speech against capitalist wars to Northwestern University students has set the "Minute Men of the Constitution" by the ears.

These panicky gentlemen will meet in the Hotel La Salle today for the express purpose of talking about Allison's case and to planning what can be done to win back respect for the American flag.

Sunday Lieut. Corlis Griffin will tell Northwestern students at the Patten gymnasium on the campus what they ought to do. Griffin, himself, has proved to be a very successful fighter, falling down in his plot to kidnap Berdell and ending up in a German jail.

London Bus Men Expect Raise.
LONDON, Mar. 25.—London bus men are expecting an early settlement of their strike with an increase of eight shillings a week. Prime Minister MacDonald is supporting a bill for concentrating bus and tram traffic under an advisory committee set up by the minister of transport.

Keep Railroad From Russia.
PEKING, Mar. 25.—French pressure is causing China to turn down an earlier agreement that the Chinese Eastern Railway, which connects with Vladivostok and Dairen be turned over to Russian control. This railroad, representing a value up to \$300,000,000, was built originally with the aid of Russian money.

BURNS MUST GO!
North Side Branch Y. W. L.
Sydney Borgeson's lecture, which was to have been given at a regular meeting of the North Side Branch of the Young Workers League, had been postponed and will now be delivered this evening, March 26, at the same place, Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted street, city.

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

Watch Oscar Today!

Oscar Nelson is an alderman.
Oscar Nelson is an official of labor.
Oscar Nelson is a labor lawyer.

This should have put Oscar Nelson on the firing line in the City Council for the striking members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

But four weeks of the strike have passed. Oscar Nelson has not spoken a single word for the garment strikers on the floor of the city council.

He has not denounced the brutality of the police. He has not exposed the use of private thugs. He has not brought what pressure he could to bear upon the rapacity of the garment bosses, who refuse to deal with the strikers.

Oscar Nelson has an opportunity to break this blackening record of silence at the meeting of the city council this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the council chambers at the City Hall.

Yesterday he told the DAILY WORKER he did not know what he would do. He had not yet decided to raise his voice for the strikers on the floor of the city council, to demand an investigation of police brutality, to demand that ways and means be found to force the garment bosses into a settlement of the strike.

Hundreds of striking garment workers ought to jam the galleries of the City Council chambers this afternoon at two o'clock to watch Oscar Nelson in action.

They ought to be there to watch Oscar Nelson, the alderman, the labor official, the labor lawyer.

Oscar Nelson can do much, if he will, to aid the garment strikers.

He can do much in the City Council this afternoon.

BUT WILL HE DO IT?
WATCH HIM, WORKERS OF CHICAGO!

VANDERLIP SAYS HE WILL "CLEAN UP" WASHINGTON

Aged Banker Sore on Grafters

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Frank A. Vanderlip has opened here a "laundry" with which he is going to help "dry clean the government."

"Some of my friends have suggested that I have gone crazy," said Vanderlip when he was asked to dispel a certain air of mystery with which his operations since coming to Washington recently have been cloaked. "Well, I'll tell you what I'm doing and you can judge whether I'm crazy or not."

First, Vanderlip insisted, any account of his activities here must make it plain that he is, for the time being, under the direction of Senator Wheeler, the aggressive "prosecutor" of the Senate committee investigating Attorney General Daugherty.

"Wheeler and I are working in close co-operation," said Vanderlip.

The Citizens Federal Research Bureau, which he has just opened here—is a cheerless office only half furnished as yet.

"I invented this research bureau," said Vanderlip, "to get to the American people the facts about conditions in the government."

"My idea was to get the facts together and send them to 1,000 newspapers. Out of the 1,000 somebody, somewhere along the line, would be sure to crack the story and then the rest of them would have to follow it."

New Possibilities.
"But the Wheeler investigation gave me another channel.

"The bureau here is being incorporated as a permanent agency. When I started it I planned to have 25 of the most distinguished men in the country associated with me. But I abandoned that idea for you can't get 25 such men without finding some sore-boiled, cold-blooded young men instead—men with no pasts. I'm not going to have a 'No thorofoare' sign hung on any path I want to follow."

"What gave you this dry cleaning idea—what made you think the government needed dry cleaning?" Vanderlip was asked.

"In the McKinley administration," he said, "I was assistant secretary of the treasury. I got to know things about Washington."

"Then I went to the National City Bank. That organization, as a big holder of government bonds, keeps in touch with Washington. I built up a secret service of my own here and it has been functioning for 20 years. I know my Washington."

Got His Goat.
"When this personal machinery of investigation and information brought me reports of what was going on here, I paid little attention to it for a long time. Like a good many citizens, I regard it indifferently. But suddenly I saw the whole thing in its appalling ugliness."

"A friend asked me to make a speech. I spoke on courage in leadership."

"I was at once the target of a bitter tirade. After I was commended, and, in addition, I became a veritable reservoir into which information poured from every source. I have taken pains to check this up and such of it as is straight goes to Wheeler."

"There's the story. There's no mystery, I'm after clean government. Seems to me one way to get that is to inform the public. That's my game."

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

WORKERS OF ODESSA, BLACK SEA PORT, SEND CALL FOR DAILY WORKER

A call for the DAILY WORKER has just come from Odessa, leading port on the Black Sea.

The call comes from J. Stazemco, secretary for the Industrial Workers of the World at Butte, Montana, in 1921 in a letter to the National Office of the Workers Party in which he sends his regards to W. F. Dunne and T. J. O'Flaherty of the DAILY WORKER staff. He asks that the paper be sent to the workers reading room in Odessa.

ARBITRATION OF STRIKE URGED ON GARMENT BOSSES

78 Have Signed Already, Pleaded Citizens

Before disbanding, the Citizens' Committee, which has been seeking to negotiate a settlement of the garment strike, made public its correspondence with the Chicago Association of Dress Manufacturers.

The committee's letter, which states that already 78 firms employing 1,200 workers have signed agreements, reads as follows:

Ask Bosses to Arbitrate.
"As you may know, a committee made up of citizens vitally interested in the well-being of both employers and workers has been appointed to inquire into the causes of the strike in the dress-making industry of Chicago and to assist in every way possible in bringing about a fair settlement."

The information which the committee has obtained thus far, indicates that a majority of the workers in the industry are members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; that seventy-eight firms employing twelve hundred workers have signed agreements with the above named union. During the life of these agreements any differences that may arise will be submitted to arbitration.

"Are you willing to agree to arbitrate the demands of the workers before a joint committee of Chicago citizens appointed by the parties at interest and headed by a chairman appointed in the same manner?"

"Please be good enough to send your reply so that it will reach the committee not later than Friday afternoon, March 21, 1924."

The bosses acknowledged the letter but refused to arbitrate. So the committee has given up trying to persuade them and the fight is on by organized labor to force them.

Prevent Meeting When Cal Is Called Benedict Arnold

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OAKLAND, Calif., March 25.—The meeting here under auspices of the Workers Party to express the opinion of the workers about the Teapot Dome exposures was stopped by police intimidation.

In advertising the meeting President Coolidge was compared with Benedict Arnold. On account of this police threatened the hall owner with prosecution and as a result the hall was closed against those who arranged the meeting.

MINERS' DISTRICT CONVENTION ON IN SMOKY CITY

Fakers Ready to Spill The Red Paint

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 25.—About 250 delegates, representing approximately 38,000 miners assembled here today in the district No. 5 convention. Although little was done in the opening session, it is expected that lively debate will be the order.

Progressives Go to Bat.
This was promised when Jimmy Oates arose immediately after the preliminaries and demanded that a report of the credentials committee be submitted before any business was transacted. Oates declared that he was opposed to any vote or nay vote deciding things, until the convention was organized and it was fully determined who was entitled to cast such votes.

Oates also opposed the selection of John Tuck on the rules and order committee, declaring that the local Tuck is representing, is of the non-existent variety. However, the protests were ordered made in the proper place and a bitter battle is expected when the protests reach the convention floor.

David Hicky, president of the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union, opened the convention. He then introduced to the convention the Rev. J. J. Hughes of Hills Station, Pa., who invoked the convention with prayer. Father Hughes played a very prominent part in the strike of 1922 and when the Pittsburgh Coal company began its eviction of the miners from their homes at that place, he opened up his church in which to store their furniture.

At noon adjournment nothing but a partial reading of the report of the executive board had been heard, in addition to the protests of Jimmy Oates.

It was announced that International Secretary Green would address the convention at the afternoon session.

Green, it was stated, is on his way to New York to attend a meeting of the Mitchell Memorial Committee, and this was his only chance to address the convention. The progressives are expecting a flow of Red Paint.

Boo, Hiss Green.
Referring to the "Old Testament" to discover the word "Ass," Billy Green, International Secretary-Treasurer, in addressing the convention of District 5, United Mine Workers of America, today used the name of the occupant of the stable at Bethlehem, and applied it to the delegates who booed and hissed him when he was invited to the platform to address the convention.

Referring to the Progressives as "Advocates of a new, strange and untried philosophy," Green declared that they should get a hall of their own and expound their ideas there and not come into conventions of the miners to spread such poison and attempt to destroy the United Mine Workers of America.

He further stated that the progressives were like the Presbyterians who were fomenting trouble in the Methodist and Baptist churches by endeavoring to get those of these faiths to desert their own and to accept that advocated by them. Declaring that, "Instead of going out to the sinners of the world to seek new recruits, they were more contented in the work of corrupting the Saints."

"Why don't you go into the fields of West Virginia and Western Kentucky," he yelled, "and if you can establish your ideas and philosophies there, then we will be ready to accept your plan."

Pleading for harmony in words and driving it away in action, Green made a poor showing among those who have some understanding of the Labor movement.

Murray Vents His Spleen.
Vice-President Phil Murray followed with a speech of like tone and was so vicious in his remarks that a delegate who admitted that he was a friend of both Murray and Green protested against his tactics. Of course they refrained from mentioning the things that organizers of the district and international union are spreading in every district where the Union has jurisdiction. Outside of the speeches there was little done. The report of the Executive Board was read and referred to a committee for action, after which it will be discussed by the delegates.

BUNCO PARTY AND DANCE

GIVEN BY
United Workers Sunday Schools of Chicago

SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1924

AT
PRUDENTIAL HALL
Corner NORTH AVE. and HALSTED ST.

Bunco Party 3 P. M.
Dance - - - 7 P. M.

Refreshments Served.
Tickets 50c, payable at the door.

OTHER POLICE THUGS BAD AS OFFICER 3401

All Girls' Assaults Should Be Fired

Mayor William E. Dever's promise to the "Committee of 15," to see that Officer 3401 was put off the force, does not satisfy members of the strike committee.

They point out that if Officer 3401's assault on Olga Levin is an offense worthy of dismissal that the still more violent assault on Sophie Altschuler in front of 237 S. Market street by Officer O'Rourke (3181), March 14, should lead to similar action.

Dever's Excuse Doesn't Go

Mayor Dever's excuse to the subcommittee, consisting of Anton Johansen, John Fitzpatrick and Victor Olander, which presented the garment workers' union written report, was that the other assaults listed there occurred before their first visit to him and before he had promised to take up the matter of police brutality—whereas the assault on Miss Levin took place later.

Strikers are indignant at this crude attempt to side-step the issue. Regardless of when the assaults by uniformed police occurred the mayor must do what he can to rectify them now. But the facts are that the mayor is grossly incorrect as to time.

Beaten Seven Days After Promise

Johansen, Olander and Fitzpatrick made their first visit of complaint to the mayor March 7, on a Friday morning. Sophie Altschuler was not beaten up until the following Friday, March 14, seven days after the mayor promised to make his police behavior.

The cruelty of the crime was intensified at the S. Clark St. station, according to the text of the document; which the committee presented the mayor and a copy of which is in possession of the DAILY WORKER. In the police station the matron refused to get a doctor for the injured girl who she had been unconscious for a time after the attack. This, in spite of the fact that there is a doctor on the fourth floor of this building.

She was kept in the police station for several hours, without medical attendance, before she was finally booked at six o'clock. Five hours after she was assaulted Dr. Maltman, a private physician, examined her at the hospital and found her wrists still "badly swollen."

Made Mouth Bleed

On the same day Fannie Yannes, 2229 Iowa street, was struck so violently in the mouth by Officer William Hankin in front of 225 Market street that her teeth were loosened and her mouth bled.

The beating of Ethel Spink by officers 5159 and 3609 on March 18 and the arrest of a DAILY WORKER reporter who got the policemen's number is further cited by the report which the committee handed the mayor and which was prepared by the garment workers' union. The date again refutes the mayor's statement that these other assaults occurred before the first visit of the committee.

The Same Day Officers Collins and Schroeder, who assisted in the arrest of Sophie Altschuler, several days earlier, arrested Gussie Cohen, 1413 N. Larkin street and amused themselves by taking her hands and hitting her in the face with them.

Union Has the Proof.

All these cases are authenticated by numerous witnesses. Of the latter the garment workers' union makes the statement, which is approved by vice-president Meyer Perlestein, that:

"Freda Reicher, a striker in whose intelligence and honesty we have the utmost faith, saw this attack and is willing to appear before your committee and tell it."

Other instances are given and the union is ready to furnish the committee of 15 that they might present them daily to the mayor.

Birth Control Clinics Urged

BERKELEY, Cal., March 25.—"Free birth control clinics and municipally supported health clinics are the only solution of the problems presented by a too large birth rate in families economically unable to give children the proper care," said Dr. William E. Dever, a Long Beach physician, addressing the Berkeley civic forum. "The proper forms of birth control must be presented, at least pending the improvement of economic conditions," he stated.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

South Denies Negro Rights But Gives Him Bread; North Gives Him Rights But Little to Eat

It is from the selfish manipulation of the large employers of labor, and not from organized labor, that the Negro in industry finds his chief embarrassment. There is a common bond between the 98 per cent of the Negro adults who work and the 92 per cent of the whites who work.

All wage earners are oppressed. In that sense every race is an oppressed race, and good feeling, therefore, almost always exists between the Negro and white laborers.

"There is a mistaken notion current among those who have had few dealings with working people that race prejudice plays an important part in the relations between white and colored workers," Mary McDowell puts it.

The antagonism that has sometimes arisen is due to the fact that Negroes have so often been imported as strike-breakers, usually with little knowledge of the conditions to which they came or the significance of the strike. This feeling has nothing in common with race prejudice. The trade unions are increasing in hospitality toward colored workers and the Negroes themselves are now awakening to the need of putting an end to their use as strike-breakers. The labor union leaders of the stockyards have taken a determined stand against race prejudice.

Negroes and Whites Combine.

We are further told by the Department of Labor, that "Union workers in the stockyards charge that the packers have used Negro leaders to prevent unionizing of the Negroes. The Negroes of Chicago have become almost as putty in the hands of the employers and politicians." This statement means that the recent competition, between the Southern and White employers—the one trying to induce the Negro migrant back to the South by offering him fair treatment, the other trying to keep him here by playing up Southern lynchings—is not a change of heart on the part of the employers toward the black race. The employers controlling the Negro's job, and hence his way of living, regards the Negro, not as a problem, but as a supply of cheap labor with which to keep wages down.

Between Two Fires.

James Weldon Johnson, of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, tells us that the Negro is badly off, whether in the North or the South. "Heretofore the Negro has had two choices," Mr. Johnson says. "That of living in the South where most of his manhood and civil rights were denied him, but where economically his condition was secure; or that of living in the North where his rights were guaranteed him, but where his economic condition was always precarious. In this attitude towards the Negro the North has been almost as cruel as the South; for although the South denied him life it offered him bread; while the North offered him life, but refused that whereby he might live."

It is always to the interests of the powerful employers to divide the workers up into opposing factions. If groups of workers can be prevailed on to fight each other, they will not have the energy to fight the employers for better working conditions and higher wages. Hence instead of telling the truth in the daily papers which they control, the bosses make it appear that the white workers object to admitting Negroes to their unions. They try to play upon race prejudice to divide the workers so that they will not combine to better their economic conditions.

Job Competition Harmful.

Sometimes, although rarely, it happens that a white unionist is taken in by this attempt of the bosses to split the workers up, and it is this exceptional person who advocates barring the Negroes from his union, thereby unwittingly helping his employer to keep wages down. It is then up to the Negro to show his white brother that competition between classes or groups of workers for the same jobs keeps down the standard of the workers' living. Organization of all groups of workers in the same unions gives them the power to raise the workers' standard of living. The bosses know that organization is power. That is why they combine into trusts and monopolies, and Chambers of Commerce—to keep down wages and increase the price of the goods which they sell and which the workers largely buy.

They Stood Together.

On the whole, the workers have learned this lesson. "The relation

between the White and Negro workers in Chicago is good," we are told by the Interchurch World Movement. "During the riots of July, 1919, separate white and Negro workers in the same unions stood manfully together in condemning the outrage. Negroes are organized for the most part in the packing industry. In 1919 Negroes were found in 37 of the 39 various locals of the stockyards labor council."

Another example of the solidarity of the workers of all races is observed in the present garment workers strike in this city. Every morning, Negro as well as white girls can be seen on the picket lines along Market street. The workers have learned the lesson that it is not only disloyal and unprincipled, but is against their own interests to act as strike-breakers, no matter what their race. In a union of the workers there is strength for the workers.

Whole Family Works.

It is especially necessary for the Negroes to organize in their unions. The Department of Labor recently wrote: "The total average income of the white family is \$300 larger than that of the Negro family. The Negro husband's income is not adequate for the family and the wife and children are called upon to assist. In addition, lodgers are taken in. The results are often serious. The wife's strength and attention are divided, children are exploited, the family circle is invaded. In the United States 43.7 per cent of the Negro mothers are at work, while only 8.9 per cent of the white mothers are at work. Twenty-five per cent—one in every four—of the Negro children are at work while 18.6 per cent of the white children are working."

ACQUIT KEENEY OF MURDER FOR ARMED MARCH

W. Va. Jury Acts Quickly in Miners' Behalf

FAYETTEVILLE, W. Va., March 25.—It took the jury only a few minutes to determine that Frank Keene, president of District No. 17, United Mine Workers of America, was "not guilty" of participating in the armed march of miners in West Virginia in the summer of 1921. The uprising was provoked after many union coal miners had been murdered by the private army of thugs that is maintained in this state by the coal operators to prevent unionization of their mines.

Indicted For Armed March.

Keene, as well as other district officials and many other union miners and their sympathizers, were indicted in connection with the trouble and have been defending themselves in the courts ever since. The armed march trials began at Charlestown in April, 1922, a few days after the national coal strike was called. Wm. Blizzard, a sub-district president, was freed from a murder charge at that time but other miners were convicted. J. E. Wilburn, a union coal digger preacher, and his son, who were convicted and sentenced to jail at Charlestown, have since turned state's evidence—on the promise of freedom—and testified against Keene at this trial. The defense exposed their perjuries.

Operators Financed Prosecution.

When the jury's clear verdict was read in court a storm of applause broke forth. The prosecution was directed and financed by the coal operators although the crime was supposed to have been committed against the state. The state's attorney did not take part in the trial, his place being taken by lawyers for the operators. The Keene verdict is a big victory for the miners, especially since the operators had engineered the courts successfully to hold the trial in Logan county, the hotbed of gunmen and non-union control.

Plenty of Fun and Darned Good Donkey In Sancho Panza Play

The well-known tired American business man need have no fear of straining his puny bump of philosophy when he goes to see the new fantastic comedy, "Sancho Pancho," presented at the Powers Theater. The play furnishes good entertainment with a dash of home-made wisdom here and there that takes very well with the audience.

Into the court room of a king whose throne is tottering under the threats of a tax-burdened people, walks the simple-hearted peasant, Sancho Panza, with his faithful little donkey Dapple. He asks for food, and the good old king gives him not only food but an island to govern, thus fulfilling the promise of his master, Don Quixote.

Slept With One Eye Open.

Sancho finds himself surrounded by traitors, with only one loyal man supporting him. His peasant common sense warns him not to trust his flatterers—so much so that when he wants to go to sleep he says to his faithful friend, "Watch my throne—I'm going for a pillow." Sancho believes that the only way to govern peasants wisely is by going to them and talking things over.

The new governor goes down to the market place among the people who are seething with discontent and administers justice after the fashion of King Solomon, winning the distrustful people over completely. The king who gave him the island is in the crowd disguised as a poor stranger, observes Sancho and approves of him. The incident romance between the king's daughter and the handsome Gregory is consummated by the simple wisdom of the new governor who deems it better for the young lady to be at home with her husband than abroad with her lover.

Has Masses With Him.

There is an uprising of the traitors in which Sancho is temporarily put down, the king and the loyal Gregory are put in chains; but Sancho calls upon his adoring people and the plot is foiled. Sancho gives up his position, despite the protests of the king and the people, realizing that it takes a hard, cruel man to govern—and Sancho, being a peasant himself belongs with the peasants, and not over them. "I came with empty hands, and I go away with empty hands—so you see I'm not a real governor." Nor a real cabinet member, said we, thinking of a certain Teapot.

Sancho Makes a Hit.

The line in the play that struck an answering chord in the writer occurred when some one spoke to Sancho about governing his people with laws, and he replied, "What has justice got to do with law?" Bravo, Sancho Panza.

The acting is well done—many in the audience expressed the thought that the donkey is the best actor in the cast. Otis Skinner makes a delightful Sancho Panza, and his support is good.

If you're tired, want a few good laughs, and don't want to tax your mental capacities, go to see this play.—IDA DAILES.

We Have the Tribune Thinking It Over

JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON, editor of the Chicago Tribune, says he is considering whether he will reply to the charges growing out of the recent transfer of the Tribune's school land lease to the Union Trust Company.

Margaret Haley, speaking for the Chicago school teachers, says that the smell arising from the Tribune school land lease is just as bad as the stench that comes from the dealings of Sinclair and Doheny in naval oil leases.

We had a reporter for the DAILY WORKER camping for two days on the trail of the editor of the Tribune. His secretary declared "he was one of the busiest men in town" and hard to get. Our reporter finally landed him over the telephone.

"I don't think it is necessary to reply to these charges," said Patterson, known around the Tribune Building, in Tribune Square, as "Captain." "I don't believe we will take any notice of these charges."

It was pointed out to Mr. Patterson that the DAILY WORKER would continue its fight, that it would bring the facts about the Tribune's steal into the daylight. The suave indifference of the Tribune editor began to melt. Patterson would not admit that he had read the charges in the DAILY WORKER. He said he would get a copy, however, THAT HE WOULD THINK IT OVER, but that if he had anything to say, he would not say it thru the DAILY WORKER, but thru his own paper.

Just now the Tribune is carrying on a hysterical campaign against what it calls "Pacifism." It is carrying this on under the cloak of "patriotism," wrapping itself in the folds of the American flag. This is a good maneuver, for the Tribune. If the Tribune can work up a "patriotic" hysteria, it can draw the attention of some more Dubbs away from its own crimes, and perhaps get a few more votes for one of its owners, United States Senator Medill McCormick, who is now up for re-election.

It was easy work for the Tribune to cover up its crimes before the DAILY WORKER arrived on the scene. But, as we stated yesterday, the day of Tribune indifference to public protest is over. The cheap jingoism of this kept sheet of the big interests will not be able to profit longer at the expense of Chicago's school children, without the workers of the city learning about it.

The facts are coming to light in Washington about the naval oil leases. The Tribune and U. S. Senator McCormick will be compelled to tell how much they profited by the recent transfer of the school land lease at one of the busiest corners in the city's business district, Dearborn and Madison Streets, to the Union Trust Company.

WE DO NOT BELIEVE THAT THE TRIBUNE CAN STEAL FROM THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF CHICAGO AND GET AWAY WITH IT.

N. Y. Printers Vote to Strike

(Continued from page 1.)

International Union on the original demands. The first two propositions were voted down overwhelmingly and the proposition to ask strike sanction was carried by a majority of 10 to 1. A strike vote will probably be taken Sunday. This will mean immediate stoppage, and no papers will appear Monday morning.

Under Militant Leadership.

Ever since the beginning of the negotiation with the publishers it has been increasingly apparent that "Big Six" is swinging to the left under militant leadership. In dealing with the newspaper publishers the old administration of the International Typographical Union, under the leadership of the infamous "Wahnetta" aggregation of reactionaries, headed by the odious James M. Lynch, labor fakir and Tammany Hall political outcast, kept the members of the union in a state of complete subjection to the whims of the publishers.

The chief boast of this administration was that it was always on good terms with the publishers. This machine was shattered in the elections of 1922 when the progressive administration under the late John McParland came to power. A militant attitude was adopted toward the newspaper owners and the underpaid printers succeeded in winning raises in wages and reductions in hours in many of the principal jurisdictions of the union. But in every controversy the spokesmen of the reactionary machine are always found fighting on the side of the strikers and bewailing the good old days when the union had no dispute with them.

At a number of meetings in the early period of the controversy these advocates of peace and harmony in the industry tried to throw a scare into the members, but in December H. M. Wicks, who as a delegate representing Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 led a fight that silenced the "white hope" of the reactionaries, Jim Lynch, at the Atlantic City Convention in 1922, opened up a broadside on the apostles of subservience and defeated them decisively, arousing a wave of enthusiasm such as has not been witnessed since the famous forty-four hour strike in the job printing industry here. The floor leadership has definitely passed to the hands of the progressives and the officials of "Big Six" are elated at the enthusiasm displayed by the membership under the stimulus of such leadership.

Publishers Panic Stricken.

The Newspaper Publishers Association are panic stricken at the threat of a strike as they know they can never operate their plants without the assistance of the membership of "Big Six." They have frantically tried to aid and abet Jim Lynch and his treacherous crew of labor-fakirs, anti-red "Militia of Christs," etc., in their campaign to again gain control of the International Typographical Union, but the election for International officers is not until next May and should they win (take they cannot do) they could not take office and sell out the membership until next November. In the meantime the

N. Y. FARM-LABOR DELEGATES FOR JUNE 17 MEET

Big State Convention Is Coming in May

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, March 25.—With ringing applause the delegates to the Federated Farmer-Labor Party convention—200 strong—endorsed the convention of workers and farmers to be held in St. Paul, June 17 and pledged themselves to obtain a large delegation from the New York movement.

Another resolution instructed the incoming executive committee to issue a call and organize a state convention to be held in May. This May convention will come at the climax of an organization campaign among the workers and farmers of New York state.

Want Unity Conference.

The American Labor Party was urged to join in a unity conference with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and all possible steps will be taken to that end.

Other resolutions endorsing the DAILY WORKER, the recognition of Soviet Russia and scoring the monumental stealing of the nation's resources exposed in the Teapot Dome scandal were passed with enthusiasm by the assembled representatives of labor unions and fraternal organizations.

Sebes Yellow Disrupters.

Joseph Manley, National Secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, made a full report of the St. Paul convention recently closed at which the foundation for a mass political movement of America's producers was laid. Manley mercilessly assailed Lefkowitz and Nathan Fine, who have proved such disruptive forces in the independent political movement of New York, and who protested to St. Paul in the name of the Farmer-Labor movement. He arched a laugh when he referred to:

"Lefkowitz, the modern Don Quixote," exclaimed Manley, "and Fine, lately of Hoxie at University of Chicago, now trying to qualify as horny handed sons of toil and heretic huns."

O'Neil and the Reds.

As for James O'Neil, the arch foe of Farmer-Labor unity, Manley declared in making his report: "I don't know who this person O'Neil is, I am not sure if he is a member of the Department of Justice or the socialist party. Judging by his letters of protest against the reds written to St. Paul he is qualifying for a job soon to be vacated by Burns."

More Danes Can Come.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Denmark is the only country still entitled to send 1000 emigrants to the United States before July 1. France's quota is down to 888, Norway's to 953, Estonia's to 741, and Sweden's to 425. Russia and Armenia can send 58, Iceland 53, Yugoslavia 36, and Austria 2.

Moscow To Greenland.

LENINGRAD, March 25.—Negotiations are under way between the Russian Academy of Science and the Danish scientific institutions regarding the organization of a joint scientific expedition to South Greenland.

"May First" Special To Knock Dome Off Teapot

THE "Teapot Special" edition of THE DAILY WORKER is the talk of the country. The workers everywhere are writing in telling us what they think about it. Some call it the "Oil Pot" issue but no matter how they put it all agree it was excellent.

One reader writes us as follows:

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 20, 1924. Dear Comrades: I am reading the "Oil Pot" issue. It is great. I am out of a job near three months but still I send you \$1.00 for fifty extra copies of the Oil Pot. That is all I can spare.—A Worker.

The enthusiasm of our readers resulted in tens of thousands of orders for the "Teapot Special". Our May Day issue will be even better. May 1st is the day of the International working class, the day on which they meet and celebrate the victories they have won and take lessons from their defeats.

In every country in the world, where a revolutionary workingclass organization exists, that day will be celebrated, in mass meetings and demonstrations.

Millions of copies of revolutionary publications will be in circulation. The best writers in the world workingclass movement will write their best for that occasion.

The special May First issue of THE DAILY WORKER will have articles from the foremost figures in the ranks of the world revolutionary movement—from the great leaders of the Russian revolution and from those who in other countries yet under capitalist domination are leading the workers to final victory.

The time to start sending in orders for the May Day issue is right now. We expect to treble the run of the "Teapot Special". Branches, locals should get busy at once. Here is the order blank.

Here Comes 'The May Day Special'

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

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

NAME:

ADDRESS:

Real Estate and the Colored Tenant

"THE negro real estate dealer frequently offers to the owner of an apartment house which is no longer renting advantageously to white tenants cash payment for a year's lease on the property, thus guaranteeing the owner against loss, and then he fills the building with colored tenants. It is said, however, that the agent does not put out the white tenants unless he can get 10 per cent more from the colored people. By this method the Negroes now occupy many large apartment buildings, but the negro real estate agents obtain the reputation of exploiting their own race."—From Investigation of Juvenile Protective Association.

BURNS MUST GO!

OUT WITH DAUGHTERTY!

COURT BACKS UP SPIES HOUNDING GIRL STUDENTS

Michigan Normal Deans Are Vicious Stools

By SHERMAN BOWMAN
(Special to The Daily Worker)

LANSING, Mich., March 25.—Within a few hours after the close of the Chicago convention of the women deans of schools, who are organizers and directors of campus espionage, the Michigan Supreme Court, in an opinion in an appealed case involving a girl college student, gave the state's ultimate legal support to the highly organized spy system at the Michigan State Normal College at Ypsilanti. At Ypsilanti the college registrar, C. P. Steimle, a man next in administrative authority to the president, Charles F. McKenny, goes on nocturnal spying expeditions to near-by towns, watching dance hall doors from behind trees. And the girl college student, involved in the Supreme Court opinion, was expelled from the Ypsilanti institution by reason of the lascivious curiosity of the husband of the landlady of her rooming house. When the girl was absent from the house attending classes, this husband crept into her room, found a package of cigarettes in the drawer of a bureau where she kept her underwear and found two cigarette stubs by groveling at the bottom of her waste basket.

Spy System At Work.
He completed his mission by telling Bessie Leach Priddy, the dean of women at the college. No notification of the resultant dismissal of the girl was made until she had gone home at vacation time, leaving her trunk behind. Then the dean wrote her father a letter. The father drove the girl from home, forcing her to take refuge with her sister, a stenographer. She said, thru her tears, that she had used the cigarettes to char the edges of posters for her walls. An inspection of her room bore this out. Her scholarship was fair; she had not failed in any courses; other charges against her concerned harmless frivolity only and would not have been brought against her had it not been for the "overt" act which gave the insatiable muck-rakers their opportunity. Her name is Alice Tanton, of Detroit. Even the dean was forced to admit she believed Miss Tanton had probably not puffed at a cigarette more than three or four times in her life.

But she was not re-instated, and the Supreme Court told no return at the end of that term and the one preceding. Some of the others were taken back, however, because their parents went to the girls' defense in the office of the president. Even they, however, will continue thru school on probation, which amounts to blacklisting. Public school superintendents at the end of the year, on going to Ypsilanti to interview prospective teachers, will be shown the probation record and will shake their heads. The school superintendents know that back home they must justify themselves before a school board composed of representatives of the moneyed interests and the Christian group which thrives on persecution.

And at the very time the sessions of the Chicago convention were being held, there was being demonstrated at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, the manner in which, in A. D. 1924, a young idealist working as an instructor, even in mathematics, may crucify himself on the cruel spikes of the iron cross of the old order.

Students Organize Protest.
When it became known on the campus that Sallade, who is about 30 years old, had been notified by the head of the department not to return next year, hundreds of students for two hours packed a mass meeting in his defense, urging his retention.

"He gives us something besides mathematics!" was the phrase delivered time after time from the rostrum by the student speakers who rose to defend him. And every time the phrase brought cheers.

It appears that what Sallade gave the students besides mathematics was a certain idealism which, without approximating Communism, implied somehow there was a vacuum inside the shell of the matter more than ever delicate for the Old Guard was that Sallade gave mathematics also. He would take up about half a class period with mathematics. But his students learned mathematics. As one said, "The guys'll work like hell for him."

The break between the university heads and Sallade came when the head of his department began cutting Sallade's divisions in half. And the break was inevitable because Sallade, after only two years on the campus, had begun "turning them away." Students waited in line on enrollment day to get into his courses. He was an instructor in mathematics in the engineering department.

Misinterpreted by Vacuum Minds.
One of the unfortunate parts of the affair was that the campaign to oust Sallade had something of the nature of persecution. It must have been a little insidious. Sallade is sensitive. And he has a wife and child and needed a job. The result was a breakdown for him. And before he took to his bed with a nervous collapse he entered the lecture rooms of two professors and said things in a way that his enemies, bent on destroying him, could exploit against him, maliciously. He not only called on the students in the two lecture rooms to rise and leave, thus to show their "manhood" but he challenged

"The Story of John Brown"

This is "The Story of John Brown," by Michael Gold. Published by arrangement with Haldeman-Julius Company, of Girard, Kans. Copyrighted, 1924, by Haldeman-Julius Company.

The Moulding of John Brown. AND so by his own pen, we have had illuminated for us the life of John Brown up to his twentieth year. We see him, a big, strong boy, fond of hard work, capable in all he put his hand to, a young man bred in the hard college of life in an early pioneer settlement. He was fond of reading good books and improving his mind; he was rather shy, and yet filled with an extraordinary self-confidence, which made him a born leader, one who could show the way to men older than himself, and command them, and himself in the straight line of duty.

The subsequent life of John Brown cannot be understood unless one knows all the environmental forces and the heredity that went to mold him. John Brown, a Puritan in the austerity of his manner of living, the narrow yet burning reality of his vision, and the hardships he later underwent, came of a family of American pioneers. To John Brown life from the outset meant incessant strife, first against unconquered nature, then in the struggle for a living, and finally in that effort to be a Samson to the pro-slavery Philistines in which his existence culminated.

At twenty John Brown married Dianthe Lusk, a plain but quiet and amiable girl, as deeply religious as her young husband, and as ready as he to assume all the serious burdens of life.

He was working in his father's tanning establishment at this time, at Hudson, Ohio. But in May, 1825, John Brown moved his family to Richmond, near Meadville, Pennsylvania, the first of his many moves for he was imbued with a deep restlessness, the hunger of the pioneer for virgin lands and new enterprises.

Here, with his characteristic energy, he cleared twenty-five acres of timber land, built a fine tannery, sunk vats, and in a few months had leather tanning in all of them. Like his father, Owen Brown, John was of a marked ethical and social nature. He proved of great value to the new settlement at Richmond by his devotion to the cause of religion and civil order. He surveyed new roads, was instrumental in building school houses, procuring preachers, "and encouraging anything that would have a moral tendency." It became almost a proverb in Richmond, so an early neighbor records, to say of a progressive man that he was "as enterprising and honest as John Brown, and as useful to the county."

In Richmond the family dwelt for ten years. John Brown raised corn, did his tanning, brought the first blooded stock into the county, and became the first postmaster. Here, also, at Richmond, the first great grief came into John Brown's life, to come him in the stoicism that later made him the hero of a great cause. His four year old son died in 1831, and the next year his wife, Dianthe, died after having lived and

worked beside him like a good, faithful woman for twelve years, giving birth to seven children in that time, five of whom grew to vigorous manhood and womanhood.

NEARLY a year later John Brown married for a second time to Mary Anne Day, daughter of a blacksmith. She was then a large, silent girl of sixteen, who had come to John Brown's home with an older sister to care for his children after his wife's death. He quickly grew fond of the young pioneer girl; one day he gave her a letter offering marriage. She was so overcome that she dared not read it. Next morning she found courage to do so, and when she went down to the spring for water for the house, he followed her and she gave him her answer there.

Mary Brown was the best wife a John Brown could have found. She had great physical ruggedness, and she bore for her husband thirteen children, seven of whom died in childhood, and two of whom were killed in early manhood at Harper's Ferry. She did her full share of the arduous labor of a large pioneer household, and she endured hardships like a Spartan mother. She was strong; and she had a noble and unflinching character. It was only a heroic woman such as this who could have been the wife of a hero; who could have given husband and sons cheerfully to the cause of abolition, and been so silent and brave even after their death.

John Brown worked hard; he had no vices, he was honest and painstaking, but somehow success in business always eluded him. This was another of the griefs of his life. He blamed himself for his failures, but it was really not his fault. It requires a real worship of money to make one a business success, and John Brown never took money as seriously as it demands of its lovers. After ten years in Pennsylvania, of much hard work with little results, he moved to Franklin Mills, in Ohio, where he entered the tanning business with Zenas Kent, a well-to-do business man of that town. Here he also became involved in a land development scheme that was ruined by a large corporation's maneuvers. He was so deeply involved in this and other ventures that in the bad times of 1837 he failed. In 1842 he was again compelled to go thru bankruptcy proceedings.

In after years John Brown explained these failures to the oldest son as the result of the false doctrine of doing business on credit.

"Instead of being thoroly imbued with the doctrine of pay as you go," he wrote, "I started out in life with the idea that nothing could be done without capital, and that a poor man must use his credit and borrow; and this pernicious doctrine has been the rock on which I, as well as many others, have split. The practical effect of this false doctrine has been to keep me like a toad running under a harrow most of my business life. Running into debt includes so much evil that I hope all my children will eschew it as they would a pestilence."

John Brown never gave up in despair anything he had attempted; his business failures bruised

him sorely, but he arose each time like a rugged wrestler and began a new endeavor. In 1839, at one of his darkest periods, he began a sheep growing and wool marketing venture in which he engaged for many years, going into partnership with Simon Perkins, a wealthy merchant of Akron, Ohio. This partnership was the longest and final one of Brown's business career.

So that is how one must think of Brown, too; not only as the consecrated, almost inhuman, battler and martyr, but also as the sane, plodding, patient farmer, tanner, surveyor, real estate speculator, and practical shepherd. He was a tall, spare, silent man, terribly pious, terribly honest, a good neighbor and community leader, and the father of a large family of sons and daughters—a patriarch out of the Bible, tending his flocks and gathering about him a tribe of young and stalwart sons.

He was a typical pioneer American of those rough days in the settling of the middle west. He had no time for frivolity, though there was a grim humor in the man; he brought his children up strictly, yet was a justice that made them all love, revere and respect him until the end; and he had his share of those private sorrows that crush so many men; his first beloved wife had died, with an infant son; he had failed in business; and he had lost by death no less than nine children, three of whom perished in one month in those hard surroundings, and one of whom, a little daughter, was accidentally scalded to death by an elder sister. These deaths hurt John Brown awfully, for the stern and stoic, he was a fiercely tender father; all his affections were fierce, the inexorable and deep, as a lion's.

"I seem to be struck almost dumb by the dreadful news," he wrote his family, when he heard of this accident. "One more dear little feeble child I am to meet no more till the dead, small and great, shall stand before God. I trust that none of you will feel disposed to cast an unreasonable blame on my dear Ruth on account of the dreadful trial we are called to suffer. This is a bitter cup indeed; but blessed be God; a brighter day shall dawn; and let us not sorrow as they who have no hope."

The Browns made at least ten moves in the years from 1830 to 1845, and John Brown had engaged in no less than seven different occupations. But always, under the business man and farmer, there had been the solemn philosopher brooding on God and the mystery and terror of life; and always, under the sober father and citizen, there had been planning and brooding and suffering keenly the tender humanitarian, the Christ-like martyr, the relentless fighter who would finally pay with his life to strike a blow at slavery, "that sum of all villainies."

In this patriarchal farmer of the middle west, Freedom was forging and sharpening a terrible weapon that was some day to be turned against Tyranny. Quietly, in peaceful surroundings the work was being done; no one knew the fire in this man, least of all himself.

(To Be Continued Thursday)
The Growth of an Abolitionist.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Every one can take part in the Pageant which will be given as part of the program of the Third Annual International Bazaar, April 10 to 13 at the Central Opera House.

To show the struggle of the workers in France, Russia and to show that this struggle is common to all workers of the world—is the theme of our Pageant. The struggle leading to victory will be portrayed in pantomime, dance and song. We have selections of the most beautiful revolutionary songs of France and Russia. This can be worked out as a wonderful spectacle, if enough spirited comrades will take part.

No matter what language you speak you will be able to participate as the pageant is mainly pantomime and you can sing the songs in your own language. We need fifty more men and women. You need not be an actor, singer or dancer to join the pageant, but if you are one, so much the better. We have already secured those who can dance and sing all what we need most is the crowd to show mass action.

Please call at 208 East 12th St. for more information.

Workers Starve in W. Virginia; Relief Needed Immediately

The DAILY WORKER has received a harrowing report of the misery in the mine fields near Ohley, W. Va., from the miners' relief committee of Local Union No. 1425, U. M. W. of A.

The workers there have been on strike for practically two years against an attempt of their employers to depress their wages still further. Some of the miners have been out of work for a year and a half. The company is fighting to restore the open shop system.

An injunction has been obtained against the miners and this injunction is backed up by police and constabulary. Miners have been put out of their company owned homes and are living in tents.

Suffering of the workers is extreme. Help is needed immediately. Children are underfed and their growth is affected.

All persons who can aid these workers are urged to send in their contributions to J. C. Bell, chairman of the miners' relief committee, Local Union No. 1425, Ohley, W. Va.

New Russian Film Will Be Shown In New York City

NEW YORK, March 25.—The Moscow Art Theatre famous film which had a sensational run in Europe entitled "Polikushka," after the story of serfdom by Leo Tolstoy, will be shown Friday evening at 7:30, March 28, at the Labor Temple, Second Ave. and 14th St. The film was made in Russia during the first year of the famine, and the artists had to endure such hardships that they not only played the part, but lived it as well.

Ivan Moskwin, the charter member of the Moscow Art Theatre, plays the part of the serf, Polikushka. His artistry is unsurpassed, and creates a new standard for acting on the silver screen.

A new film called "Russia-Germany," showing political scenes in Germany as well as the conditions of the German workers and in contrast, the conditions of the Russian workers, will be given at this performance.

The combination of films, both educational and artistic, will make a very entertaining performance.

Harlem Organizes Branch of Women's Workingclass Council

NEW YORK, March 25.—A Harlem Council of the United Council of Workingclass Women has been organized. The women of this new Council are best characterized as young live wires. A secretary and organizer were selected and work undertaken with enthusiastic unanimity to visit the women in the neighborhood, distribute the recent leaflet issued by the central body and draw as many new members to the organization as this live body of women can reach thru personal contact. Two delegates were elected to the United Council.

Within the next two weeks the following sections will have each a local council: Harlem, Upper Bronx, Lower Bronx, Coney Island, Brownsville, and Down Town. Early in April a drive is planned for the American workingclass women of the West Side. A committee to do this work has already been appointed.

Spaniard's Labor Cartoons Bring Death Sentence

(By The Federated Press)

BARCELONA, Spain, March 25.—Juan B. Archer, known as Shum, has been condemned to death because of pro-labor cartoons. Shum's talent is like that of Art Young or Robert Minor or Fred Ellis of America. When the army generals seized power in Spain, they arrested Shum, who is 21. He was then a sick man, having been wounded in an explosion. But the authorities nursed him back to health to submit him a third degree which was so revolting that Shum's resistance was broken and he confessed everything they asked him without knowing what he was saying. As a result, the death sentence was imposed. The Spanish workers are making an international appeal to save his life.

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Right Wing German Socialists Alarmed At Left Tendency

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.
Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press

BERLIN, March 25.—That fat's in the fire in the Socialist party of Germany. There is open threat of a split. In three recent elections, Thuringia, Mecklenburg and Hamburg, the Socialists lost heavily, likewise in the municipal elections in a number of cities of Saxony.

The old guard, represented by men like Fritz Ebert, Gustav Noske, Philipp Scheidemann and Otto Wels, insist that the party was wrong in yielding to the radicals. They especially condemn the policy of trying to establish a working alliance with the Communists.

The left wing points out that the old guard in the reichstag lost the confidence of the workers when it entered the great coalition with the Peoples party, of which Hugo Stinnes is a member; and when it gave its sanction to the emergency legislation under which the military dictatorship was established.

The national party convention meets in April.

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Russian Unions Get Wage Raise Just by Asking

(By The Federated Press)

MOSCOW, March 25.—When the All-Russian Congress of Trade Unions decided that because of the rise in the cost of living, wages of workers had to be increased, no strike was necessary to put this resolution into effect. The Russian government listens as closely to the instructions of organized labor as the American government does to Wall Street.

In many of the institutions the wage increase was calculated in time for February payments, and was retroactive to Jan. 1. With Russia's stable currency, issued now in 1, 3 and 5-ruble banknotes, and with its silver roubles, a rise in wages cannot be offset by a rapidly falling currency.

"Anarchy," Shouts Business Man at That of 6-Hour Day

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—A recent questionnaire by a reporter on the six-hour working day brought some mussy ideas out for an airing. "It would leave too much time for idle hands," says one man. "The workers are contented and satisfied under the present arrangement." A business man exploded: "The six-hour day is a madman's dream and should not be considered by anyone possessing the slightest degree of intelligence. Business would be crippled, industry paralyzed, and all economic institutions so destroyed that the country would be plunged into anarchy and revolution."

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IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

URGE WORKERS ARM AND SEIZE POWER IN MEXICO

Communists' Manifesto Demands Action

(Special to The Daily Worker) MEXICO CITY, March 24.—The Communist Party of Mexico tells the workers and peasants of that country in a manifesto that counter-revolutionary movements such as those of de la Huerta are a continual danger until the workers and peasants themselves are organized into an army and a workers and peasants' government is instituted.

The present government is afraid of the workers and trusts rather to reactionaries who betray it, as was shown in the de la Huerta fascist movement. The manifesto follows: Manifesto of the Communist Party of Mexico to the Workers and Peasants: THE reactionary rebellion of Sanchez, Estrada, and De la Huerta is near to its end. The government, aided by the peasants, the workers, and the major part of the army, has won. During the danger, the Communist Party aided the government with all its forces. We did this not because we considered the government perfect but because we understood that the reaction was infinitely worse. Now that the imminent danger of the reaction has disappeared, we wish to call the attention of the peasants and workers to the serious errors made by the Government, which made possible the rebellion.

There is only one way to prevent a counter-revolution. This one way is the formation of a peasants and workers government. Peasant and worker not only in the legislatures but also in the tribunals; not only in its tribunals but also in its national Executive and in the Executives of all the states; not only in its executives but also and above all, in the real force of the government: THE ARMY.

Follow Russian Example. When the workers and peasants of Russia conquered in their revolution against the Bourgeoisie in 1917, they created tribunals not of lawyers and advocates, but of workers and peasants. The law of the new tribunals said: "Any man that works can serve as judge, except advocates, lawyers, former judges and students of law." And the tribunals of Workers and Peasants' Russia have never blocked the agrarian demands of the peasants. Today not one land-owner is left in Russia. What is that you call an agrarian revolution!

When the workers of Russia—our sister country—took power, they dismissed all troops in sympathy with the bourgeoisie or the landed interests; they dismissed all reactionary generals; they armed all the revolutionary peasants and workers; put a Communist Trotsky at the head of the army; they made generals of the workers themselves and formed the famous Red Guard. This Red Guard has been able, during six years, not only to prevent any counter-revolution, but also to defeat the intervention of France, England, Poland, Japan, the United States and twelve other countries, defending itself against the whole united Capitalist World.

Reactionary Generals. Our Government has left an entire division in the command of Guadalupe Sanchez, and what is worse, knowing all the time the reactionary sympathies of Sanchez, commended to him the criminal task of disarming the most revolutionary peasants of Vera Cruz. This is a fact known by every one, to which may be added the tragic death of Felipe Carrillo in Yucatan, whose traitorous military elements would have been reduced to impotence, by the workers of the Peninsula if they had been permitted to bear arms.

Our Government has left an entire division in the hands of Enrique Estrada. President Obregon knew that Estrada was a reactionary in things agrarian, because the president himself says: "I offered Estrada the post of Minister of Agriculture, but the declarations he made were so reactionary and so opposed to the agrarian aims of the Revolution that I had to withdraw the offer." Nevertheless he left Estrada in command of an entire division, as if the army did not mean anything to a revolutionary government.

Must Have Workers Army. The Russian Revolution armed its workers and peasants. Our revolution was unable to furnish the workers and peasants with arms when they asked for them. The Government has not known how, or has been unable to destroy the professional army and to create a proletarian army. And why so many errors in mat-

THE PARTY AT WORK Miners Local Gives Farmer-Labor Party Campaign Fund a Big Boost

The response to the call of the Workers Party for a campaign fund to be used in the fight for organization of a mass Farmer-Labor Party thru the June 17th Convention at St. Paul is increasing in volume—from day to day.

The biggest boost given the fund comes from Local Union No. 5302 of the United Mine Workers of America in a remittance of \$44.85 collected among the members of that organization.

This amount was collected by G. M. Shulth and John Telawski by circulating the subscription list among the members of the organization mentioned. Dollars, half dollars and quarters subscribed by these miners, who realize the importance of the struggle for a mass political party which will fight the battles of industrial workers and farmers, brought up the total to close to \$50.00. Those who contributed are:

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the campaign fund, including Louis Yurich, Nick Frankovich, John Zubaron, John Berony, Paul Meil, Mike Juska, V. Robotka, Charlie Franks, Joe Matinek, Wm. Stuts, Joe Genis, Joe Sherevich, Wm. Slowinski, Mike Chetako, Steve Slachter, Mike Slivak, Kestla Eschik, John Juska, Geo. Mihalko, John Frankler, Mike Zdzanek, Steve Formento, Ben. Zuzoski, Peter Arschack, John Thompson, Antony Laskey, Jesse J. Hildebrand, Joe Fajdoski, Ben. Zdanovich.

Circulate Subscription Lists.

There are tens of thousands of workers who will welcome the opportunity to make a contribution to the campaign fund for a mass Farmer-Labor Party. The money which is given to this fund means aid in making the campaign to awaken the masses of workers and farmers reach tens of thousands who are not yet supporters of the farmer-labor party movement and the organization of new groups in support of the movement.

The work done by Comrades Shulth and John Telawski should serve as an example for every worker or farmer who has received a subscription list. Talk to your shopmates, neighbor and brother trade unionists about the June 17th Convention and the need of a party to fight the battles of workers and farmers in the coming campaign. Secure their contributions to the Farmer-Labor Campaign Fund of the Workers Party. Help us build a mighty movement of workers and farmers to challenge the continued rule of the capitalists.

Your Union Meeting

Table listing various local unions and their meeting locations, such as Beller Makers, Monroe and Racine, Blacksmiths District Council, 119 S. Throop St., 10 Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd., 21 Carpenters, Western and Lexington, 242 Carpenters, 545 S. Ashland Ave., 1593 Carpenters, 545 S. State St., 1784 Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St., H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597, 1922 Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St., 2507 Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill., 181 Coopers, 8901 Ecanaha Ave., 707 Firemen and Enginemen, 3811 Archer Ave., 10099 Hair Spinners, 5445 S. Ashland Ave., 3 Hod Carriers, 1262 W. Division St., 562 Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St., 11 Janitors, 23rd and 48th Aves., Cicero, 26 Janitors (Window Workers), 188 W. Washington St., 4 Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St., 104 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St., 126 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd., 524 Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave., 375 Maintenance of Way, 424 W. 63d St., Martin Goods, 357 N. Clark St., Metal Trades Council, 119 S. Throop St., 54 Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill., 5 Plasterers, 916 W. Monroe St., Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave., 697 Railway Carmen, 5446 Westworth Ave., 1246 Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave., 219 Railway Trainmen, 425 W. 63d St., 7390 p. m., 11 Roofers, 777 W. Adams St., 73 Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St., 485 Sheet Metal, 5324 S. Halsted St., 753 Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St., 758 Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 789 Teamsters (Bone), 6919 S. Halsted St., 13044 Tuncupainters, 816 W. Harrison St., 924 Tunnel and Subway Workers, 314 W. Harrison St. (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Fate of 11 Girls Is Subject of Probe By Woman Doctor

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, March 25.—The fate of eleven girls, missing within the past two years from the Letchworth Village Home, may be entrusted for investigation to a special prosecutor, if Governor Smith grants a request of Dr. Anna W. Hochfelder, who has evolved a startling murder theory. Dr. Hochfelder, assistant corporation counsel, insists that the bones of a skeleton found in a cave on Cheesecake Mountain are those of Lillian White, former inmate of the institution.

No Scuttling of Oil Probe!

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN



The Struggle for the Party

Report given by Comrade Gregory Zinoviev at the city meeting of the Collective Bureau of the Leningrad Communist Party Organization.

I. Our Discussion and Its History. AT THE plenary session of the Central Committee of our Party, held in October of this year after the return of a large number of comrades after leave of absence, one of the questions raised was that of the workers' democracy, and the Political Bureau was commissioned to take a number of measures towards infusing fresh life into the inner life of the Party, etc.

At this plenary session I had to make a speech in which I stated all the views contained in my article of November 7, which gave the external impetus to this storm in a teacup. It need scarcely be said that it was quite accidentally that this article came to be the central point of the contest. If the article had never been written, we should none the less have had our present debates, for the questions raised in the article were taken from life, and it was not possible to escape them.

The plenary session of the Central Committee passed a resolution approving the initiative taken by the Political Bureau and the Commissioning it to realize this initiative for the extension of the workers' democracy. A resolution was then passed, the result of continuous preparatory work, and published on December 7, about a month after the publication of my article, and was unanimously accepted by the Political Bureau of the Party, and by the presidium of the Central Control Commission.

II. Why Raise Question Again?

At the present time the main question being raised by the opposition is: Why has the question of the workers' democracy been brought up precisely now, in December? And search is made for the possible causes which may have induced the Central Committee of the Party to bring up this question. There are quite a number of stories in circulation among the members of the opposition. I was told, for instance, that Comrade Nevsky, one of our old workers but one who has long since lost his sense of direction and committed one mistake after another, now joining the workers' opposition,

now other anti-Party groups, has arrived in Leningrad. With reference to his arrival a report was spread abroad that the decision of the Central Committee—a "manifesto of December 7"—had been come to under some pressure or other, that the Central Committee had done this in order to soft-soap the Party, etc. And this is by no means the worst anecdote. There are people in the Party who crack even more despicable jokes at the expense of their Party.

This the main question is: Why has this question been brought up just now? These same questions were discussed at the Tenth Party Congress, and that was only in 1921. Why do we renew the same discussion in the year 1923? Comrades, when replying to this question at one of the municipal meetings at Moscow, I stated that Comrade Lenin himself had already given the best answer to the question.

Answered by Tenth Congress. At the Tenth Congress of our Party, he replied to this question, so to speak in advance. The Tenth Party Congress was occupied with the settlement of three great questions: First, the question of the new economic policy; secondly, with the question of the workers' democracy, and thirdly, with the formation of fractional groups.

The question of the new economic policy I set entirely aside, for it belongs to an entirely different category: it is a great question, one upon which we shall probably debate again, but is not at the moment on the agenda.

But the questions of the workers' democracy and of the formation of groups within the Party are closely interwoven with one another. At the Tenth Party Congress, Comrade Bucharin was our general speaker on the subject of the workers' democracy, whilst the speaker on the subject of Party fractions was Comrade Lenin. These two addresses were closely connected with one another.

Both speakers spoke on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party, and represented its views. Thus, after the resolution on the workers' democracy had been passed, Comrade Lenin spoke as follows in his last speech against the formation of groups within the Party (I quote from protocols of the Tenth Congress, and recommend all comrades having an interest in these discussions to accord careful study to the more important speeches held at the Tenth Congress): "We require one or two years for recuperation, certainly no fewer. Viewed from the standpoint of history, this is an insignificant term, but for our present conditions it is a considerable period."

Lenin's Answer. And then further, with italics accentuating the words upon which

Comrade Lenin desired to lay special emphasis: "One of two years in which we can recover from the famine, one or two years of regular supplies of fuel, so that the factories can work, and we shall receive a hundred times more support from the working class, and much more talent will arise from our midst. Nobody doubts this, and nobody can doubt it."

"At the present time we are not receiving such assistance, and this is not our fault. We are doing everything which can be done for this purpose. No one can maintain that the government, the trade unions, the Central Committee of the Party, have let the slightest opportunity slip by unutilized in this respect; but we know that desperate distress prevails and that hunger and misery reign, and we know that indifference arises everywhere out of this."

"We shall not shrink from calling the evil by its right name. It is this which is hindering the uplift of the activity of the masses."

(To Be Continued Thursday.)

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Chicago Labor Leaders and Injunctions

The strike of the Ladies' Garment Workers continues with police and employers' thugs arresting and beating up the strikers—both male and female. The injunction is enforced and the bosses are jubilant.

The "Committee of 15," appointed by the Chicago Federation of Labor, has done nothing up to date except to emphasize to the strikers the difficulty of combating injunction processes. John Fitzpatrick, at a recent meeting of the committee, displayed none of the fighting spirit he has commonly been supposed to possess, but merely dilated on the possibilities of the militia being brought in if the fight against the injunction developed real militancy.

Such may be the tactics of resolute leadership, but in our opinion they represent a spirit of defeatism wholly out of keeping with the necessities of the situation. There is a way to defeat the injunction issued against the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and it consists of massing the entire available force of the Chicago labor movement behind the strike, mass picketing participated in by officials of unions as well as the rank and file, compelling the boss-controlled judges and police to jail, not only unknown strikers, but well-known and influential members of the Chicago labor movement. In this way the strike injunction could and would be made an issue in every local union, and the injunction itself shown as a menace to all Chicago labor and not merely to the Garment Workers.

The "Committee of 15" has made no showing at all. It is significant in this connection that the official organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor, in its last issue, devotes a lot of space to the activities of the Church Federation "Committee of 50," but has nothing to report for the official committee of organized labor.

The American Federation of Labor and the units that compose it have always loudly proclaimed their uncompromising enmity towards injunction processes and when an officialdom like that of the Chicago Federation of Labor which has acquired a reputation for militancy in excess of that possessed by the parent body, lies down in the struggle against one of the most vicious injunctions ever issued here, it is apparent that the local labor movement, having made a considerable step to the right in its fight against the Communists, is prepared to surrender all its class character and become just another Gompers' legislative body with no heart and but little guts.

If labor leaders, so-called, will not fight injunctions, or even go to unusual lengths to rally the membership for a fight against injunctions, there is nothing for which they will fight—except their meal tickets.

A Day of Preparedness

This year, May Day takes on special significance for the working masses of our country. The celebration of this holiday of the international workingclass should reflect this added import.

May Day, this year, should be a signal for nation-wide preparedness by the city workers and exploited farmers to assume full political power, complete governmental control. The workers can well afford to take a leaf out of the book of their employers. Our bosses, seldom, if ever, get into a fight without adequate preparation. Experience has taught them that preparedness for wars, strikes, and other tests of class strength is the best guarantee for success in the struggle. The same holds true for the oppressed masses occupying the opposite line of trenches in the class war.

No one can seriously argue that now is not the time to prepare for a final fight with the employing class. As a matter of fact the political and economic situations have taken such turns that the city and rural masses cannot avoid a fight without being doomed to abject slave conditions. The farmers are stripped to their bones. Their conditions are going from bad to worse, and from worse to worst. The workers are confronted with renewed schemes for "economic readjustment" which, in the language of the pay envelope, means slashed wages. Politically, the capitalists have dropped all their sham pretenses. The bosses are now openly employing the governmental machinery to crush the working masses fighting for the most elementary civil rights and the barest economic needs. The exploiters are now running wild in their plunder of the natural resources of the country thru their iron control of the government apparatus.

Under these conditions it is next to impossible for the working masses to avoid a fight to the finish. Preparedness must be the cry of the workers and farmers today. The first step in preparing the workingclass for this decisive

conflict is the building up of a powerful Communist Party that will lead the workers and poor farmers into battle and will wage the struggle of the oppressed without hesitancy and with courage. May Day should therefore be a signal for a huge drive to join and build a mighty Communist Workers Party in America.

Disturbed Washington

Reports from Washington are to the effect that President Coolidge is "greatly disturbed by the testimony of the past week" relative to the corruption revealed in the attorney general's office and other official places.

We are intrigued by the phrase "greatly disturbed." It would be just about as correct to say that a householder was "greatly disturbed" by the impact of a burglar's black-jack and the analogy is not so far-fetched as might appear on the surface. The only difference is that President Coolidge was and is one of the burglarious crew who, since falling out among themselves, have been cracking each other's craniums to the amusement of the on-lookers.

Attorney General Daugherty has dared the president to fire him and he has not been fired despite the accumulating proof that he has been levying tribute on every form of vice from bootlegging to white slavery in the interim between periods when he has been securing injunctions against unions.

It is not the attorney general or the president as individuals in which this paper is interested, however. What concerns us and every member of the workingclass in the United States is the obvious fact that discredited and disgraced, proved to have violated a thousand tenets of bourgeois morality, the Coolidges and Daughertys continue still to represent the government of this country and the edicts of the class they represent are still enforced by their agents.

Today they are hated even by the deluded millions who voted for the Harding-Coolidge slate; the issues on which they contested the election are as dead as the head of the ticket and yet we are told constantly that the American form of government is a representative one.

Just as a warning to those workers who may have been led to overestimate the sincerity of the democratic opponents of the Coolidge regime by reason of the philippics delivered daily in the senate let us say that should the workers and farmers, tomorrow, act for a fundamental change in industry and government, both prosecutors and defendants would leap to the defense of American capitalism; petty thievers and moral turpitude of the present incumbents would be forgotten in the holy war against a revolting workingclass.

Tariff and Wheat

The high tariff is one of the panaceas frequently offered the poor farmers to save them from bankruptcy and stave off their complete financial ruin.

Recently President Coolidge used the power which the last Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act gave him to regulate tariff schedules. The Chief Executive raised the tariff on wheat. This was an out and out attempt to stem the tides of protest that are sweeping the wheat belt against the do-nothing policy of the government in the present agricultural crisis.

Of course, the poor farming masses cannot be misled by such maneuvers. In South Dakota, Governor McMaster, who is playing to win the republican nomination for the senatorship against the present incumbent, the reactionary Sterling, knows this very well. McMaster is running on a program definitely committed to repealing the capitalist tariff act, the Fordney-McCumber Law.

But it was left to the market conditions to knock the very bottom out of this Coolidge farm-relief fake. No sooner had the raise on the tariff rates of wheat been announced, than the market began to react unfavorably. The break on wheat was so sharp, that a new low on the crop for May was reached. The price on wheat at the Chicago Board of Trade, the center of the grain gamblers' activities, is now within one quarter of one cent of the lowest figures of the season.

This is the sort of help that the bankrupt farmers can expect from the government controlled by the big employers of labor. The tariff is simply another method employed by the government to help the big grain distributors and manufacturers. It levies a tax on the farmers and workers in a most burdensome and subtle form. Herein lies its danger. The present tariff law, written by the agents of Wall Street and put into effect by their ruling clique in Washington, must be wiped off the statute books at all costs. Coolidge must be deprived of his autocratic power to raise tariff rates under the guise of helping the workers and farmers whom he is hurting.

Roxie Stinson will not be the one to say there is nothing in a name after her experience with the gentleman who engaged a reservation for her in a Cleveland hotel, under an assumed name, and then attempted to compromise her, in order to choke off her coming expose of Daugherty. His name was Fink.

J. P. Morgan bought up France for \$100,000,000 by bidding his time. Now, the United States government that threw four billion dollars into the French maw is doing a little worrying. Morgan says it's all right. The money will stay in the family.

Join the Workers Party.

The Pacifist as Imperialist

Editor's Note.—Here is another article on the big developments in Great Britain. It is by J. T. Murphy, prominent Communist and trade unionist, whose enlightening writings are already familiar to a large number of our readers. There will be other articles in the near future on other phases of the developing struggle in Great Britain.

By J. T. MURPHY.
THE whole labor movement of Britain was shocked on Friday morning, Feb. 22, 1924, when it read of the labor government's action with regard to cruiser building. Even the dock strike and the rent restriction bill were overshadowed by the amazing scenes of Thursday night. The pacifist premier had become the champion of the conservative party's program of cruiser building. The first big storm within the ranks of the parliamentary labor party since taking office broke even into the debates in the House of Commons. Without discussing the matter with the labor members or even the new liaison committee between the labor party and the government, the latter declared to the house their preparedness to proceed with the building of five new cruisers immediately the tenders had been given and the House had voted on the matter.

Cabinet Divided.
When this was announced even the cabinet was divided and the government benches were sounding varying notes in the debate. W. H. Hudson, the under secretary of the chancellor of the exchequer, was prepared to second a motion against the government moved by Pringle, of the liberal party. The ranks of the labor party itself were in turmoil. "What did this mean? What the devil was MacDonald thinking about? We have preached disarmament for years and we have fought for our own distinctive policy for the treatment of unemployment. The government has thrown down the very foundations of our international policy and it has stamped upon our unemployment program. It will pay a heavy price for this surrender to the admiralty." Such were the outbursts of the labor men.

The Times was more jubilant concerning the decision. It said, "It goes far enough to establish that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his colleagues know how to appreciate the indispensable necessity of maintaining our first line of defense at an efficient standard. They have shown a real largeness of view in rising above deep rooted prejudices of many of their adherents about 'unproductive expenditure' upon armaments, and a degree of moral courage, not common in any party, in acting upon their knowledge of what the interest of the state demand against the known wishes of a large section of their supporters." The voting was also interesting. The motion against the government revealed a swing of the pendulum. Instead of a labor government by kind permission of the liberal party it was now a labor government by gracious permission of the Tory party. The motion was defeated by 372 votes to 73. Only one of the later was a labor vote, the rest were liberals. Two labor men, Maxton and Nichols, refused to vote. Altho Hudson had spoken against the government he voted with it after MacDonald had had conversation with him. Hudson served two years or more in jail as a conscientious objector but now MacDonald explained that he was not increasing armaments but only proposing replacements so he succumbed and voted with the government.

"Wishbone" Policy.
It was interesting indeed to see how MacDonald squared his circle. He first made his point against Pringle, the mover of the motion against the government and said "that not a keel would be laid without the consent of the House. Replacements were not increases of armaments. It was the duty of the Government to replace wastage and no foreign government could complain about that. Besides when the government came into office it found itself face to face with the fact that on March 22, 2,250 men would have to be discharged from the dock yards if no further construction was put in hand. Could we harden our hearts against building those ships and allow those men with their wives and families dependent on them to be turned into the streets?"
A conservative government wanted replacements because of the development in other countries. A Labor Government wants replacements to ease the unemployment situation. The net result appears to be the same whatever the argument used. The cruisers will be built. And replacements are always improvements and that means the effective armament value is increased. But of course we must not forget Mr. MacDonald says that all changes must be by common consent and whilst we can moralize about the wickedness of it all we must carry on in the good old way. So the pacifist does the same as the imperialist. Mr. MacDonald does as Mr. Baldwin. One sings bass, the other tenor, but they are both in the same chorus, developing the imperial forces.
Mr. Hudson put the question "Has the honorable member taken into account that when these cruisers are laid down, if they are, it will lead to the laying down of further cruisers in foreign countries, leading to a possible catastrophe which will create a bigger unemployment than ever?"

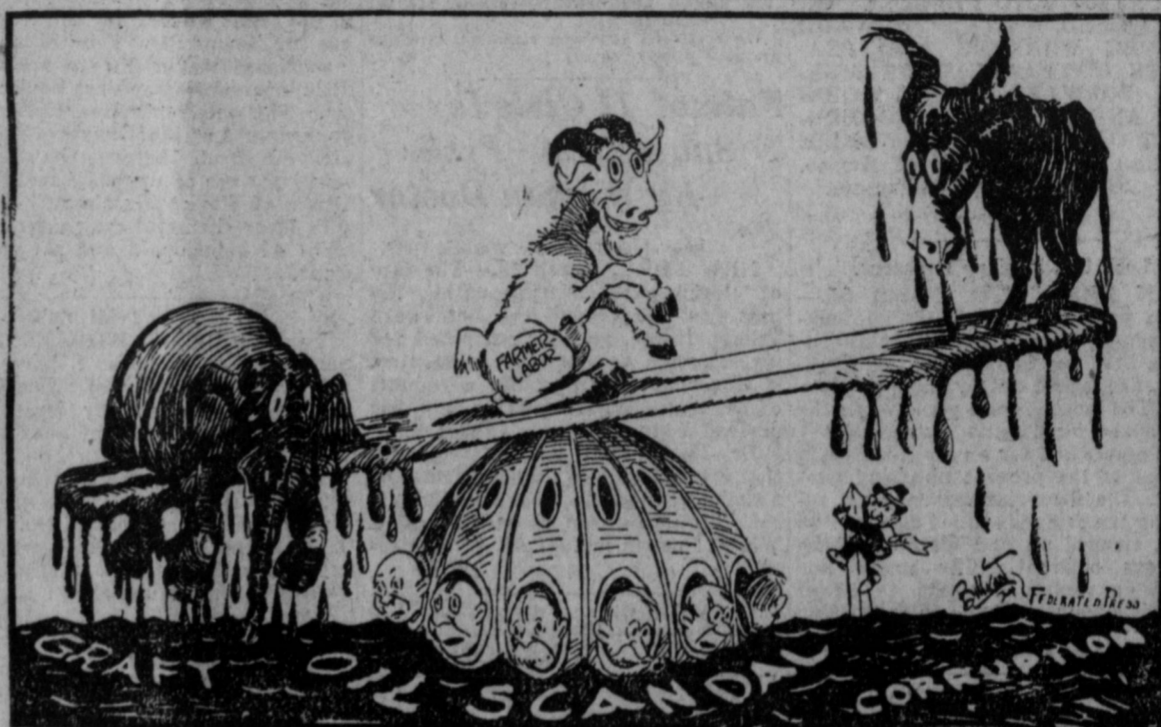
Replacements The Wail.
Mr. Ammon replied on behalf of the admiralty that "these are replacements."
So the existing fleets and armaments we can take it are not a standing menace.
The whole business is one big bluff on the part of MacDonald and his colleagues and the rank and file of the Labor Party know it. MacDonald proposes to investigate the whole question of armaments and immediately he does so he will find abundant evidence to justify a continuation of the policy already indicated in his concession to the demands of the Admiralty. He will tell us that the British navy is being rapidly outdistanced by other powers exactly as his Air department has justified its building program by a comparison with the French, air equipment; and exactly as the Conservative government did before him. He will tell us that naval construction in this country came practically to a standstill after the armistice; that since then Berlin has only completed such ships of the war program as were too far completed to be scrapped; that the only new vessels laid down since November, 1918 are two battleships, one cruiser-mine layer and one submarine. While dating from the end of the war the United States has built two battleships, 10 light cruisers, 73 destroyers, 27 submarines and two aircraft carriers; Japan within the same period has built or ordered for the Japanese navy 20 light cruisers, 70 destroyers and at least 50 submarines and two aircraft carriers; and France since the war has laid down or voted 9 light cruisers, 57 destroyers and 51 submarines. The Liberal press already provides this argument.

Policy of Yellow and White.
The sum and substance of the situation is, that MacDonald carries his pacifism in the same pocket as Lloyd George carried his, and uses pacifist and socialist phrases in exactly the same manner, for exactly the same ends, for nationalism and imperialism. He conceded to the pressure of the Admiralty when he appointed the old conservative Lord Chelmsford to the Admiralty, he submits to the Admiralty and its navalism when its programs are put up, and hides his concessions under the cover of alleviating unemployment and the unpreparedness of other countries to come to an agreement on disarmament. All of which of course is good liberalism, but poor pacifism, much less good working class policy. Having said A in the alphabet of imperialism he is having to say B and C very quickly.
The rank and file of the Labor Party are perceiving this and it was only strict loyalty to the party discipline that got the major portion of the votes on Thursday night. They can see that so far as the workers are concerned the same officer class is in control, the same class is in power, they are doing what even the Tories want them to do, and they are wondering where they are getting to.

It is too early to see how the storm in the Party is going to develop, there is so much that is instinctive class revolt without political clarity amongst the "left" forces that there will probably be a series of crises before a new leadership is definitely established. Wheatley is certainly the man who could have led them, but his membership of the cabinet rules him out for the present. Now there is established a Party leadership in the House as distinct from the government. On this committee are Smillies, Lansbury, Wallhead, all of whom are certainly anti-militarist and repeatedly thrown into class war situations but are so influenced by the personality of MacDonald and the idea of Party unity that they cannot be relied upon in a critical situation to throw MacDonald overboard. Maxton and Johnson are not big enough to take the lead whilst Neil MacLean has so compromised himself with MacDonald on the question of his non appearance in the cabinet that he cannot do anything. Wheatley is gaining ground considerably against MacDonald. On every question where the Labor Government is compromising itself MacDonald is held to blame. On practically every question where there is anything being gained in the way of concessions Wheatley is getting considerable of the credit. That is the most that can be said concerning the leading personalities in the parliamentary situation at the moment.

Workers Criticism Growing.
Outside the parliament amongst the workers, the voice of criticism of the Labor Government is gathering in strength every day. The tendency at first manifest even in the Communist Party to wait and see and deal gently with the innovation is rapidly vanishing. The publication of the manifesto of the Communist International on Communist policy towards the Labor Government has come as a healthy tonic to the revolutionary movement throughout the country. Its publication this week coincides with the press announcement that naval ratings be used as blacklegs in the dockers' strike, of the Labor Party storm on cruiser building, and the wrangling tactics of the new ministry of labor. This week has not been a healthy week for the Labor Government so far as the working class is concerned, but it has certainly been a great week for driving home the revolutionary message amongst the workers.

NEVER GOT TOUCHED



AMONG THE MAGAZINES

THE IRISH PEOPLE.
The March issue of *The Irish People* has not a green cover in honor of the patron saint of the Irish bourgeois nationalists. Neither is it black. It is red. So much for the cover. Looking on the inside the first thing to strike your eye is the Papal Bull granted by Pope Adrian IV to King Henry II "his dearest brother in Christ," giving that worthy power to

conquer Ireland in the name of the Lord, the spoils to be divided between the Pope and the King. The Lord got nothing for the use of his name but whatever glory there was in it. The situation in Ireland is covered by the editor in snappy editorial paragraphs. There are excellent articles by Michael T. Berry, Donough O'Dwyer, Daniel Horsely, J. P. McCarthy and Thomas Horgan. The magazine is attractive typographically; is well edited and the material is interesting and educational. Our Irish comrades are to be congratulated on keeping the Irish People afloat it being the only Communist publication now in existence making a special appeal to Irish workers. Its circulation is increasing rapidly in Ireland, since the Workers Republic, the Communist paper, suspended publication.
The *Irish People* is published at 2540 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois. Subscription price is \$1.00 a year.

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AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and John Quinn, head of the American Legion, have joined in an attack on immigrant workmen, claiming that the influx of foreign workers would sully the pure waters of Americanism and make of this republic a replica of the corrupt nations of Europe. "There are none so blind as those that will not see." We doubt if Mr. Gompers is prevented from seeing the waters of his so-called Whitechapel London Americanism getting polluted by the crude scandals of Teapot Dome, the Veteran's Bureau, Bureau of Internal Revenue, The Department of Justice, the Prohibition Enforcement Department of the Treasury and the general corruption that prevails in Washington at this moment, admitted by even such an imperialist paper as the Chicago Tribune as being without equal in the annals of American history. Gompers sees this poisoning taking place but being one of the corrupters he is in no hurry to draw attention to it.

It is not surprising that Gompers should form a united front with the head of the American Legion against the foreign workers. Both are leading funkeys of the capitalist class. The foreign workers have had plenty of evidence to prove to them that the countries they left behind were owned by their rulers and that they had but to do or die. And they find exactly the same conditions existing in this so-called land of the free. The American worker is being educated, in spite of Gompers, the American Legion, the Ku Klux Klan and other agencies of that kind. The Teapot Dome scandal is opening their eyes. Gompers and Quinn are silent about the Teapot Dome. Sinclair and Doheny, notorious strike breakers, can rob, bribe, perjure and even kill without arousing the wrath of the Americanized, London Jew, Gompers, but let a radical be arrested by criminal attorney general Daugherty and the notorious labor faker will be immediately before the public with a statement calculated to assist the labor hating Daugherty in securing a conviction. He has taken no such attitude in the Teapot Dome scandal. The reason is that he is a kept labor leader.

The Citizen, a so-called organ of organized labor in Los Angeles, Calif., greets the arrest of several members of the Trade Union Educational League in that city as another expose of the Communist activity in the unions. The sheet calls for a thoro housecleaning in the unions, that is getting rid of the radicals. The arrests were made by police and stool pigeons from detective agencies. But the labor fakery are not concerned about who arrests the Communists. They are always glad when it happens. Most of the so-called "organs of organized labor" are the private property of a few grafting labor skates who hold up business men for advertising and in return act the role of flinks against those members of the unions who favor progressive policies.

Another black Marcus Garvey in the person of Rev. Paul Russel, D.D., has burst into the limelight and before his flame flickers out we venture to predict that he will attract considerable attention. He organized a colored Ku Klux Klan, called the Knights of the Loyal Legion of Lincoln and this organization held its first open ceremony in Youngstown, Ohio. A gigantic "L" was burned instead of the fiery cross used by their white brothers. The Reverend Russel declared that he did not believe in social equality, denounced the Catholic church and said that "the negro will develop by co-operating with his white Protestant brothers." The Rev. Russel declares himself supreme ruler and founder of the black Kluxers.

A sixteen-foot snake now the property of the New York zoo is a sociable fellow. He takes mill baths, rides in motors, sleeps in a regular bed and does other things that hundreds of workers in the slums of New York city would like to be in a position to do.

Charles Evans Hughes is not saying very much these days about Soviet plots against the security of American institutions. Perhaps he is too busy covering his tracks, fearing one of the many investigating administration crimes might get the goods on him. While he was denouncing the Soviet government for alleged interference with the affairs of the United States government, an American warship entered the harbor of Kalamuzo, Kamchatka without the permission of Soviet authorities. That was in September, 1923. Again in January 15 of this year an American destroyer entered the port of Batum, Black Sea, without any permit.

M. Litvinoff, acting people's commissar of foreign affairs, addressed a note to Secretary of State Hughes protesting against such violation of the regulations for the entering of warships into foreign ports and expressing the hope that the government of the United States which is preaching the necessity for the general observance of international law should itself set such a poor example.

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