

CANADIAN YOUTH LEAGUE SHOWS A 100 PCT. GROWTH

(Continued from Page 1). tempts will be made to introduce the same slogan that our American comrades have, "the entrance into the unions of young workers on equal terms at lower entrance fees."

The following message has been received by the Young Workers League of America from the Young Communist League of Canada: The Second National Convention of the Young Communist League of Canada greets its brother League of the United States...

Shop and School Nuclei. A remarkable, necessary part of the proceedings centered around the adoption of this resolution.

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Junior Section. So far no definite dues paying junior section has been established. It was realized that in order for the children to be definitely connected with the League that this would have to be done.

What Is a Shop Nucleus? For the best answer read the best book "From Isolation to the Masses"

What is the Communist Position on the Biggest Thing in the Labor Movement Today? Read THE FARMER-LABOR UNITED FRONT

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LITERATURE Good Communist Knowledge is a Powerful Weapon For Action!!! ORDER YOUR SUPPLY OF LITERATURE AT ONCE!

Table with 2 columns: Title and Price. Items include Theses and Resolutions, Youth Under Americanism, March of the Workers, Letters from Prison, Child of the Worker, Young Worker, Young Communist, Young Communist, Young Communist.

School Strike Play Presented by Junior Group of Leaguers

NEW YORK CITY, May 2.—While detectives of the bomb squad were stationed in Webster hall, the junior branches of the Young Workers League of New York gave a very interesting program before a large audience of children and adults.

DOWN ON THE FARM CARIBOU, Maine.—Two little girls, aged 12 and 9, picked up 1100 barrels of potatoes in the Caribou fields during the last season.

MORE AMERICAN PROSPERITY NEW YORK CITY.—Health conditions are worse, especially among children, in the country districts of America than in the cities.

LIFE, LIBERTY AND HAPPINESS! NEW YORK CITY.—Loretta Murphy, a telephone operator, may have been endowed with the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Seek Compensation Law. BUTTE, Mont., May 2.—Thirty thousand signatures are being sought to petitions to place before the voters in November a new workmen's compensation law.

Investigating Board Set Up. MONTREAL.—A board of investigation has been set up by the dominion minister of labor to inquire into the dispute between the longshoremen and the shipping companies.

More Books Given Away "Through the Russian Revolution" by Albert Rhys Williams

Advertisement for "More Books Given Away" featuring "Through the Russian Revolution" and "The Michigan Defense Needs Money". Includes a small illustration of a soldier.

Please take Note that We Have Moved All communications intended for the Young Workers League, the national Junior Section, The Young Worker and The Young Comrade should hereafter be addressed to 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

EXPOSES BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA AS CAPITALIST MILITARY MACHINE

By HARRY GANNES

Three great modern capitalist institutions that becloud and taint the minds of American workers, and especially the youth, originated in the classical country of capitalism, England. They are the Salvation Army, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Boy Scouts.

It is not widely advertised that the Boy Scouts were organized by Colonel Baden-Powell in 1908 as a military unit. During the Boer war in Africa, Colonel Baden-Powell discovered that the ill-trained, weak, battered-bodied English proletarians made very poor soldiers.

Begin as Military Group. In 1910 the germs of the future boy army were planted on American soil, and the organization began to grow very rapidly.

Right at its beginning the Boy Scouts received most of their money from capitalists, mainly from Wall Street financiers. This is not denied by the officials of the Boy Scouts, who try to cover it up.

The boys within the Boy Scouts are mainly children of the working class. The boys of the toiling masses are tricked into joining the Boy Scouts by all sorts of inducements and promises.

Why are the capitalist press, Wall Street and the American Legion so interested in the development of the Boy Scouts? The war demon-strated that the Boy Scouts of America can be used as one of the most efficient military units available.

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Letters From Prison By ROSA LUXEMBURG with an autographed frontispiece portrait. A new edition of the now famous booklet which gives the letters from prison of the martyred revolutionist to her comrade, the wife of Karl Liebknecht.

LEAGUE SUPPORTS WORKERS PARTY IN GROWTH AS POWERFUL LEADER OF AMERICAN WORKERS' STRUGGLE

By JOHN WILLIAMSON.

Today, after five years of experience, the Communist Workers Party stands out as the influential factor in the American labor movement. Despised and cursed by the labor faker and political charlatan in union, but honored and respected by the rank and file of America's working class: this is a position that any communist movement might cherish and feel honored to be placed in.

Party Alert To Workers' Needs. Built from the expelled members of the old reformist Socialist Party and the militants from other working class organizations, the Workers Party has through its many struggles finally welded itself into a potent force in the labor movement which is felt in every nook and corner, wherever America's worker lives.

Role of Young Workers League. The Young Workers League as a section of the American communist movement must always follow closely the tactics of the party and render useful service in these many campaigns. While it is true that the league has its own campaigns and struggles we must never for a moment forget that a distinct line of division must never be drawn between the struggles of the youth and adult workers.

Members Solid Behind S. E. C. Regarding the more details it is necessary that we cooperate with the Party by exchanging delegates to the various Central Committees and their subordinate bodies. It is just as necessary for every city unit to follow this rule closely as it is that the N. E. C. of the League and the C. E. C. of the party adhere to strictly.

Workers Must Fight Scouts. But the working masses heed not. The average worker is too busy sweating his life away in toil for a livelihood to pay any attention to the youth. Many of the American wage slaves are glad to get rid of their kids in order to get a moment's peace and rest.

Youth Movement Of World Opposed By Girl Scouts The opposition of the Girl Scout movement to the Communist "youth movement" of the world was recognized in the Convention of the Scout Council now meeting at the Drake Hotel.

The March of the Workers

The most modern, up-to-date collection of revolutionary working class songs ever put together between the covers of a music book. The old familiar favorites and brand new ones, brought together from the musical history of the workers all over the world.

Advertisement for THE LABOR HERALD, A Constructive, Militant Monthly Labor Magazine. Edited by EARL R. BROWDER. Subscription: \$1.50 per Year, Single Copy 15c.

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE DEMANDS BROUGHT TO FORE BY APPROACH OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN UNITED STATES

Conditions in this country are getting visibly worse day by day. Unemployment becomes more than a spectre in many parts of the country. In Illinois, one month showed an increase in the number of unemployed of nearly two per cent; the entire eastern manufacturing district complains of slackening of work. Steel orders indicate depression in this important basic industry.

In short, economic developments point to a severe setback for the entire American working class in the matter of wages, hours and standard of living; and this brings into unusual prominence the economic struggle of young workers in the United States.

Firstly, with the parents out of work, the children are forced to leave school and hunt for a job, which instead of aiding the unemployment situation, makes it worse. It is like throwing kerosene on a burning fire. Secondly, where the bosses need workers, they force the old men out and take in young people at less wages. Times of unemployment are propitious for cutting wages.

The resolution on the economic struggle adopted at our last convention declared:

"In spite of the much boasted boom on the industrial field, the fundamental feature of the working class youth in capitalist America (as in all capitalist countries) is that they are drawn into the process of production as fully fledged workers and objects of exploitation under the system of wage slavery, and are thus deliberately excluded from education."

With the "much boasted boom," not much boasted about, this process of proletarianizing the American young worker goes on apace, and the matter of pressing our economic demands becomes a foremost problem with us.

Just what are our demands and how they are to be put into effect?

Our demands for the youth are first of all based on the needs of the working class youth. They are based on an understanding of the exploitation of the American young workers in the factories, mine, mills and offices. Under no circumstances do we demand things in harmony with the "good" of capitalism, as in many times the case of trade union officials who believe the capitalists have the right to a margin of profit. All profit we declare is extracted by exploitation of the working class and, in considering our demands, we do not take into account the exigencies of capitalism.

We recognize that the majority of young workers are forced out of school at a very early age and are plunged into production as mere machines. Therefore, we demand the education of the young workers upon the proper basis, at time paid for by the boss.

When the young fellow goes to work, he is not mature, his body has not grown to its full stature and his vital processes are undergoing critical developments. He cannot bear the long hours so common in American industries. Hence, we demand a shorter working day for youth. We demand yearly vacation with pay and demand the complete abolition of child labor.

And that brings us to an interesting phase of our every day demands. Thru them we can get the young workers to put up a struggle in the shop and in their industries. In that way we teach them their power as a class. The unions are appealed to to help, and the young in turn, are urged to join unions to carry on the struggle more effectively. On the whole, the fight for these demands, which the young worker undoubtedly want, is a political as well as an economic education.

We find much difficulty in propagating our demands for the simple reason that we are not yet organized in the best manner possible to present them. To the working youth who work in great numbers in the large industries. But this is a handicap we can overcome and are overcoming thru our shop nuclei activities. There is no doubt that the best place to initiate our economic struggle in the

open shop. Therefore, we concentrate on the shop nuclei. On the one hand we are able to build our shop nuclei thru activity on the economic field and on the other hand we can carry on our economic campaign thru the shop nuclei.

Now that the workers are beaten back by economic depression, becoming ever worse, we must rally the young workers to a definite stand against the decrease in the living standard. The economic struggle, tho always with us, looms up the most important as the present moment. We must grasp this opportunity to reach the masses of young workers where they are most bitterly hit.

BOOK PREMIUM OFFER OF DEFENSE COUNCIL STANDS

Everybody has heard the joke about the man, who, when presented with a book for his library, said: "Thanks but I don't need it. I have a book."

Feeling sure that this man's point of view is not that of many who received copies of Lury Libedinsky's "A Week" as a premium for selling Ruthenberg Appeal Coupons, the Labor Defense Council is giving sympathizers an opportunity to increase their libraries. In case you have already read "A Week," or for some reason don't want it, you can get a different book for your next premium.

To everyone selling a full sheet of Ruthenberg Appeal Coupons, the Labor Defense Council now offers a choice of four books: "The Industrial Revival of Soviet Russia"—Heller; "The Great Steel Strike"—Foster; "Through the Russian Revolution"—Williams, and, of course, Libedinsky's "A Week."

AMERICA IS THE FOREMOST EXPLOITER OF YOUNG CHILDREN

No other so-called civilized country in the world exploits and sweats and bleeds its children as does the capitalists of the United States of America. Two and one-half million children—a veritable army of babies—work from morning until night under the most miserable conditions and for wages that do not keep them from starvation. Under the blistering sun of the South, little children from 5 to 14 drag about heavy cotton sacks so that the wealthy plantation owners can loll in ease; poisoning their little fingers, little children work away their tender years in the shrimp and oyster industries of the Gulf states; hundreds upon hundreds, thousands upon thousands drag their weary bodies over the clod and dirt of the truck farms of Michigan, New Jersey, California, while thousands upon thousands work illegally in mine and mill and especially in the health-destroying textile mills.

Workers Do Little. Yet nothing is being done by the workers of this country to stamp out this menace to their children and themselves. So far, the task of relieving the aching bodies of the overworked children has been left to the enemies of the working class—the graft-ridden government at Washington, or to the many scavenger philanthropic organizations which thrive on the misery of the workers' children. Labor speaks only thru Gompers and Gompers yelps in harmony with the very exploiters of the children.

What has been the result? In every one of the forty-eight states in this country exist different provisions pertaining to the right of exploitation of the little children. Two half-hearted attempts at halfway national regulation met their doom at the hands of the United States Supreme Court which Gompers refuses to fight. The number of child laborers grow and an increase of thirty-eight per cent is recorded in less than one year. In some parts of the country the number has doubled. The history of the past 20 years shows that the number of children forced to work in the United States has been gradually mounting until it comprises about 19 per cent of all the children in this country between the ages of four and 14.

IN THE NEXT ISSUE

The next issue of The Young Worker will contain, besides the special young mine workers' features, announced in another part of this number, the following added articles: A History of the Young Workers League, by Oliver Carlson, American representative on the Executive Committee of the Young Communist International and former secretary of the Organization Committee of the Young Workers League. An interesting account of the young communist movement from the days of the left wing fight in 1919.

The Young Communist League of France, by Catherine Bickley, an interview with the secretary of the French league by a special correspondent of The Young Worker, now in Europe, who will send us material regularly in the future.

The Meaning of the Citizen's Military Training Camps, by Harry Gannes, the second of his series of articles on American capitalist military organizations.

Third Party or Class Farmer-Labor Party? The Communist Position, by C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party, giving the stand of the revolutionaries on one of the most important points now being decided by the American workers.

And many others. Shoot in your orders and your subs NOW! Don't wait and be disappointed!

Participation In Real Class Struggle Worth A Dozen Of Lectures

By I. WEINTRAUB

I am a member of the cloakmakers' union and also a member of the Young Workers League. I am actively participating in the present strike and have learned more about the class struggle than all the lectures in my branch could teach me. This is the class struggle in action. The call of the Y. W. L. to its member to join the picket line was a good one for on the line an education is soon obtained. When we speak in the branch of the "Class Struggle," it sounds like a mere phrase, but here on Market Street you see the class struggle in action; you see policemen, sluggers, gangsters and private detectives protecting the bosses and the scabs, beating up innocent girls who try to better their conditions.

The solidarity among the strikers is wonderful. Jew and gentile, white and colored, march cheerfully around the picket line. A strike is of tremendous importance to the workers. It gives the impractical lessons in the class struggle and even if it is lost it teaches the workers how to be victorious in the future.

Our Y. W. L. members should attend the union meetings and join the workers in their struggles, activity which will help them become good and practical communists.

Pictures Industrial Science Bringing The Short Working Day

(By The Federated Press) NEW YORK, May 2nd.—"Improved methods of machinery and more efficient utilization of the world's sources of power will have reduced the working day to but a few hours." This is the picture of the future drawn by Lt. Commander Fitzhugh Green, U. S. navy, writing in the current Popular Science Weekly.

The health and welfare of the entire working class is threatened unless a stop is put to child labor. Children are used as workers because they work for extremely low wages. This is a menace to the standard of living of the entire American working class. Where low wages are paid to children, adult workers must accept a reduction or join the ranks of the unemployed. Youth and children in this country are arrayed against adult labor. What harm this will bring to the American toilers needs no explanation for the intelligent worker.

Every worker in the United States suffers because of the 2,500,000 children slaving away their lives so that profits may pile up for the wealth-owners of this country.

The danger to the working class cannot be denied; it cannot be covered; it grows and demands the attention of every worker. Meanwhile, the children continue to spend their lives in grueling work. The American working class cannot afford to permit half of its numbers to be battered down in childhood and in youth. Child labor must be abolished—immediately; and it is in the power of the American working class to do it. The children must be brought into the struggle and every means to better their lot employed in the battle against child labor.

Working Class Unity Necessary. Only a united working class on the slogan of ABOLISH CHILD LABOR IMMEDIATELY can thwart this menace and danger to the toiling masses of the United States.

The aimless talk about child labor in Congress adds to the menace. The children still slave. To rely on Gompers or the National Child Labor Committee is to hand the little children over to those who are willing to talk with the exploiters of children about the best method of exploiting the children.

Thru its organized economic and political power the American working-class can annihilate the child labor monster. Every trade and industrial union for its own protection as well as for the good of the entire working class and immediate benefaction of the working children must put forward as one of its pressing demands, the ABOLITION OF CHILD LABOR. The formation of a farmer-labor party would be one of the quickest routes to the realization of the demand: ABOLITION OF CHILD LABOR. The exploitation of the 2,500,000 assumes primary political importance for every worker, and a mighty farmer-labor party would insure the protection of the American working children.

Children Must Be Organized. The children themselves must be drawn into the campaign for their own emancipation. It is a fact that in those states where the majority of the child laborers slave labor is weakly organized. Organization is restricted to the aristocracy of labor. The children themselves are utterly neglected. In getting the children themselves to fight for demands that are to their own benefit a spirit of militancy and class consciousness is instilled into the children and at the same time they are given a lever to an amelioration of their miserable state.

We Begin Our National Sub Drive!

Three Thousand Subscribers In Three Months.

The nation-wide subscription drive to The Young Worker begins on May 15th and ends on August 15th. In these three months we expect the branches of the Young Workers League of America to achieve the quota of THREE THOUSAND NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

Branches all over the country have already received notification of the amount of subs each is supposed to raise and have been sent sufficient subscription blanks to rally the new readers to the standard of The Young Worker.

Quotas have been allotted as follows:

Table listing subscription quotas for various cities including New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Boston, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Houston, St. Paul, St. Louis, South Bend, Superior, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Daisytown, Oakland, Ziegler, West Frankfort, Dillonvale, Dowell, Christopher, O'Fallon, Valier, Buckner, Waukegan, Worcester, Duluth, Bethlehem, Providence, Benton, Bridgeport, New Haven, Stamford, Johnston City, Belleville, Gardner, Maynard, Grand Rapids, Ashtabula, Moerssen, Milwaukee, Baltimore, Cromwell, Rochester, Paterson, Passaic, Toledo, Youngstown, Canton, Easton, Kenosha, Hanna, Ft. Bragg, Hancock, Collinsville, Marissa, Eben Junction, Negaunee, South Range, Ironwood, Bal de Wasal, Rock, Mass, Hibbing, Chisholm, Munising, Warren, Conneaut, Washington, D. C., Madison, Gary, Bruce Crossing, Clouet.

There they are! Every live branch is represented! And we expect that every branch is going to be represented in the 100 Per Cent Over the Top record at the end of the three months' drive. The branches have been allotted their quotas in accord with their activities, membership and local conditions and we want every one of them to raise AT LEAST 100 per cent of the subs that have been assigned to them.

Beginning with the next issue The Young Worker will carry the amount of subscriptions obtained by each branch and the percentage of the total which the branch has already obtained. Individual comrades who get 5 or more subs will receive honorable mention. The same holds true of sympathetic comrades who are not yet members of the league.

Get on the job, comrades! Help to put The Young Worker on a firm and solid foundation! The paper is getting bigger and better with every issue. It is selling more copies as it goes along. But we are still burdened with old debts which must be paid up if The Young Worker is to be maintained and improved as it has been. A standing subscription list is one of the surest ways of maintaining a paper! That is why we want 3,000 new subscribers in 3 months!

With The Young Worker reaching a number of people in your city it will lay the foundation, also, for a growth of your local organization. Our paper is the best propaganda means for reaching the working youth of this country.

WE WANT A CIRCULATION OF 10,000 BEFORE THE NEXT CONVENTION OF THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA AND WE ARE DEPENDING ON THE COMRADES ALL OVER THE COUNTRY TO DO THE JOB!

Buckle down to the work, comrades! The subscription price is \$1.00 per year and 50 cents for 6 months. Try, of course, to get full year subs, but if that is not possible, get them for half a year. BUT GET THEM! Get them from your fellow-workers in the shops, the factories, the mines, the fields, the offices. Get them from your friends in the schools, the neighborhood. Get them from your friends in your various clubs, trade unions, and other organizations to which you belong.

THE THING IS TO GET THEM! Be a Young-Worker-Go-Getter! And the minute you "getter" send it to the National Office! DON'T WAIT! ALL SET? LET'S GO! THREE THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS IN THREE MONTHS THE YOUNG WORKER

1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

Soviet Traders Announced. MOSCOW, May 2nd.—The council of People's Commissaries has approved the following list of Trade Representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics abroad: Mr. Stomoniakoff—for Germany; Mr. Miasnikoff—for Poland; Mrs. Kolontal—for Norway; Mr. Gardin—for Sweden; Mr. Heinz—for Denmark; Yuzbasheff for Latvia; Mr. Ignatieff—for Finland; Mr. Yurieff—for Estonia; Mr. Lomovsky—for Czechoslovakia; Mr. Levitsky—for Austria; Mr. Gortchakoff—for Italy; Mr. Shumiatsky—for Persia and Mr. Vasilieff—for Mongolia.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY A TALE OF TWO REPUBLICS Eight reel wonder film shows stirring scenes from the life of Russia's late premier—Lenin. See Birth and Death of Labor Governments in Saxony and Thuringia. Coming ORCHESTRA HALL, MAY 14th, 1924 At 7:00 and 9:00 P. M. One Night Only. Tickets for sale at Room 307, 166 W. Washington St. Main floor and balcony 75c. Gallery 50c. Boxes \$6.00.

FRENCH MILITARISTS AND GERMAN CAPITALISTS FORGET THEIR FIGHT IN UNITED FRONT AGAINST WORKERS

By ANISE

ESSEN, Germany, April 14 (By Mail).—The three-cornered fight still drags its weary way along in the Ruhr between the French, the Big Business Interests of Germany and the German workers. It is a confused fight, but so far the German workers are having very much the worst of it. Under the pressure of patriotic feeling, they combined with their bosses to fight the French, and now the beaten bosses have combined with the French against them. Reparations, as far as may be, are to come out of the hide of the miners and steel workers of the Ruhr.

In the past six years, they have sunk down and down. Not only are wages far below pre-war, while prices are fifty percent above pre-war prices. Not only are there a million unemployed in this small concentrated region, only a couple of hours travel north and south and east and west. But, step by step, they have lost all the gains achieved with their blood in the revolution.

It is easy to forget that there was a revolution, of sorts—in Germany. I forgot it all the time, for nowhere in the world is exploitation of workers more raw than in Germany now. Nowhere are they expected to live on such starvation wages. From ten to twelve cents an hour is the wage for a skilled worker of the highest class in the steel mills, and in almost every works there is much part time work, due to disorganization of transport under French attempted management. Krupp's, with their old traditions of paternal care for workers, have been parceling out twenty-four hours a week to single men and thirty hours to men with families, giving thus a wage somewhere between two and three and a half dollars a week.

Yet with all this surplus of men, they are lengthening the hours of daily labor. "They have established almost every length of working day except eight," said a member of the factory council in one of the big plants, to me bitterly. "They have seven and a half, and nine and ten—everything but eight. They are out to break in principle the eight-hour day."

While I was standing in the office of another Factory Council, written notice was brought in from the factory management that henceforth any worker wishing to consult the factory council, must first obtain leave of absence from his foreman. The secretary of the Factory Council turned to me: "Step by step they have taken away all our power" he said. "Our workers' council is nothing but a shell."

Yet he could look back to the thrill of the days when there was a Red Army in the Ruhr, and the miners seized and nationalized the mines, appointing a "Commission of Nine" delegated from local trades councils and mine committees, to take over the whole of the Westphalian Coal Industry and manage it in trust for the state. The Communists led the way, but the local Majority Socialists also took part in it, urged on by the spirit of the workers towards a new Germany. That was in 1919—the pale, disillusioned secretary of the Factory Committee in a big establishment, whose name I shall not mention because it might affect his job, told me with a tired smile that "those were good days." The managers came to work or remained away at the permission of the workers' committees. The output of coal rose steadily.

But the coalition government of Socialists, Catholics and Democrats sitting in Berlin, declared themselves in favor of nationalization by their votes, but announced in the same breath that the act of the Ruhr miners was an act of war. They sent an army to take control, and the miners gave in to the will of their own Socialist representative in the Reichstag, trusting them to bring nationalization of mines in due and orderly fashion.

A year later they were striking again,—not now for nationalization, but to maintain the six-hour day underground. And even while the strike breaking corps and the armies, sent by the Socialist government, was advocating against them, the same Socialist government was thrown out of Berlin by the Kapp Putsch. The loyal miners of the Ruhr rose at their call and joined a general strike to save Ebert, Scheideman and Noske. And within a fortnight, the Socialist leaders, back in their seats thru the uprising of the workers, sent the same royalist troops who had just been fighting against them, to put down the "red rebels" in the Ruhr. So a democratic Socialist government was saved to Germany, but the most active, able men of the Ruhr who helped save it, were slaughtered by it like sheep.

When the French advanced into the Ruhr and the workers laid down tools, they played into the hands of German Big Business thru their patriotic feelings. They realize this now, very bitterly. "It was not that we thought a German capitalist any better than a French one," many of them said to me, "but we thought we could control our conditions better under our own German labor laws and with the protection of our trade unions." It was a hard situation. They struck

But that "until" is a precarious hope. It means until they seize the mines again with a Red army for a Soviet Germany. This might have been done easily once, if they could have held the mines when they first took them, but they surrendered them again to a German government too feeble to know its own mind. A government which gave them back to their private owners and then bank-

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 2.—The official population of Rockford May 1, 1924, will be 78,298, while Rockford and its immediate suburbs will count 86,737. This information was vouchsafed by Clarence E. Patrick, secretary of the Rockford Chamber of Commerce, following conferences with representatives of the census bureau.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—American Federation of Labor officials are now convinced that George L. Berry of the Printing Pressmen's union and the American legion, will be nominated by the Democrats for vice president, regardless of the identity of the head of the ticket or the trend of the platform.

