

MINERS RECONSIDER NOVA SCOTIA ISSUE

Free Prisoners, Repeal Syndicalism Laws, Is Demanded

HOWAT CASE SOON UP FOR SETTLEMENT

Lewis-Murray Machine Loses Grip on the Delegates

By JOHN FITZGERALD
(Staff Correspondent of The Daily Worker)

Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, Ind.—A sensational backdown of the Lewis-Murray machine, which outlawed the Nova Scotia miners for their sympathetic strike in behalf of the steel workers and their endorsement of the Red International of Labor Unions, came this afternoon when Vice-President Phil Murray arose and moved for reconsideration of the Nova Scotia issue.

A tremendous volume of eyes greeted the motion, and it was carried with tremendous enthusiasm after a speech by J. J. Watt, of Springfield, Ill.

MacIntyre Allowed to Speak.

Cheers again greeted the demand of Delegate Morgan, of Norddegg, Canada, that MacIntyre, the deposed vice president of the Nova Scotia district, be given the floor.

The convention brushed aside the motion of Chairman Kennedy that the anti-Nova Scotia resolution originally submitted be concurred in and MacIntyre mounted the platform. Another ovation came as MacIntyre began to speak.

Great Threat to Administration.

MacIntyre requested postponement of the discussion until he secured certain documents which are in Indianapolis.

The Nova Scotia case is the greatest threat the Indianapolis machine is facing. The outlawing of the miners in this maritime province has aroused bitter resentment throughout the union the John L. Lewis boasted of his deed at the A. F. of L. convention.

MacIntyre and his colleagues are prepared for the fight. The administration learned that they had a statement in the printers' hands for distribution to the delegates and this is believed to have caused the back-down in giving them the floor.

The Nova Scotia case is an entering wedge for the coming Howat fight. In spite of the Farrington alliance John L. Lewis is facing a battle that all his payroll supporters may not be able to win at this convention.

Delegates have been eagerly reading the exposures in the DAILY WORKER.

The Howat Case Comes Up.

The power of the Lewis-Murray machine will receive its severest test when Alexander Howat makes his fight to appear before the convention.

Enthusiastic Howat sentiment was shown as the fighting coal digger himself appeared in the convention hall. Delegates rushed to his side and pledged their support.

"I have been waiting 29 months to get a square deal," said the man who was kicked out of the miners' organization when he led the great fight against the Industrial Court in Kansas. "I expect to get it now.

"I am demanding nothing but justice from the miners," continued Howat.

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Packers Win the Thin Dime Medal; Pay Slaves in Ice Fields \$10.50

Armour & Co. and Swift & Co., Chicago's largest packers, seem entitled to the counterfeit thin dime annually awarded to the corporations paying the lowest wages.

At Fox Lake and other lakes they are paying a net wage after deducting bed and board of \$10.50 a week for a 10-hour day, six-day week in the ice harvest. The hourly rate is 27½ cents, making \$16.50 a week. For a bed in the bunkhouse and for company meals \$6 a week is checked off. Only able-bodied, hardy men can stand the work of cutting and storing ice for 10 hours a day at this season.

WHEN THE INVESTIGATION WILL TAKE PLACE



There Are 100 Firetrap Public Schools in Chicago—News Item.

FALL IN SICK BED AFTER \$100,000 TALE OF BRIBERY

Got Money Before Doheny Got Lease

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—The senate public lands committee investigating Teapot Dome will demand absolute proof of the truth of the story told by E. L. Doheny, millionaire oil man, of a \$100,000 loan to Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior.

Both Fall and Doheny must submit conclusive evidence to the committee that their testimony is accurate, committee members said today as the committee prepared to continue delving into the amazing story of loans to the man who controlled the leasing of vast national wealth in the form of oil in the naval oil reserves of the west.

Fall Faces Grilling

Fall, who arrived in Washington about 11 o'clock last night from New Orleans, to undergo an ordeal of cross examination never before faced by an American cabinet officer, or former cabinet member, will take the witness stand Monday, according to present plans.

Colonel J. W. Zevely, Washington representative of Harry F. Sinclair, rival of Doheny and lessee of Teapot Dome, will be quizzed this afternoon.

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Fall Contradicts Doheny

WASHINGTON.—How the various leases granted Doheny on government oil reserves occurred, with relation to the loan of \$100,000 he made Albert B. Fall, then secretary of the interior, is shown by these dates:

July, 1921—Doheny signed royalty oil lease with the government.

November 30, 1921—Loaned \$100,000 on personal unsecured note to Secretary of Interior Fall, who had charge of leases.

April 25, 1922—Obtained contract with government, stating that his company, the Pan American Petroleum Company, was to have priority rights to drilling on naval reserves Numbers One and Two.

Dec. 11, 1922—Signed leases with government for exclusive drilling rights on naval reserve Number One, known as the Elk Hill reserve.

BUT—

Doheny Contradicts Fall

WASHINGTON.—Here's the statement Albert B. Fall will be called on Monday to explain to the senate committee investigating Teapot Dome. It is taken from testimony Fall gave before the committee Dec. 27:

"It should be needless for me to say that in the purchase of the Harris ranch or in any other purchase or expenditures, I have never approached E. L. Doheny or any one connected with him or any of his corporations or Mr. H. F. Sinclair or any one connected with him or any of his corporations, nor have I ever received from either of said parties one cent on account of any oil lease or upon any other account whatsoever."

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

CORONER'S JURY GIVES STANDARD OIL WHITE WASH

No Voice Is Raised for Dead at Peking

(By The Federated Press)

PEKIN, Ill.—Bouquets for the Corn Products Co., and a verdict attaching no blame for the Jan. 3 explosion that took 42 workers' lives, marked the hearings by the coroner's jury into the industrial disaster.

No one ventured to push himself forward against the powerful Standard Oil subsidiary and point out that the absence of suction fans was probably the principal element in the causes leading up to the starch factory blast. No one called attention to the fact that since the union was broken and the open shop instituted the union precautions against danger had been junked and a deadly competition for production records stimulated by the company among its three shifts.

Instead, one employe was induced to testify that "as far as he knew the company did everything possible to keep the plant cleaned up." Others said there had been safety first lectures by company officials and lots of notices to be careful. The coroner's jury found that the men came to their deaths "as a result of burns and injuries received at an explosion and fire which occurred at the Corn Products plant at Peking, Ill., on the morning of Jan. 3, between the hours of 3:30 and 4:30 a. m." The blame is not fixed.

In place of suction fans in the plant that would have automatically eliminated the explosive dust, the dead employes of the Rockefeller corporation will have the benefit of a shaft in the center of their burial plot in the cemetery.

The funeral services were attended by several thousand people.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

LABOR PARTY RECOGNIZES SOVIET RULE

Only Details of Pact to Be Adjusted Later

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—The British Labor Party cabinet, in a special communique issued thru the foreign office, announces that it has decided to grant full recognition to the Russian Soviet government as soon as possible. James O'Grady will be the ambassador to Russia.

This is the first official act of the new Labor Party government and coincides with pledges made during the campaign.

The decision of the Labor Party government will make Great Britain the first major power to recognize the Soviet government. According to the Russian Trade Mission, headed by M. Rakovsky, negotiations for recognition had been progressing before the labor party came into power, but the death of Lenin interrupted them.

They will be resumed in a few days to determine a number of minor conditions bearing on recognition. Rakovsky said he did not believe that the death of Lenin would have any effect upon the attitude of the Labor Party government.

Brilliant Weekly, The Freeman, to Appear No More

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—Announcement by the Huebsch Publishing Company that the Freeman would be abandoned March 5, four years after its founding in 1920, brought keen regret to radical and intellectual circles.

The magazine was distinguished for its brilliant ironic comment on present day affairs and for the intellectual courage and clarity with which it dealt with new movements in philosophy and literature.

Its own political point of view was that of the single tax economist who has however, no faith in existing political institutions, and this disillusionment set it strikingly apart from the liberal periodicals.

The demise of the Freeman is said to be occasioned by the withdrawal of the financial support of Helen Swift Neilson, wife of one of the editors. Mrs. Neilson had fulfilled her original promise to maintain the paper for three years. It is being retired at the height of its circulation but is not self supporting. The paper accepted no advertising.

Separatist Assassinated.

LONDON.—Herr Schlicht, noted separatist leader, was assassinated today at Adenau in the Rhineland, according to a Central News Berlin dispatch.

LANDLORD GOES TO JAIL; FAILED TO GIVE HEAT; MAY STAY IN 300 DAYS

Michael Bottigliere, landlord, is in a prison cell today, for failing to provide heat for his tenants.

Bottigliere was convicted on a charge of allowing his apartments to go without fire during the recent cold snap.

When the landlord refused to pay a fine of \$150, he was sent to jail. If he serves out his fine and costs, he will stay in jail for 300 days.

"Close Ranks," Says Trotsky in Tribute to Lenin

(Special Correspondence to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—"In our mourning let us close our ranks and our hearts for new combats," Leon Trotsky, Russian war minister, wrote in a remarkable tribute to his dead comrade, Nicolai Lenin.

The tribute, cabled from Tiflis, where Trotsky is ill, was published today. It read:

How shall we now proceed along our path, Comrades? "Shall we not wander now that Lenin no longer is with us? "No!

"Lenin-ism remains.

"Lenin is immortal in his doctrine of work and his method and example, which live in the Party he created.

"He was the head and the helmsman.

"Our grief is as great as our loss, but we thank history for permitting us to have been born as contemporaries of Lenin.

"Our Party is Leninism in action. Every one of us contains something of Lenin.

"With the light of Leninism in our hand, we shall find the true road, by collective thought and collective will.

"How many among us could not unhesitatingly give the very last drop of our blood to revive the circulation in the veins of our matchless, unequalled leader?

"Lenin was necessary to the world's working classes as perhaps never in the history of humanity has a man been necessary.

"The Party is now an orphan.

"The working class is an orphan.

"That is what one feels today above everything else.

"Our responsibility now has been doubled. Let us be worthy of him who taught us.

"In our mourning, let us close our ranks and our hearts for new combats.

"Farewell!"

WORKERS PARTY OPPOSED TO ANY MAY 30 DELAY Statement Issued on New Mahoney Proposal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn.—William Mahoney, returning from a conference in Washington, D. C., with Senators LaFollette, Shipstead and Johnson, will advise the postponement of the May 30 farmer-labor conference until after the conventions of the democratic and republican parties. This announcement is made in a statement to the press issued by Mahoney.

It is believed that his action will arouse much opposition in the ranks of the labor and farmer organizations sponsoring the conference.

The Workers Party, which has taken a leading part in organizing the May 30th conference, today issued the following statement on the Mahoney proposal of postponing the May 30 meeting:

"The Workers Party is unalterably opposed to the postponement of the May 30th Conference, for the convenience of politicians who have secured the high offices they now hold thru the support of the farmers and wage-earners.

"This, according to admissions made by Mahoney, is the sole purpose of postponing action—the belief on the part of the Shipsteads, Johnsons and LaFollettes that a decision will be easier for them after the capitalist parties have met, adopted platforms and nominated candidates.

"In plain English, these politicians want to keep the support of the farmers and wage-earners without antagonizing their friends in the capitalist parties.

"To postpone the May 30 conference at the request of such hopelessly timid elements as this would be to jeopardize the entire political movement of the farmers and wage-earners that is crystallizing rapidly into a national expression of these two groups.

"The Workers Party is interested, not in organizing the masses behind some more or less prominent figure

(Continued on page 2.)

Peasants Block Roads Leading to Lenin's Funeral

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—So many thousands of peasants are pouring toward Moscow from all parts of Russia, to pay honor to their dead leader, Nicolai Lenin, that roads and railways are blocked for miles. It became necessary to postpone the funeral from Saturday to Sunday.

An incessant stream of persons still passes slowly and reverently by the simple bier where Lenin lies. To view the body for a brief instant, one must stand for hours in line in the biting cold.

The respects of the diplomatic corps, representing countries that recognize the government Lenin founded, were paid by Count Borckdorf Bantau, German envoy, who took his turn in line and reached the coffin at one o'clock in the afternoon.

In a letter to the Petrograd Soviet, Minister Zinoviev proposed that the name of Petrograd should be changed to Leningrad. The assembly carried the motion amidst an ovation.

MORE

The Land for the Users! Legion Ally of D. of J. In Fight On "Fifth Year"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS.—The alliance between the American Legion and the Daugherty-Burns crew of stool-pigeons was shown yesterday when the Legion speaking in the name of the Department of Justice forbid a theatre manager from showing "The Fifth Year" film that tells of the constructive achievements of the Soviet Government.

Adverse publicity was threatened by the Legion if the manager did not obey.

A prompt refusal came from the theatre owner who is taking the matter up with the American Civil Liberties Union.

Admission that the law does not prohibit showing of such pictures was made by the Legion representative over the telephone, but he declared that his organization was taking action anyhow.

"Senators who criticize Secretary Hughes for anti-Russian propaganda," he added, "should be put in jail."

Protect the Foreign Born!

The Miners' Convention Is Now On! Our Correspondent Is On the Job!

Be Sure to Subscribe for the Daily Worker. It Will Enable You to Follow this History-Making Gathering from Day to Day. Subscription Blank on Page 8, Magazine Section

MANY CITIES TO HOLD MEETINGS IN LENIN'S HONOR

Success Follows Memorial Plans of Party

Memorial meetings in honor of Nicolai Lenin will be held in leading American cities from Boston to Los Angeles, the national office of the Workers Party announces. Fifteen thousand pictures of the departed leader are being printed and a special memorial edition of Zinoviev's "Life and Works of Lenin" is being prepared. Moving pictures of the life of Lenin will be exhibited in all the leading cities under direction of the party. The following cities are among those which have completed their arrangements and notified the national office: Boston, January 26, H. M. Wicks, speaker. New York, February 4, William Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg speaking, at Madison Square Gardens. Detroit, February 3, C. E. Ruthenberg, speaker. Chicago, January 29, Ashland Auditorium, Robert Minor, Martin Abern, William F. Dunne, William Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg. St. Paul and Minneapolis, February 3, James P. Cannon. Omaha, February 3, Tom Matthews, Rev. J. L. Beebe, W. H. Green and D. Reznik. Los Angeles, January 27, Ella Reeves, speaker.

Fall in Sick Bed After \$100,000 Tale of Bribery

(Continued from Page 1) noon. The committee wants to know what Zevely did with \$80,000 worth of Sinclair Oil company stock and \$25,000 worth of Liberty Bonds given to him out of the Sinclair treasury.

Testimony has been that Zevely got this to buy a house on Long Island.

Zevely accompanied Fall to Washington from New Orleans and Fall, after trying in vain to elude newspaper men waiting for him, went to Zevely's house for the night.

Slipping into the capital shortly before midnight, Fall was examined by his physician, Dr. John Wharton, Fall Very Ill.

After the examination Dr. Wharton said: "Mr. Fall is suffering from a malady that any moment may take his life. He is a very sick man. I hope some one will tell me what it is."

Some intimations seem to have been given that another \$100,000 was loaned to him.

"Boys, I'm a very sick man and I have nothing to say," he told newspapermen as he went in.

"Would you wish to answer intimations that you received an additional \$100,000 in connection with the leases?" he was asked.

"I don't know anything about that," Fall said.

Some intimations seem to have been given that another \$100,000 was loaned to him.

"Boys, I can't say anything now." Committee Not Satisfied.

The committee is not satisfied with the testimony of Edward L. Doherty who yesterday said that he had loaned \$100,000 to Fall on a personal note without security in November 1922.

None of the members of the committee would indicate whether they intended to reject or accept Doherty's proposal that President Coolidge appoint three experts to determine whether his leases on naval oil reserves number one and two in California were lawfully and honestly negotiated.

They want to hear Zevely and Fall first.

Doherty Weeps
With tears in his eyes at the memory of Fall's "hard luck," Doherty told the committee the whole transaction was purely a piece of friendship. He described himself as an irresponsible, improvident old prospector, with a big heart, who open handedly told his friend Fall that whenever he needed money, "come to me."

He regarded it about as other men would regard a \$5 or \$10 loan, he said.

A little later Doherty said he confidently expected to make \$100,000 out of one of the California naval oil reserve leases granted him by Fall.

Fall was confined to bed today by order of his physician, Dr. John Wharton.

Dr. Wharton said there was congestion in Fall's chest and a high fever, due to a freshly contracted cold.

Wharton said he hoped Fall would be sufficiently recovered by Monday to appear before the senate investigating committee.

A statement issued by Dr. Wharton said: "Upon examination this morning I find that secretary Fall has developed congestion in the chest and is suffering from a severe cold contracted on his journey from New Orleans."

"He has a fever and I have ordered him to remain in bed for the time being."

Sinclair's Brother Wants to Explain
Earl Sinclair, brother of Harry F. Sinclair, today arrived in Washington and asked the senate investigators to permit him to testify.

Workers Party Is Opposed to Any Delaying of May 30th Conference

(Continued from page 1.) who would dominate and be in a position to betray the movement, but organizing a class political party that will be the weapon of the farmers and wage-earners and not the tool of some clever but spineless politician. It wants a party that can and will stand on its own feet, a party in which program is more important than candidates, a party whose platform is based on the needs of the working and farming masses of this country not compiled to hurt feelings on no one while giving a semblance of liberalism. The Workers Party of America stands for a party that will fight for such demands as the land for the users of the land, public ownership of public utilities, nationalization of credit, a five-year moratorium for working farmers and the removal of all restrictions on civil liberties.

"It is not in favor of modifying a single one of these demands to suit the views of any prospective candidate, no matter what position he holds, or what his prestige is. The Workers Party does not want the great Farmer-Labor movement to be turned into a haven for disgruntled politicians of the capitalist parties. William Mahoney has said the same thing many times, and his support of the proposal to postpone the Conference is a retreat from his former position. His announcement of his intention to urge the postponement of the Conference is carried by the Minnesota Star, a Van Lear sheet, and gives favorable comment. This is in striking contrast to the bitter tirades published against Mahoney by this sheet, which is committed to the Minnesota democrat machine and has strenuously fought the organization of a Class Farmer-Labor party."

It is quite apparent that Mahoney has fallen victim to the wiles of clever politicians than himself. The organized workers in the Twin Cities who have watched with approval his fight against the Van Lear-Pike machine will be disappointed. They are against the Van Lear-Pike machine because it is against a real class party, and not even William Mahoney can make them change that attitude. Mahoney's project will be opposed by the Workers Party of America with all its strength. It calls upon all organizations of workers and farmers to protest against the postponement in such a clear and emphatic manner that Mahoney will realize the mistake he has made under the influence of unscrupulous middle-class politicians and withdraw his proposal.

The Class Issue
"Our conception of the National Farmer-Labor Party is that it must be composed of affiliated organizations of farmers and wage-earners; that it must be based on the difference in class interests between the producers and the class which exploits them with the aid of middle-class elements."

"It must have its roots not only in the economic needs of the masses, but in their organizations as a guarantee that the organization belongs to them and them alone and will function in their interest."

Shipstead and Johnson
"Senators Shipstead and Johnson represent the interests, not of the exploited wage-earners and farmers, but of the middle class and well-to-do farmers. It was even with considerable reluctance that they became candidates of an almost spontaneous and poorly organized Farmer-Labor Party controlled by middle class individuals like themselves. Van Lear and Chairman Pike can, by no stretch of the imagination, be called representatives of the farmers and wage-earners. Both are politicians who have capitalized the resentment and misery of the masses to their own advancement. They are agents of the capitalist parties in the ranks of the workers and farmers."

"Both Shipstead and Johnson are opponents of a national class Farmer-Labor Party as well as opponents of such a movement in their own state. In Washington they have made not a single speech that stresses the class conflict responsible for their election. Shipstead has said or done nothing at all, while Johnson has amused the reactionaries by such childish stunts as milking contests, etc. His utterances have been friendly to Coolidge and hostile to the Farmer-Labor Party movement."

La Follette Their Oracle
"Both of these senators, elected by the farmers and wage-earners of Minnesota, have accepted without reservation the leadership of Senator La Follette, who in himself the spokesman of the small manufacturer, the wealthy farmers and the small business roads and giant monopolies, but alien man."

For La Follette First
"With one eye on his own political fortunes La Follette attacks the railways as a member of the Republican party; he has herded his followers into the Republican party after year; today he sees that he may be forced out of the Republican organization, there is a tremendous national sentiment for a Farmer-Labor Party, but La Follette still tries to play safe."

La Follette Wants Postponement.
He has influence in Minnesota and so he calls Mahoney to Washington; an agreement is made to postpone the May 30th conference until after the republican and democrat conventions. La Follette will now go to the republican machine and in return for certain concessions, perhaps for the nomination, but less if he cannot get that, will agree to do all in his power to swing the farmer-labor groups into supporting the republican party.

If he does not get what he wants he may announce himself as a third party candidate and allow the farmers and wage-earners to rally around him.

Double Dealing.
What does this almy double dealing mean to the hundreds of thousands of bankrupt farmers and unemployed wage-earners who see in their mass political party of the possibilities of forcing some concessions from the American plunderer? It would mean that La Follette would be in a position to dictate a platform to suit himself and his undeniable hunger for high office would have that platform as innocuous as possible. It is betrayal of the whole mass movement of the farmers and wage-earners that we face in this situation and there is no use mincing words. The organizer of the scheme from such a monstrous scheme, outside of middle class politicians like himself, is Robert M. La Follette; astute, with a long experience in political trickery, who now clings to the party of Coolidge, Fall, Daugherty, Rockefeller and Morgan with one hand while with the other he makes welcoming gestures to the farmers and wage-earners who want a party of their own.

The Workers Party declares the double-dealing tactics of La Follette & Co. to be the greatest danger to the whole farmer-labor movement and it calls upon the workers and farmers to be on their guard against them.

It calls upon the workers and farmers to prosecute with renewed vigor the organization of the May 30th conference and with added vigilance uncover and expose the weaklings and traitors who would sell their movement to the capitalists and their tools in the democrat and republican parties.

Many Injured in Saxony as Police Fire on Jobless

(Special to The Daily Worker) BERLIN.—Fights between the police and unemployed workers, at Alberoda and Schwarzenburg, two factory towns in Saxony, resulted in nine policemen being wounded and one civilian killed, says a report received here. Hand grenades and pistols were responsible for the casualties.

COUZENS AND MELLON CONTINUE SHAM BATTLE TO BLIND TAXPAYERS

WASHINGTON.—Replying in a sharp letter to Senator Couzens, Michigan, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon today declared that Couzens could theorize all he pleased, but that the fact is indisputable that high surtaxes are driving capital out of business into idleness.

Mellon's letter was the latest in a series being exchanged between him and Couzens in which they, two of the richest men in the country, are debating the merits of the Mellon tax plan, particularly its provisions for lowering surtaxes on big incomes.

Couzens declares this is a scheme to relieve the very rich of paying taxes.

Mellon says present taxes are driving money into tax free securities, and are hurting business and government revenues.

Mellon's letter today was in reply to one Couzens wrote him Jan. 18. In his last letter, Couzens said Mellon had been forced to abandon his position regarding high surtaxes. This Mellon denied today.

N. Y. Spanish Branch Meeting

"Why the United States Administration refuses to recognize Russia" will be the subject of a lecture by the Spanish Branch of the Workers Party in New York, Sunday 2 p. m., Jan. 27, in Lexington Hall, 109 E. 116th St. Juliet S. Poyntz is the speaker.

SENATORS WILL HEAR ARGUMENTS OF PRO-RUSSIANS

Klieforth Loses When Borah Spurns Secrecy

By LAURENCE TODD
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press) WASHINGTON.—Lieutenant Klieforth, recent anti-Russian propaganda writer and lecturer for the National Civic Federation, now assistant chief of eastern European affairs in the state department, wound up the presentation of documentary "evidence" for Hughes before the senate committee investigating Russian-American relations.

Evan Young, his chief, made an urgent suggestion that Chairman Borah permit the offering of some more evidence in secret. This secret stuff, Young said, was highly important.

Borah ignored his offer, and hearings were adjourned for a few days to await the arrival of the first of the witnesses in favor of friendly relations with the Russian workers' republic.

To newspaper men Borah said that he would not have any secret discussion of evidence with the state department. Experience in the past had taught many senators that the department simply shut their mouths when it permitted its own version of the "secret" information to leak out to the press.

If the department has anything of importance, bearing on this subject, let it come into the open with the facts, so that they may be fairly tested.

WASHINGTON.—Reading into the record a long series of extracts from reports, programs and speeches by Communist organizations and leaders, purporting to show that the Communist Party of America was organized under directions from the Third International and that the Workers party is the legal organization masking an illegal and terribly revolutionary secret Communist party, made up the second day's work of the department of justice before the Borah sub-committee on Russian-American relations.

Lieutenant Klieforth, formerly engaged in the Siberian expedition, and now on the staff of the department, presented these documents, beginning with the history of the Socialist movement in this country and tracing it thru the various factional struggles of 1912, 1916, 1917, and 1919, to show how the Communist party grew out of the radical element in the Socialist movement.

He admitted, in answer to Borah's questions, that this radical movement, and party split came long before the Russian revolution, but he asserted that its program of violence was given to it by the Moscow leadership of the Third International. Borah reminded him that at least twenty years ago, in the Coeur d'Alene riots, there was seized a quantity of literature advocating violent revolution in this country.

When the hearing adjourned for the day, the state department had almost smothered its own argument in the mass of quotations offered, in the attempt to prove that the Communists in Russia are dangerous to the peace of mind of the government and capitalist system of the United States, and indeed of the whole world outside the Union of Soviet Republics.

Samuel Gompers, Bert Clarke of Searles "red peril" fame, and Wm. J. Burns and J. E. Hoover, director of "red raids" remained in the hearing room as on the first day. Wm. English Walling, anti-Russian expert for Gompers, was likewise in attendance.

Federated Press Answers Charge
"The Federated Press has neither been bombed nor captured by the Communists," declared Carl Haess, managing editor of this cooperative daily labor news service, in reply to a statement made before Senator Borah's committee on Russian-American relations by Lieutenant Klieforth, a state department agent.

"Our executive board of nine members is elected by labor editors in annual meeting. Seven of the nine board members belong to the A. F. of L. The eighth is secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the ninth is editor of the official journal of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Six of the nine edit the official organs of their international unions or of A. F. of L. city and state central organizations. The Communists are represented on the board, of course, as are the other wings of the labor movement, but the Communists are in a small minority. Neither the managing editor nor the business manager have any party affiliations. Both are members of old and powerful A. F. of L. unions."

German Conference in Detroit.
The Detroit branch of the Friends of Soviet Russia will hold a conference for the German relief action, Sunday, Feb. 3rd, at ten o'clock in the morning at the House of Masses, 2101 Grandt Avenue. All Workers Party branches, all unions and fraternal organizations are invited and urged to send delegates. The whole German working class is hungry, and ways and means are being sought by American workers to send relief to the workers of Germany.

Boston Likes "The Daily".
To The Daily Worker.—The paper is well liked by the comrades here.—William Simons, Boston, Mass.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

Convention Forces New Deal for the Nova Scotia Coal Miners

(Continued from Page 1) said that he did not expect to be treated any better than "other presidents who have left the office sadder but wiser men."

One delegate remarked that "they left sadder and richer and that their regret was due that they could not remain and get still richer; take Tom Lewis for instance."

Straw Man Set Up.
The whole affair was staged round a straw man that the administration forces had very cleverly set up, smeared with radical gore, and around which they whooped and danced all afternoon.

This howling derisive strategy did not fool any but inexperienced delegates, however. More red hysteria is expected tomorrow.

A miners' meeting to protest against the expulsion of District No. 26, Nova Scotia, is scheduled for tonight.

Aid for Starving Germany, Aim of N. Y. Conference

NEW YORK.—The conference to plan wide-spread relief to the starving German proletariat, called by the local office of the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany, American Committee, International Workers' Aid, will be held this Sunday afternoon, Jan. 27, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St. Credentials of delegates have been received from trade unions, fraternal organizations, branches of Workers' Party and Young Workers League.

From the present outlook, the conference will be representative enough of the workers of New York City to give every assurance that the pledge to raise \$50,000, made at the mass meeting at Cooper Union, last Sunday, will be successfully carried out.

As part of the conference there will be a report on the German situation made by Comrade William F. Kruse, who has just returned from Germany where he participated in the congress of the International Workers' Aid, which issued the appeal to the workers of all countries, and in response to which this conference is called.

A motion picture reel showing the actual conditions in Germany is expected to arrive in America in time so that it can be shown at the conference.

Birthday Greeting to The Daily Worker

Birthday Greetings from the YUGO-SLAV BRANCH, Workers Party, Warren, Ohio.

Paul Jakovac
John Hanilovich
Marko Mikolich
Marko Tomelic
Paul Yurgurich
Emil Piljugo
M. Rendulich
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FRANK MUNSEY BUTCHERS THIRD NEW YORK PAPER

Buyers and Kills Mail: Workers Need Daily

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK.—New York will soon have as few capitalist papers as Chicago, if Frank Munsey continues buying them up and liquidating them.

His latest purchase is the Evening Mail, just announced. This paper will be consolidated with the Evening Telegram into the New York Globe, which he recently purchased, was combined with the Sun.

Three Notches on Gun Several years ago Munsey purchased and killed the New York Press. There are now three notches on his newspaper-game gun, making more true than ever the witty remark of a New York editor that "All good newspapers when they die go to Munsey."

Hardboiled reaction is the tone of all Munsey papers. Matter appears in its columns only if Mr. Munsey's editors consider it wholesome for his large steel and chair store interests.

Munsey Papers Worst Prostitutes The New York Herald distinguished itself, even among newspaper prostitutes, by the McCullough cables about Soviet Russia which were discredited even by the stories of the New York Times.

The Herald ran a fantastic series of articles on the radical movement in America which showed that the Department of Justice had turned over its files to the staff writer. At the last convention of the American Federation of Labor the Herald correspondent was assistant chief aid to Chester Wright in engineering the publicity campaign against the left wingers which reached its climax with the unseating of Delegate Dume.

New York radicals do not relish the consolidation of the newspapers into the most reactionary hands but they take comfort in the fact that every half-way liberal paper that meets its death at the hands of Munsey makes the necessity of a daily workers' paper more evident.

Free Lunches For Starving Doctors Latest in Germany

(By The Federated Press) BERLIN.—Free lunches for doctors are the latest form of charity in Berlin. The lot of the German medical man is such that hundreds of physicians, if not thousands, are literally starving. The average German is so impoverished that he considers the doctor to be about the last luxury that he can afford.

Already countless physicians have gone into other professions. The other day one appeared at my house to sell me some steel engravings by celebrated German masters. "My commission on these," he said, "is bigger than all my medical fees put together."

Other physicians are taking jobs as bank clerks, as scribes in public offices, as floor walkers, and what-not. And as for young graduates, they find the cost of purchasing medical instruments so prohibitive that they must first work at some trade for a few years before they can return to their chosen field of human knowledge.

But meanwhile there are those men of medicine who remain in the profession and who haven't enough to live on and too much to die. It is for these that special doctors' feeding kitchens are being established. The doctors are to have wholesome food, supplied by the various foreign relief organizations, especially the Austrian, either at a ridiculously low cost, or else entirely free of charge, depending upon the circumstances of the physician in question.

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May our DAILY WORKER grow daily in power and prestige.

G. Georgeff, Seattle, Wash.

Building Trades Council Demands Public Schools Be Made Safe for the Children

The one subject of conversation in union offices and halls yesterday was the campaign of THE DAILY WORKER for safe and adequate public schools. Unemployed workers, who sat around union offices waiting for jobs, expressed keen interest in the subject.

Fathers of school children were particularly interested. Many building trades workers who are competent to judge the safety of buildings said that they have known that their children are going to schools that are fire traps but that they were unable to see what they could do to remedy the situation.

"If we say anything to the politicians about the schools and the need of new ones we are accused of wanting to see new schools built so we can get work," said one carpenter who was in line to pay his dues at the office of Local No. 1, of the Carpenters' Union.

Edward Ryan, president of the Building Trades Council of Chicago said, "I believe that every building in Chicago should be made safe and fireproof. But first of all common humanity demands that all public schools should be made safe. They should be the safest buildings in the city. That is the first thing that should be done. They should also be made sanitary."

All building trades workers who had seen the DAILY WORKER said that they were glad that it had started its campaign for safe schools because it could not be accused of a selfish interest in demanding new buildings.

Students Aid Campaign.

With the DAILY WORKER campaign against fire trap public schools hardly under way, pupils who are attending such schools have already manifested an interest in it.

Students from the Medill High School, West 14th Place and Throop St., report that their school, although comparatively modern and unsatisfactory, is in the heart of the west side ghetto serves the district from Harrison to 18th streets, and from Western Avenue to Halsted Street.

Fireproof? Laws Ignored.

The interior is not fireproof as it is required by city ordinances. The lunch rooms are used as study rooms on occasion and when used as lunch rooms are not clean. Numerous students complain that they have seen roaches in the lunch rooms and that they are so numerous that they crawl on the tables and trays. In the wash rooms, which are seldom clean, there is often no water.

The school has been poorly heated most of this winter. Recently the conditions in the school became so bad that a few of the more unafraid students called a meeting to outline a program of action that would result in better conditions. At the meeting set down as the demands of the students, more light, better wash room facilities, more heat, clean lunch rooms, more lockers so that two students would not be forced to use one locker as they are at present. The meeting was not held because the principle of the school managed to be in the room at the time of the meeting and the students were not willing to proceed under official scrutiny. The demands, however, were brought to his attention, but nothing has been done about them until now.

All the pupils attending Medill are the children of foreign-born factory and needle trades workers and the students who came to the DAILY WORKER office to tell their story believe that the poor conditions in their school are the result of the indifference of the school-authorities to the poor and foreign-born workers who have no way of making their protests felt.

Story of the Brown School.

The Brown School, at Warren avenue and Wood street, is housed in one of the oldest school buildings in Chicago. The building is so old that parents of children attending the school have repeatedly written to the president of the Board of Education demanding that the school be put in proper condition to safeguard the lives of the pupils.

All the president did about the complaints was to send an inspector to the school who pronounced it safe. The school is housed in two buildings, the oldest of which was erected in 1857 and the newer one in 1870. The two buildings are connected by a one-story frame shanty. In order to get from one building to another it is necessary to pass thru two class rooms and a dark narrow hallway.

In both buildings the stairways are narrow winding affairs. The landings are dark.

Fire Escape Is Farce.

The two fire escapes instead of being a safety device are a menace to life. They are merely tubes standing on end with slides inside down which the pupils are supposed to come. The door at the bottom is supposed to open when a weight strikes it, but it is doubtful if the body of a school child would be heavy enough to open them. If the doors failed to open nothing could stop the

MERRICK GOING BEFORE JURY ON BOMB FRAME-UP

Shoe Owners' Conspiracy Backs False Charge

(Special to The Daily Worker) HAVERHILL, Mass.—The trial next week of John Merrick before the Superior Court in Salem, Mass., on a dynamite-planting charge, following his activities in the Haverhill shoe strike a year ago, bring to memory the Etto-Giovanitti frame-up, now discredited, and the Breen dynamite case, when agents of the woolen trust confessed they had planted the dynamite themselves in order to discredit the strikers.

Merrick was arrested two weeks after the finding of the "bomb" in Haverhill. After the necessary time for a newspaper propaganda barrage against "communists" and "dynamiters" the police staged a raid on the room of the young strike leader and later in the police station produced bits of wire, solder and clockwork which they swore they had found there. Curiously enough, the arrest followed almost immediately an announcement of the head of the Knipe Bros' firm of a \$2,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the man who planted the bomb.

Merrick was held under \$20,000 bail, later reduced to \$15,000, which he returned to the automobile shop which he had opened up after the shoe firms blacklisted him for organizing activities. He is married and has lived in and near Haverhill all his life.

Shoe factory owners regard the conviction of Merrick as very important to their open shop program. The defeat of the labor movement, important to the frame-up movement. The case has been investigated carefully by the Workers' Defense Conference of New England and the facts of the frame-up shown thoroughly. A defense fund drive is now being carried on by the Lawrence General Labor Defense Committee, 180 Essex street, Lawrence, Mass.

Alien Foe Plans to Destroy U. S. As World Melting Pot

WASHINGTON.—Chairman Albert Johnson of the house immigration committee confirms The Federated Press' statement of a week ago that the purpose of the proposed new legislation is to destroy the melting pot of racial stocks in America, the asylum for political refugees in this country has already been destroyed.

In the current Outlook he declares "that the name melting pot is a misnomer and that the asylum idea is played out forever," is one of the conclusions reached by himself and his committee.

He proposes that relatives such as husbands or wives, parents or minor unmarried children, and even grandparents, of aliens already here, shall be admitted. He claims that 85% of all immigrants coming in the past 10 years have come to relatives, and that other dependents than those enumerated above should not be admitted under any quota.

Paraguay Carmen On Strike.

ASUNCION, Paraguay.—Strike of railway workers are still on strike. They walked out last September. The workers' refuse to return until the company guarantees reinstatement of every striker.

COAL MINERS! Talk To Your Convention Thru Daily Worker

Coal Miners! Your convention is on at Indianapolis, Ind. It will be responsive to your needs if you will talk to it, talk to it in loud and emphatic tones.

You can do this thru your paper, THE DAILY WORKER. You can do it every day. You can make yourself heard.

Every day THE DAILY WORKER goes to the convention at Tomlinson Hall, at Indianapolis. The miners' delegates are reading it, from first page, first column, to last page, last column.

If you will write to THE DAILY WORKER, telling your needs, the delegates will read your letter.

One of the big things you are interested in is unemployment. If you don't work there is no pay envelope. If you don't work, there is nothing with which to pay the landlord, the grocer, with which to buy the things your family needs. How do you get along? How do you make both ends meet? What do you demand?

Tell it to the delegates at Indianapolis. Tell it to your highly paid officials, whose salaries go on the whole year around.

Write about all the other great problems confronting the coal miners of this country. Your letters will be published in THE DAILY WORKER and read by the delegates at your convention at Indianapolis. Write to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Wharton Charges Railroad Labor Board in Bribery Plot to Smash Bona Fide Union Organizations

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Connivance with a campaign of bribery to destroy all bona fide labor organizations on the railroads is charged against the majority of the U. S. railroad labor board by Member A. O. Wharton in dissenting from a decision relative to representation of train dispatchers employed by the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co.

This total disregard of the rights of the employes, according to Wharton, warrants a most emphatic protest against such unheard of abuse of authority.

"Under the decision of the majority," says Wharton, "the carrier, with the full knowledge that the majority of the board is in sympathy with the idea that it is proper procedure, may initiate and install a company union offering the equivalent of a \$40 increase per month for employes as a bribe to vote for such organization while at the same time refusing to grant any concessions to the same employes so long as they elect to be represented by a bona fide labor organization."

This decision carried to its logical conclusion would permit the railroads to spend over \$900,000,000 a year out of funds derived from high freight rates for the purpose of supplanting real unions with company unions.

The case submitted to the board by the American Train Dispatchers' Assn. involves the attempt of the Union Pacific to establish company unions on all its lines. The Oregon road is one of its subsidiaries. First the road got the labor board to establish rates of pay for train dispatchers and to abolish two weeks' vacation with pay which had formerly been established by agreement between management and the train dispatchers' organization. It then turned around and offered these train dispatchers higher pay and restoration of the two weeks' annual vacation with pay provided they surrendered their right to representation by the organization they had voluntarily created and accepted as a substitute the company union created by management.

The proposal to change representation admittedly originated with the carrier. Yet the board ordered a secret ballot to determine whether

the men wished to be represented by the national organization or by a company union which had previously no existence. The train dispatchers asked the board to prevent the carrier's open use of bribery and economic coercion by including in the ballot a statement that train dispatchers would receive the same treatment regardless of the form of organization they voted for. But the majority of the board refused on the ground, as stated by Chairman Hooper in a supporting opinion, that: "The carrier in this case has obviously reached the conclusion that as a matter of economic and efficient operation it can afford to pay its dispatchers more money if it is permitted to deal exclusively and directly with them" and that dispatchers must be left free to weigh this fact in reaching their decision.

Such a cynical statement of the open shop view that corporations can afford to pay more for subservient spineless employes, by the so-called impartial chairman of the country's leading arbitration board, would be enough to discredit that body if it had not already thoroughly discredited itself by a series of decisions showing unmistakable bias toward the employer's viewpoint. In this case one representative of the public, Mr. Hanger, could not stomach such open partisanship, but the decision was carried by the vote of the advocate chairman plus that of Judge Barton who has never failed to show his partiality for the employer's position.



COMMUNIST CHILDREN'S COLUMN

By ROLAND QUILLAN. Now once there dwelled in the state department at Washington, D. C. a full grown beard, on which was hooked a full grown man with very pretty ideas. The official duty of this man, dear little children, was to sign passports for the Balaam and other overseas and do many other things, above all to assume a dignified appearance. This he did fairly well.

Now it happened that across the sea in far away Russia there dwelled other men with beards, but these men's minds, dear little comrades, had kept pace with their beards so that they had great and fully grown ideas. Their one great idea was to live at peace with the world.

So they sent greetings and friendly overtures to Washington with a desire to establish trade relationship and general friendly relations among two hundred and forty million inhabitants of the globe. Now when the man with the beard in Washington received the Russian note he jumped five foot from the floor—that at least, dear children, is what has been said. He then yelled, it is reported, "Eureka, Eureka, I have it; them dirty Bolsheviks are trying to overthrow the Wall St. government. Curses, and damn, I'll get them yet."

It was then, my hearers, that he broadcasted the wall of woe to the effect that the Reds in this country, because of instructions from Moscow, were going to plant the red flag on the White House. The answering echo, dear children, to this wall of woe knocked the props from under the sounding board in Washington. The answer was a loud guffaw heard throughout the land.

It was voted the best joke of the season. Yet it was not original, my children, for it had been pulled before, yet not in a manner that evoked such laughter.

Now children, the moral of this story is that if you want to be real funny buy a false beard and try to save the country from the wicked Reds.

Disavow Independent Party.

OMAHA.—The Progressive Party of Nebraska has no connection with the Independent Progressive party. This assertion is made on behalf of the Progressive party by Rev. J. L. Beebe, chairman, and W. H. Green, secretary, to clear up false impressions that the party was associated with the various Roy M. Harrop organizations, including the league.

"The Progressive Party of Nebraska has not affiliated with any national Farmer-Labor party," its officials say further, "but has joined with Farmer-Labor groups and parties from the various states in the calling of a national convention to be held either at Minneapolis or St. Paul May 30 to form a national party and nominate candidates for president and vice president."

Strikebreaker Electrocutted.

NEW ORLEANS.—O. L. Sherman, 28 years old, a resident of this city, and a strikebreaking lineman employed by the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., was electrocuted while touching a live wire in the discharge of his duty. Under the workmen's compensation act the company will be obliged to compensate his family.

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MASS MEETING ASHLAND AUDITORIUM Van Buren St. and Ashland Ave. Sunday, January 27, 8:15 P. M. Speakers: Prof. Robert Morse Lovett, Max Selinsky, of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, Albert Johnson, member of the Hearst's Unofficial Congressional Commission for Investigation of Soviet Russia, Jas. P. Cannon, Chairman Workers Party, Max Bedacht, Editor Soviet Russia Pictorial, Freiheit Singing Society and other entertaining features.

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"Constructive" Leaders

After reading the report and recommendations of President John L. Lewis to the convention of the United Mine Workers, it is not hard to understand why the capitalist press is loud in its praise of his "moderation" and "constructive" tendency.

Brother Lewis dealt neither with the question of wages or unemployment, but he manfully recommended an agreement covering a period of years to replace the present yearly contracts. From the capitalist press goes up a howl of approval. Such an agreement, peacefully entered into, would, according to Brother Lewis, convince the national government and the public that the coal industry "was making a sincere attempt to put its house in order."

The tender care manifested by union officials, such as Lewis, for the dear public that thinks of the miners only when they go on strike, is symptomatic of labor officialdom's attitude.

It visualizes the wage-earners as partners in industry and believes that all the trouble over wages, hours and conditions of labor is due solely to misunderstanding. They have not the slightest conception of the real state of affairs, which is that workers are, not partners in, but slaves of modern industry.

They always challenge the corporations, when the rank and file force them to fight, not as workers, but as American citizens who are being deprived of some guaranteed right. They make their fight on this basis, they organize on this basis and on this basis the power of the organized labor movement has steadily declined.

Brother Lewis infers in his remarks about the industry putting its house in order that the coal miners are in some measure responsible for the disturbances. He is trying to throw a mantle of respectability around himself and his henchmen, place the blame for strikes and so forth on the rank and file, insinuate himself into the good graces of the employers and capitalist press and lay a foundation for long term agreements that the employers will violate whenever the possibility of so doing appears.

There is no question but that the United Mine Workers face a serious situation and that the increased production of non-union coal, the 60,000,000 tons or more in storage at present, together with the thousands of unemployed miners, make a strike a ticklish undertaking.

No labor organization, however, has succeeded in strengthening itself by doing something that the employers dearly desired, and if the press is to be believed, the operators will be quite willing to enter into longer agreement if no increase is asked.

The organization of the coal miners has not been hastened by the attacks upon and expulsions of the more radical elements and right now there is but one thing that will defeat the plans of the coal operators for the destruction of the union. That one thing is the extension of the union to unorganized fields, but so much time has been spent in heresy hunting by Brother Lewis and his administration, that this important matter has been lost sight of.

We are afraid that the crusade against the reds will not be taken by the operators as evidence of virtue and that they will be just as hard-boiled with the miners as they were in the good old days when the United Mine Workers of America was known as a rebel organization.

Press Swallows Lies

The utter unreliability of the capitalist press on important issues has never been better shown than by the flood of outright lies which filled its columns during the recent conference of the Communist Party of Russia and the congress of the All-Russian Soviets.

At these conferences a discussion of the economic and political situation is carried on with a frankness and disregard of what is called public opinion without precedent in the history of governments. Nothing, bad or good, is concealed and there is no reason for any newspaper correspondent to be uninformed.

Based on the slender fact of differences of opinion in these conferences the capitalist press of America had Trotsky staging a revolt, Trotsky in hiding, the Cheka dynamiting his residence, his arrest and execution; the Russian Communist party was split. Budenny had

seized control of the Red Army, the Soviet government was crumbling, the nation was in chaos and confirmation of these wild stories was hourly expected.

The death of Lenin seems to have had a sobering effect upon some of the world's champion liars; it was more luck than they expected. Now, in the Chicago Journal of Commerce, we discover Francis McCullough of Butchkavitch fame, denying in toto the stories of his colleagues. He is in Warsaw and has evidently been consulting Poles who have some glimmerings of sense.

He says:

"It is * * * certain that most of the current rumors concerning Trotsky are without foundation in fact. For instance, the report published Jan. 16th, that Trotsky had been arrested was untrue. The story evidently originated in anti-Bolshevik circles in Berlin or Paris, but telegraph inquiry sent from here by the Polish foreign office to the Polish embassy in Moscow elicited the reply:

"Nothing is known here of the reported arrest of Trotsky." Neither is there a word of truth in the report that Budenny is on the side of Trotsky and has sent the Soviet government an ultimatum or in the one that Trotsky's distrustful colleagues are keeping him confined in his house under strict supervision.

The wish for the collapse of the Soviet government is, of course, father to the thought and no evidence of friction is too slight for the capitalist press to take up and magnify, hoping against hope that the workers and peasants government which has resisted the attacks of capitalist enemies within and without for seven years may be really crumbling and leaving the field clear for the enslavement of the Russian masses by the chop-licking bourgeoisie of the world.

The hope is vain. Even the death of Lenin has caused nothing but grief and given rise to a new determination.

Casualties of Peace

The statistical market is now clogged with shiploads of reports indicating the great prosperity of the employing class in 1923. To make a perusal of these voluminous reports one has to wade thru billions of dollars of profits on paper.

Occasionally the investigator is fortunate enough to come across a report showing the price paid by the workers for producing these fabulous profits for the capitalists. Such a report is the one issued by the New York State Industrial Commissioner, Bernard L. Shientag, on the extent of industrial accidents.

This report is most instructive. It shows the other side of the ledger in our industrial system. It shows the casualties of peace suffered by the workers. If the last fiscal year one out of every twelve workmen in New York State was injured. Out of every 3,000 workers in the Empire State one was killed, while at work, "or died from injury or disease suffered or contracted while at work," in the year ending June 30, 1923.

The price paid by the workers for enriching their bosses is getting bigger and bigger. In the first six months of 1923 the number of casualties suffered by the industrial workers increased 25 per cent over the number in the corresponding period of 1922. The increase over the same period of 1921 was 30 per cent.

In the main these terrible conditions forced on the wage workers arise from the greed of the capitalists for gigantic profits. Many industrial experts agree that two out of every three industrial accidents can be avoided. In recent years the campaigns of speeding up of production and the inadequacy of safety measures taken by the employers in order to maintain their profits have particularly aggravated this critical condition.

This is typical of the conditions prevailing thruout the country. This ghastly situation reminds one of the World War in which one out of every 3,000 American workers fighting over there lost his life. Indeed, the casualties of peace under capitalism are more and more approaching the casualties of war. The uselessness and inefficiency of capitalism are becoming increasingly and painfully evident.

Prosperity For Some

There are thousands of unemployed clothing workers in the city of Chicago. An official of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers declared last week to the DAILY WORKER that the offices of the union have been besieged by tailors out of work seeking financial assistance.

The manufacturers were also anxious to secure relief. They had the usual hard luck story. They are making no profits. But the Chicago Journal of Commerce in its issue of January 1, published the annual report of the firm of Alfred, Decker and Cohn, Inc. which shows a net profit for the year ending October 31 of \$837,899. That is a neat sum.

Messrs. Alfred, Decker and Cohn can go to the opera and perhaps take a trip to Palm Beach during the cold spell and the unemployment period, to recuperate for the task of exploiting the clothing workers when such capitalistic activity again begins to pay in the clothing industry. Meanwhile the needle slaves can bless their stars that they are living in a "free country" and not in "barbarous Russia" where the workers are solving the problem of running industry for the benefit of the workers.

What Congress Wants to Do With Foreign-Born Workers

(Note:—This is the third of a series of articles which the Daily Worker will publish on the laws which are now pending before Congress, directed against foreign-born workers who wish to come to this country and those in this country.)

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.
The Vestal Bill.

Representative Vestal, of Indiana, has introduced in the House of Representatives one of the most far-reaching bills directed against foreign-born workers.

This bill does not only provide for the usual limitation of immigration, the examination of immigrants before being granted permission to enter the United States but also provides the means of taking care of the foreign-born workers who are now in the United States. Section 80 of the Vestal bill reads:

"To facilitate the regulation of immigration, it shall be the duty of all aliens residing in the United States and all aliens sojourning in the United States to register before such officer of the Immigration Service as may be designated by the commissioner general, with the approval of the Secretary, and such registration shall include the full name of the alien, his nationality, age, personal description (including height, complexion, color of hair and eyes), date and place of birth, marital status, name and place of residence of spouse and children, if any, name and place of nearest relative in the United States and of nearest relative abroad, date and place of arrival, and, if thru a port, the name of the vessel on which he arrived; and at the time of registration the alien shall also furnish to the officer such photographs as may be required by regulations prescribed under authority of this Act. Every alien so registering shall be issued a certificate of registration with a photograph of the alien permanently attached thereto."

Under this section of the Vestal bill every foreign-born worker in the United States will have to carry in his pocket a certificate of registration containing his picture. Should the duplicate of this certificate be lost by the Department of Labor, the bill provides this shall be prima facie evidence that the foreign-born worker failed to register and shall be forthwith deported.

Not only does Representative Vestal want to put upon every foreign-born worker the duty of registering, but he provides that the foreign-born worker shall pay for the registration, for a fee of \$5 is to be paid to the officer who registers the foreign-born in the United States.

In order to get the full significance of this registration and photographing provision of the Vestal bill applying to the foreign-born workers who have been in the United States as long as five years, one must consider in connection with it another bill which is pending before the House of Representatives.

Deportation for "Engendering Ill Feeling"
This bill is introduced by Representative Romjue, who is from Missouri. It provides in Section 5 that

"Any person not a citizen of the United States, while within the jurisdiction thereof who shall attack or seek to engender ill feeling against the institutions of the government in the United States shall, in addition to being subject to penalties provided by law therefore, be immediately deported from the United States either before or after discharge of sentence for the commission of said offense, as in the opinion of the legal authorities of the United States is deemed

proper." What is "engendering ill feeling against the institutions of the government of the United States"? Almost any kind of discontent voiced by an alien would come under this provision. Certainly, an alien who participated in a strike, for instance, in a strike of the United Mine Workers of America or the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and found an injunction issued against his union and protested against this injunction, could be charged with "engendering ill feeling against the institutions of the government of the United States."

The Vestal bill and the Romjue bill taken together would achieve for the employers of the United States what they desire and wish to achieve—that is, to make it impossible for the foreign-born workers in this country to organize a strike or participate in any struggles for their betterment by holding over them the constant threat of deportation should they participate in such struggles.

(Note—The next article of this series will appear in the issue of Tuesday, Jan. 29th.)

Penal Slaves to Be Sweated By Wage Payments

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ALBANY, N. Y.—Inmates of New York state prisons are to receive wages, if Governor Smith's recommendations to the legislature go thru, but the men in jail will have to work harder and longer.

The extension of the working day for penal slaves is recommended in the report of the Adolph Lewisohn committee, which the governor says he is taking as his guide.

One and a half cents a day is the wage under existing conditions, but Governor Smith has discovered that this is virtually no wage at all, and that it leads to sabotage and inefficiency. Under the new proposal there would be sliding scales according to industry and ability. Thirty cents would be deducted for maintenance and the rest would be split, 30 per cent going to the state and the remainder to the prisoner.

The prisoner's prospects for parole would depend on his industrial record, Governor Smith stated. At present the state of New York has to buy many supplies from outside concerns employing free labor. Under the new system it is believed the prisoners will double production and make these outside purchases unnecessary.

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