

## 1,187 Miner Delegates Plan Recall of Lewis; Big Steal Aids Swing to Farmer-Labor Party

**This Week to See McAdoo, Pet  
of Labor Bureaucracy, on Grill  
for Getting \$250,000 from Doheny**

### New Significance to May 30th Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unexpected and unwelcome to the republican and democratic party leaders is the news from the country at large of the great swing towards the Farmer-Labor movement as a result of both parties being involved in the Teapot Dome steal.

Democrats are no longer wearing a jubilant smile, for the Doheny revelations as to the connections of McAdoo and other prominent democrats with the oil interests have, according to those who, with that remarkable agility found only in politicians, keep both ears to the ground, suffered more than have the republicans. The May 30 Farmer-Labor conference called for St. Paul is now attracting the undivided interest of both republican and democratic leaders.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Doheny's story of wholesale hiring of prominent men, including McAdoo, Thomas W. Gregory, formerly United States Attorney-General, Lindley M. Garrison, former secretary of war, and the late Franklin K. Lane, former secretary of the interior, has rocked congress and official Washington to its heels.

It was a political bombshell, exploding with tremendous force in the camp of McAdoo's supporters for the Democratic nomination for president; upsetting President Coolidge's selection of Gregory as one of the special counsel to prosecute the leasing cases and opening a new and startling chapter in the amazing story of how men high in the government were involved with Doheny, lessee of naval oil reserves and generous lender of money to Fall and other friends.

### McAdoo Called.

William G. McAdoo will be invited to tell the senate oil lease investigating committee exactly what services he rendered E. L. Doheny, California oil magnate, for which Doheny paid him \$250,000.

He is understood to desire the opportunity to explain publicly that his services to Doheny as a lawyer had nothing to do with the naval reserve oil leases which Doheny got from former Secretary of Interior Fall.

When McAdoo tells his story, he will be subjected to severe cross-examination intended to disclose whether he knew anything of Doheny's dealings with Fall in the naval leases.

This phase of the inquiry today quite overshadowed Fall's scheduled appearance before the committee, under a peremptory subpoenae issued after three doctors hired by the committee reported Fall was not too ill to go to the capitol to testify.

The committee wants to examine Fall under oath regarding the money he borrowed from Doheny, J. W. Zevely, agent of Harry F. Sinclair, Teapot Dome lessee, and any others from whom Fall may have obtained funds.

### Gregory Dumped.

President Coolidge continued conferences today with Senators on selection of counsel to replace Gregory, whom he discarded yesterday after Doheny revealed that he had hired Gregory in oil matters. Mr. Coolidge had Senators Curtis and Lenroot at the White house last night discussing selection of counsel.

The resolution directing the president to take court action for cancellation of the naval reserve leases was due to be sent to the White House today, having passed both senate and house.

### Fall Will Not Talk.

Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of Interior, has declined to answer any questions put to him by the senate public lands committee regarding the naval oil reserve scandal or Fall's borrowing of money from E. L. Doheny, Harry Sinclair, or others.

Shrunk and nervous, Fall tottered into the crowded committee chamber, leaning heavily on a cane.

He sat pawing with his hand at the arm of the witness chair and stared with deep sunk eyes at his

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### A LABOR PROBLEM



Perhaps no other problem confronting the working masses today involves as many difficulties as does the housing question.—From series of articles on Housing now appearing in The DAILY WORKER.

## The Kept Government of the United States

JOHN PEPPER

THE Teapot Dome oil scandal began as a modest case of individual corruption. It has grown and today it looms up as the most frightful exposure of the whole government of our country. What until now only the Communists denounced clearly and boldly—that the "most democratic government of the world" is only the rule of finance capital—has become now a common possession of millions and millions of the common people. Masses learn political wisdom, not thru text books, but thru experience. The Teapot Dome oil shame is the greatest mass experience imaginable on the essence, system and methods of American democracy. The shrapnel of the Teapot Dome oil scandal has cut a horrible wound in the body of the United States governmental system, has ripped open its abdomen, has torn out its intestines, has covered it with its own tainted blood and excretion. It stinks. The odor nauseates not only the 110,000,000 people of the United States, but it spreads from Alaska to Mexico, it fills the entire Western Hemisphere. Karl Marx said once of young capitalism that capital was born with blood and dirt sweating out of all its pores from head to toe. We can say of aged capitalism turned into imperialism that its loathsome body is sweating blood and dirt and oil out of all its pores from head to toe.

The capitalist press speaks of individual kept politicians and government officials, but it is silent on the fundamental truth. It is not a case of kept persons, but of a kept government.

Everybody and everything is involved in the Teapot Dome oil shame. The Republican Party as well as the Democratic. The Harding administration as well as the Wilson and Coolidge administration. All "leaders" of the nation are guilty. With combined forces they led their utmost to hand over the treasures of the nation, worth hundreds of millions, into the hands of the oil magnates. They are all patriots; but all—Republicans and Democrats vying with one another—have broken the Constitution, have destroyed the laws, to give the gigantic oil fields of the United States navy into the hands of the Sinclairs, the Dohenys, into the hands of the Standard Oil. They made the nation poorer by hundreds of millions. They have well-nigh destroyed the power of resistance of the navy in case of war, and at the same time they have stirred up dangers of war and intervention in Mexico in order to defend the oil interests of the same Dohenys and Sinclairs.

Who of all the powerful ones of the White House and capital is not guilty?

President Harding knew that the government has no right

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### Strong Arm Squads Help Lewis Fight Progressive Aid Given to Howat and Myerscough Appeals

### Falling Out Among the Machine Following

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The administration forces of the United Mine Workers are claiming complete victory today but without any enthusiasm. They know better than any one else that their handling of the Howat case by refusal to allow him to defend himself on the floor, the ratification of the adverse committee report without a count of the vote, has strengthened Howat and the progressive element that support him. Not only is the Howat case still a source of irritation but the radical and progressive forces have now a live issue—the violation of the constitution in the Howat case and in the vote on the representation resolution—an issue that the rank and file can easily understand and on which they will fight. There is, among the machine following, much mutual criticism for giving the radical element a chance to start the Lewis impeachment proceedings with delegates who were at the convention and altogether too familiar with what happened there.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A total of 1,187 delegates out of 1,800 remained in Tomlinson Hall after President John L. Lewis left the platform Saturday morning without adjourning the convention, heard Alex Howat state his case and adopted a motion calling for a special convention to impeach Lewis.

Afraid to allow Howat to state his case before the convention, the committee on grievances and appeals recommended that his petition for reinstatement be denied.

A roar of shouts for Howat came immediately from the floor and gallery. Lewis called for the vote on the committee report, declared it carried without the formality of a count, and then tried to stem the greatest storm of protest yet seen in the convention.

It was evident that only the payroll followers of the Lewis machine had voted for the report and roar became a steady shout of "Take the platform, Alex." Howat walked down the aisle and his appearance stilled the noise somewhat.

"For what purpose do you appear, Alexander Howat?" said Lewis.

Howat replied, "To get justice from this convention."

"Your case is not before the convention," replied Lewis, and again came the shouts of "Platform, Alex."

Howat walked onto the platform and stood for a few moments by the president's chair. Then he was seized by some of the strong-arm squad, a gun was drawn by one of the crowd, and Howat was almost thrown down the flight of steps leading to the platform.

### Impeachment Proceedings Begun

A crowd of delegates rushed for the platform, Lewis broke his gavel pounding for order and left the chair, the floor leaders of the administration started a rush for the door in an effort to stampede the convention but failed. The disorder continued for a time, but finally quieted when Howat began to speak to the crowd of more than a thousand delegates that had remained, as was announced by Delegate John Watt, who mounted a chair, to take action for the calling of a special convention to impeach Lewis for his violation of the constitution in the Howat and other cases.

The motion adopted by the 1187 delegates reads as follows:

"That we organize to call a special convention for considering the wage-scale, giving Alexander Howat a fair hearing, considering violations of the constitution by President John L. Lewis and taking such action on them as may be necessary."

The constitutional sections of which violations are claimed were also cited in the motion which was adopted unanimously. A committee was elected to organize the impeachment proceedings.

### National Program

The following demands were also adopted by the meeting as a basis for a national campaign thruout the United Mine Workers:

1. Immediate legislation by Congress to compel the coal operators to pay regular wages to unemployed miners out of their profits.

2. Immediate legislation by Congress establishing the six-hour day and the five-day week in the coal industry.

3. Immediate nationalization of the mines.

4. Sending of a delegation to Congress to make these demands and fight for them and a fight of the United Mine Workers for this program.

For the purpose of solidifying the sentiment and maintaining connections in the fight for a special convention the names of the 1187 dele-

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### LONDON TIMES HITS RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RULE

### See Conservatives in Blow at Labor

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—The Times, in a leading editorial today, bitterly attacked the government's grant of diplomatic recognition to Russia.

Recognition, altho accepted as inevitable ever since the labor government headed by Prime Minister MacDonald assumed power, caused a considerable impression when announced by the foreign office.

The editorial in the Times was interpreted as the opening gun in a conservative attack on MacDonald's action. It was the more surprising in that the newspaper, recently has been broadly pro-government in its foreign affairs attitude.

Liberal newspapers, led by the Express, praised recognition as a great step forward in the British program for restoration of the political and economic equilibrium of Europe.

### Mussolini Seeks Soviet Trade

ROME.—In a hurried scramble to get in on the Russian trade which will be directed to England, in greater volume as the result of MacDonald's treaty, Signor Mussolini is seeking to arrange a treaty with Moscow himself.

The Italian is believed to have been caught napping by the British Labor Party's prompt consummation of recognition proposals. He is now asking the Soviet government for the guarantee of large grain shipments from Black Sea ports. The Russians are also asked to lower their tariff rates on Italian products. A commission would have charge of trade arrangements.

Mussolini's soviet proposal is dictated by Italy's economic crisis. Political observers say it will cause a new political alignment, that if the fascist chief wants to continue in power, he must bid for liberal support at the coming election.

The Industries for the workers!

### FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA SEND FIRST AID TO GERMANY

Five hundred dollars has just been cabled to Germany by the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany as an earnest of the larger support which is on the way. The wire, which was sent to the Ausland Committee, Berlin, is as follows:

"Cabled five hundred dollars cash. Sending shipment bacon and beans. New York held a German relief conference of two hundred and sixty delegates from trade unions, fraternal and political organizations. Collected two thousand dollars; pledged one hundred thousand. American workers everywhere are rallying to German Workers' aid."  
(Signed): "Friends of Soviet Russia."

### See Collapse of De La Huerta in Taking Vera Cruz

WASHINGTON.—Occupation of Vera Cruz, stronghold of the Mexican fascists, early this week with the ensuing collapse of the whole de la Huerta counter-revolution, was forecast by the Mexican embassy here tonight, after receipt of official dispatches from the Mexican foreign office.

### De LaHuerta on the Run.

LAREDO, Tex.—Unconfirmed advice received here late Friday night from the interior, stated Adolfo De LaHuerta, Fascisti chieftain, has fled from Vera Cruz.

Generals Sanchez and Lagrens are reported to have taken to the mountains with De LaHuerta.

Federal troops marching on Vera Cruz have occupied Orzaba, capturing large supplies of ammunition, according to the reports.

### Glenn Young Back; Leading K. K. K. Williamson County

MARION, Ill.—Under the leadership of S. Glenn Young, the Ku Klux Klan has resumed its anti-booze campaign in Williamson County.

One hundred seventeen persons, arrested at Johnston City, scene of the recent mine disaster, by twelve hundred of Young's raiders on federal warrants last night, were taken to Benton and jailed today. Most of the prisoners gave bond and were released.

### Strawn Oil Tips Pay Very Well

For over a year the law office of Silas H. Strawn, appointed by President Coolidge as the Republican counsel in the bipartisan investigation of the Teapot Dome and Doheny oil scandal, has been the source of profitable tips to local oil gamblers, according to inside information obtained by The Federated Press. Employees in the Strawn office have been given tips that resulted in substantial winnings for those who took flyers on the Strawn whippers. Whether higher-ups in Chicago's business, professional and political world also profited from the oil tip dispensary in the Strawn office has not yet been ascertained.

# TEAPOT TIPS ON ELEPHANT AND DONKEY

## Doheny Dumps Dems. in Domes Black Mess

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former senate colleague. Fall was sworn. Senator Walsh asked him if he wished to make any further statement. "I decline to answer any questions," Fall answered in a steady voice.

Fall Gets Tough. Fall then challenged the authority of the committee to quiz him.

He said the resolution passed by the senate providing for the present investigation was not in force now, since other resolutions of condemnation of oil leases had since been passed.

"I also decline to answer on the ground it may incriminate me," Fall said.

Chairman Lenroot of the committee ordered the chamber closed after Fall had concluded and the committee went into executive session to decide what should be done.

One point Fall raised was that the present investigating committee was appointed during the last congress and that it had no power in the present congress.

To meet this objection the committee will ask adoption in the senate Monday of a resolution giving it power under the present congress. This action was unanimously decided upon motion of Senator Walsh, Montana democrat.

Fall's counsel maintains the federal grand jury would have to indict Fall for contempt before he would be required to answer.

"I have looked up the matter and I find that the committee must report, if it wishes, to the president of the senate that a witness has refused to answer questions," Cook said.

"The president of the senate then hands the matter to the federal district attorney who presents the facts to the grand jury. The grand jury may then indict the witness for refusing to answer."

In executive session, the committee discussed holding Fall in contempt. The senate could try him, on recommendation of the committee in contempt proceedings and Fall would be sent to jail if found guilty and if he still declined to answer.

Fall appeared on the verge of collapse at first, but after reading a statement, he walked firmly—without use of his cane—into an ante chamber to await action of the committee.

## Grief for Lenin's Death Shown by Bonnaz Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—Expressing their grief for the death of Nicolai Lenin, the following resolution was adopted by the Bonnaz, Singer and Hand Embroiders' Union, local 66, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union:

The Bonnaz Embroiders' Union, Local No. 66, I. L. G. W. U., expresses profound regret over the death of Comrade Nicolai Lenin.

The International Labor Movement and the Workers of Soviet Russia have lost a great leader and devoted and untiring fighter for the workers' cause. We, together with the workers of all countries, mourn the irreparable loss and send message of condolence to the workers government of Russia in this hour of great sorrow.

Executive Board, Bonnaz Embroiders' Union, Local No. 66, Z. L. Freedman, president.

Signs of Spring.

WILKESBARE, Pa.—The ground hog saw his shadow here today but it don't mean anything, according to Uncle Joe Chambers, who drove into town today to invite his friends to a "groundhog dinner."

"I've seen two caterpillars in the yard; a robin has been singing near my window for a week; buds are sprouting and the animals are stirring, all signs of an early spring," Uncle Joe said.

Uncle Joe killed a venturesome groundhog which came out a day early, and intends to have a feast. That's what he thinks of superstition.

Correction on "Expelled" Story

The signature "The Expelled" did not belong in the cloak makers' statement, which was incorporated by the expelled Ladies' Garment Union members in their protest against the Perlestein machine published in Saturday's Daily Worker. The cloak makers' statement was from a group within the union which is urging the reinstatement of the expelled members. The erroneous signature was an editorial error.

Spending More Money. WASHINGTON.—President Coolidge today sent to congress a request for an immediate appropriation of \$13,853,989 for modernization and expansion of the coast guard to enable it more adequately to cope with rum running.

Ford Overlooked This.

NEW YORK.—Henry Ford meant to enter his plan in the Bok contest for promotion of international peace—but he overlooked it.

# The Kept Government of the United States

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to give the naval oil fields into the hands of private capitalists, but he tolerated this dirty business.

Denby, Secretary of the Navy of Harding's and Coolidge's cabinet, signed the order which transferred the valuable oil reserves from the Navy Department to the Interior Department in spite of the opposition of all navy officers. Fall, Secretary of the Interior of the Harding administration, signed the leases which gave the naval oil fields to the oil magnates Sinclair and Doheny.

The investigation up to now has not shown whether Secretary of the Navy Denby and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt have or have not received money from the oil magnates, but it is clear that the brother of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Archie Roosevelt, was a paid employe of the oil magnate Sinclair. And the investigation has shown clearly that Senator Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, received from Doheny \$100,000 and other big sums from Sinclair. Doheny was forced to say in his testimony that he gave the money to Fall not only out of old friendship but out of gratitude for valuable services with the government rendered him by Fall.

Daugherty, Attorney-General in Harding's and Coolidge's cabinet, knew everything about the shameful corruption, the dissipation of national wealth and the weakening of the navy, but he was so occupied with the prosecution of Communists that he did not prosecute the guilty oil magnates and cabinet ministers.

Who is not guilty in the Coolidge administration, and who dares to say that Coolidge himself is not guilty? Who is so naive as to believe that it was only by chance that the cunning, calculating Coolidge selected Silas H. Strawn and T. W. Gregory as his counsel to prosecute impartially those guilty in the oil corruption? And who believes that Coolidge did not know that Gregory, former Attorney-General of the United States, has been in the employ of the source of corruption itself, the Doheny corporation, and that Silas Strawn is counsel for the Texas Oil Company?

Who of the whole Coolidge administration is innocent?

Who of the Harding administration is innocent?

And who of the Wilson administration was not corrupt?

Can it be simply chance that Doheny the oil magnate in his testimony was forced to admit that almost all the members of the Wilson cabinet were also employes of his oil corporation?

Secretary of the Interior Lane of the Wilson cabinet was Doheny's personal assistant in the dirt and oil business. Doheny hired him for \$50,000 a year and Doheny stated: "I made the agreement with him before he left office as Secretary of the Interior."

J. J. Cotter, assistant to Secretary Lane, also became a hireling of Doheny. He is now vice-president of Doheny's corporation.

Lindley M. Garrison, Wilson's Secretary of War, is the employe of a big banking firm which is the property of Doheny.

George Creel, head of President Wilson's Bureau of Propaganda, got money from Doheny to "propagandize" Secretary of the Navy Daniels to grant to Doheny the Teapot Dome lease. But Daniels could not be bought because—as Doheny stated—Daniels was an advocate of the interests of the competing Standard Oil Company.

And the most outstanding figure, McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, son-in-law of the late Ex-President Wilson, the present "progressive" presidential candidate of the Democratic Party? Doheny testified that he retained him for five years and paid him \$250,000; and the oil magnate stated that he paid McAdoo this immense sum in order that he represent his oil interests in the Washington cabinet, especially to win the support of the government for his capitalist interests against Mexico. And we should not forget that this happened shortly after McAdoo left the office of Secretary of the Treasury, but retained his other office of being son-in-law of Woodrow Wilson. And we should not forget that all this happened during the time that President Wilson had unlimited dictatorial power over the nation and was the uncrowned monarch of the United States.

The whole cabinet of Wilson later simply became the cabinet of Doheny. But that is only the appearance. The reality is that Wilson's cabinet even earlier, before it became Wilson's cabinet—was Doheny's cabinet. Who dares to deny that the cabinet of Harding and Coolidge is anything but the cabinet of Doheny, Sinclair, Rockefeller, Gary and J. P. Morgan? All of these cabinets carry on the affairs of the government in behalf of the big capitalists, make peace or declare war in the interest of the magnates of finance capital. A few months ago cable dispatches reported that Sinclair received a proposal to become king of Albania. But he would have been a fool to accept this proposal when he can be the real king of such a mighty country as the United States. Doheny has a private car and he named it "Patriot." That is an appropriate symbol. Doheny and the other big robbers ride in the private car "Patriotism" rough-shod over the whole nation, and they defraud and rule 110,000,000 people in the name of nationalism and jingoism.

Not only individuals are guilty, but the whole system is guilty. The government of the United States is a kept government. It is the mistress of big capital.

The Senate is investigating today the oil corruption—but the Republican and Democratic Parties which form Congress are born of the same money which they pretend to investigate today.

Coolidge is investigating the oil corruption—but who does not know that Coolidge and Harding and Wilson and every president was elected by the same money which Coolidge finds is stinking today?

The capitalist press in the whole country is howling today against the corruption—but the truth is that the kept press is worthy of the kept government, that it is financed by the same government as are all the great statesmen, leaders, presidents and secretaries of the nation.

The masses of workers and farmers must know that every administration of the United States was and is the government of the capitalists. Not only because the individual members of the various cabinets were bought up by individual capitalists, but because the whole government system is nothing but the political rule of the capitalist system. Our task is to utilize the dramatic effect of the gigantic scandal for a giant campaign, so that every worker and exploited farmer shall understand this simple and great truth. And our slogan in this campaign for which we must mobilize all the forces of our Party and the whole working class must be:

"The Republican and Democratic Parties are corrupt, and they ruin the nation because they are the parties of the capitalists."

"Only an independent party of workers and exploited farmers can protect the interests of the laboring masses, can purify the nation of its capitalist corruption, and can prevent wars, conducted for the interests of finance capital."

"Down with the kept government of the capitalist parties! Long live the workers' and farmers' government!"

# WILSON, MORGAN WAR MAKER, IS TAKEN BY DEATH

## Struck Down in Kansas with Workers in Prison

WASHINGTON.—Woodrow Wilson, wartime president, is dead. Death ended four years' of chronic invalidism that began four years' ago while on his League of Nations' tour thru the west. He took to his bed as the presidential train was passing thru the Kansas city of Wichita where more than 30 oil workers were rounding out their second year of imprisonment, without trial, on espionage indictments prepared by his attorney general.

The final chapter of the late president's illness began with an attack of indigestion, which rapidly took a severe and fatal turn. Hope was soon abandoned.

The Wilson Legend Exploded.

Wilson's death came five years too late for him to pass into history with the aura of legend that has attached to other stricken rulers and ex-rulers.

His physical death comes just five years after the death of the Wilson legend at the time of the Versailles conference when he abandoned the fourteen points that spread his name thru European peoples as the apostle of liberalism.

The Anti-Morgan Candidate.

True to the irony with which political history is written the anti-Morgan candidate was the war president under whom Morgan's son doubled and trebled his fortune in the greatest orgy of profiteering the country has ever known.

Wilson's election came in the three-cornered fight between the G. O. P., the Bull Moose and his party, in which the winning democrats had a plurality but no majority. In neither presidential election did Wilson ever have a majority of the total national vote.

The doctrine of the "New Freedom," with its vague radical phraseology led well meaning liberals to believe he would try to restore a condition of Jeffersonian democracy.

Wilson's Imperialism.

Followed a foreign imperialistic policy in which the oil interests were assisted in their grab of Mexican oil; American sugar lords were strengthened in their domination of Cuba; Haiti and Santo Domingo were conquered and 3,000 Haitians slain, by an American invasion ordered without sanction of Congress and capitalist revolutions were engineered in Central American republics.

Diplomatic assistance was given to the Allies in their blockade of Germany while newspaper tom toms began arousing the war psychology for later use.

"He Kept Us Out of War."

Liberals still cling to the president, however, as he went into the 1916 campaign against Charles Evans Hughes, with the Democratic slogan, "He Kept Us Out of War."

Quickly came breaking of diplomatic negotiations and a full-speed-ahead course towards war. Then war, conscription of men but no conscription of profits, and the trampling under foot of all civil rights by wholesale raids and indictments and trials under anti-free speech laws.

"Force Without Stint or Limit," became the announced motto of the late pacifist.

The Fourteen Points.

Liberals still had faith in him, however, for he announced that the war was being carried on for the liberation of the people of Germany and promulgated the 14 points pledging the German people that if they overthrew their autocratic government and surrendered that they would be dealt with in kindly fashion and assisted back into the family of nations. The Germans took Wilson at his word and surrendered on the basis of the 14 points.

The Failure at Versailles.

At once came the allied blockade which murdered tens of thousands of German children. Then came the Versailles peace conference which riveted the chains of the allies about the neck of the Germans in direct contravention of the 14 points.

Wilson returned home but the temper of the people had changed. When he reached Seattle where organized labor had supported him before, he was met with a cold request from the trade unions that he free the political prisoners still languishing in U. S. penitentiaries. By the time he reached Kansas he collapsed.

In the Chicago Federation.

While several delegates were on their feet to oppose a motion instructing the president of the Chicago Federation of Labor to send a letter to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, expressing the sorrow of the labor movement of Chicago over the death of the former president of the United States, John Fitzpatrick, at yesterday's meeting of the Federation, shut off discussion and put the question to a vote, and it was carried.

The motion was introduced by Delegate Ed Wright, one of the most reactionary members of the federation. Woodrow Wilson, the political mountebank, who secured the public's ear thru his advocacy of social reforms, was perhaps the bitterest enemy of the working class that ever sat in the White House.

In 1915 when the miners in the anthracite region went on strike he warned them by telegram that unless they went back to work he would send in the militia. Again in 1919 when the bituminous miners went on strike his attorney general issued an injunction prohibiting the miners' officials from carrying on the strike.

# 1,187 Coal Miners' Delegates Plan Recall of Lewis

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gates were registered with the committee and a collection taken up to defray the expense of issuing a bulletin on the convention proceedings.

Meeting Is Orderly

The meeting was probably the most orderly of all the Indianapolis sessions.

Tom Myerscough, secretary of the Progressive Miners' International Committee, whose case was reported just before Howat's, was also refused a chance to make a defense. When he rose to speak he was grabbed by two sergeants-at-arms and forced back into his seat. There was plenty of protest but it was evident that his supporters were waiting to make the Howat case the start of the real fight that came later.

No more arbitrary action than that of Lewis on both the Myerscough and Howat cases has ever been seen at a convention of the United Mine Workers and Lewis had to rule both cases out of order to save his administration from defeat. It is a foregone conclusion that had the vote on the committee report been counted, or a roll call taken that Howat would have been reinstated and the administration repudiated.

It was a knowledge of this that prompted Lewis to deny a hearing to Howat and the other Kansas officials who have been out of the organization for 28 months without a trial.

The Farrington-Lewis alliance did not swing District No. 12, (Illinois) to the Lewis machine and this, the largest district in the United Mine Workers left the convention solidly against the administration. The defeat of the Farrington's district administration is freely predicted. Sub-district No. 4, of District No. 12, announced thru its delegates that they were going to take a leading part in the organization for the special convention to impeach Lewis.

Blacksacks For Machine

The consensus of opinion among the delegates as they were preparing to leave Saturday evening, for their homes, was that the Lewis administration from now on will meet the strongest opposition it has yet encountered and an opposition that has been solidified by the utter disregard of the wishes of the majority at the convention.

"Lewis will have to rule by force and nothing else from now on," said a delegate from a district, formerly known as Lewis territory.

That the machine was prepared to crush opposition at all costs is shown by the purchase of 120 blacksacks by its strong-arm squad during the two days before the end of the convention. This is vouched for by the hardware man who sold them and who was much elated over the rushing business he had been doing.

Review of Howat Case

The appeal of Alex Howat for reinstatement in the United Mine Workers of America has been pending for more than two years.

Howat, president of the Kansas district of coal miners, led a strike against the Kansas Industrial Court law which attracted nation-wide attention and resulted in the law being nullified. Differences with the Lewis administration, growing out of a campaign against Lewis, led by Robert Harlin and Howat, led to his expulsion by Lewis, together with the entire Kansas district while Howat was serving a jail sentence for his fight against the Industrial Court.

Howat was pardoned by the newly elected governor of Kansas after an election campaign in which the Industrial Court was one of the principal issues. Since that time Howat has been carrying on a campaign for his reinstatement and has the support of all the progressive elements.

## Labor Plans Big Fight Against Job Going to Christian

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Organized labor has opened a fight on the nomination of George B. Christian, secretary to the late President Harding, to be a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

Twenty railroad labor organizations, thru W. S. Stone, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, sent a letter to President Coolidge, asking him to withdraw Christian's nomination, declaring he "does not possess the qualifications demanded" in a member of the commission.

A letter was also sent to Senator Smith, South Carolina, chairman of the senate interstate commerce committee, before which the nomination is pending, asking the committee to report it unfavorably.

The railroad bodies urged the president to appoint a man of high character and broad public experience, who will be acceptable to the agricultural interests of the nation "because of important cases involving agriculture pending before the commission."

"The Federal Trade Commission exercises functions of the very greatest importance to the people of the United States and has come to be regarded as an institution which serves the public," Stone wrote the president, disapproving Christian's appointment.

"We regret to find it necessary to state, most respectfully, that in our judgment, Mr. George B. Christian, whose name has been sent to the senate, does not possess the qualifications demanded in a member of the Federal Trade Commission."

Yield to Strike Threat

BUENOS AIRES.—Yielding to the workers' threat of an immediate general strike, the government has nullified the workers' pension. Labor objected to the clause compelling the workers to contribute excessively to their own relief.

# DAILY WORKER STARTS BIG DRIVE FOR CHICAGO SUBS

## Boosters Are Meeting on February 7

While militants all over the country are putting in strenuous efforts to build up the already rapidly growing circulation of the DAILY WORKER, a special campaign is being started which is calculated to add at least 1,000 new DAILY WORKER readers to the thousands now reading THE DAILY WORKER in Chicago. Under the direction of City DAILY WORKER Agent G. A. Schulerberg and District Organizer Arne Swabeck assisted by all of the DAILY WORKER branch agents, this campaign is catching the imagination of hundreds of DAILY WORKER boosters in Chicago.

After a preliminary conference of the campaign managers, details of the drive have been announced. Comrades in Chicago are enthusiastic over the prospects and the prediction has been made by many that a great deal more than 1,000 new subscriptions will be secured.

Campaign Meeting Feb. 7.

While the campaign proper will not be started until Feb. 10, first steps will be taken on Feb. 7 at a special meeting which has been called on that date at the headquarters of the Russian Technical School at 1902 W. Division St. Every DAILY WORKER branch agent, together with their assistants, will be in attendance. The meeting will commence promptly at 8:15 p. m., will be open to all the live wires in Chicago who wish to participate in the campaign. Complete details regarding the conduct of the drive will be worked out at that time and everything set in readiness to start the campaign with a rush on Feb. 10.

The general outline of the campaign has already been worked out, but it has been decided to allow those who participate in the campaign to determine the rules under which the drive will be conducted. Those who will be able to attend the preliminary meeting on February 7 are requested to come prepared to offer their suggestions. For those who will be unable to attend the first campaign meeting but who desire to take part in the campaign, the columns of THE DAILY WORKER will be open on Feb. 8, 9 and 10 and suggestions addressed to the Chicago Campaign Manager, care of THE DAILY WORKER, will be printed in these issues.

Prizes to Boosters.

During the campaign, by special arrangement with THE DAILY WORKER business office, the regular 20 per cent commission allowed to branch agents for subscriptions turned in, will be given to all those who are accepted as entrants in the drive. In addition to this prizes will be given to those who turn in the most subscriptions. The committee in charge of the arrangements makes the following suggestions for rules to govern the campaign:

1. The campaign will begin on Feb. 10 and continue until 1,000 new subscribers are secured in Chicago. "ONE THOUSAND NEW SUBSCRIBERS IN CHICAGO BY MARCH TENTH" is the slogan.
2. Prizes will be given to the individuals who turn in the most subscriptions.
3. Prizes will be given to the Federation branch of the W. P. which turns in the most subs in proportion to its membership.
4. Prizes will be given to the English W. P. branch which turns in the most subs in proportion to its membership.
5. Branches will be credited only with subs which its members sell. Individuals will be credited only with subs they themselves secure.

For full information regarding the drive, come to the meeting, on Thursday, Feb. 7th, at 8:15 p. m., in the headquarters of the Russian Technical School, 1902 W. Division St.

Milk Producers' Election

The milk producers of the Chicago district, who recently conducted a strike against the Milk Trust, will meet today at the Hotel La Salle to elect officers for the year.

The two candidates for the presidency are Frank T. Holt of Kenosha, Wisconsin, the present incumbent, and Mayor Frank Green of Woodstock.

It is expected that 1,500 milk producers will participate in the election. Mayor Green claims to have the backing of McHenry county. E. C. Rockwell, secretary of the organization, is unopposed.

Thompson On Super-Power

Carl D. Thompson, secretary of the Public Ownership League, spoke on the super-power system at the Chicago Federation of Labor meeting, Sunday, showing that electricity would do most of the work that human beings are doing today. Delegates Niels Kjar and Arne Swabeck declared that the workers should secure control of the government else industrial progress would mean nothing to them.

Circulate Paper "Free."

MANCHESTER, Iowa.—In an effort to have the commission form of government carry at a special election to be held here Feb. 19, "The Friday Evening Post," whose ownership is not disclosed, made its initial appearance here and is being circulated free to residents.

# RYKOV, ENGINEER, SUCCEEDS LENIN AS SOVIET CHIEF

## Escaped from Siberia Under Czarism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—Alexis Ivanovich Rykov, the first engineer to head a great nation, has been unanimously chosen by the central executive committee to take the post vacated by the death of Nicolai Lenin as president of the Council of Peoples' Commissars. The committee's action ratifies the decision of the Soviet congress.

Associated with Rykov will be the quartette of brilliant proletarian leaders: Kamenoff, Tsurups, Chubar and Alshvelli.

Trotsky Remains Commissar.

Rumors of internal strife regarding Trotsky are set naught by the announcement that Trotsky will be retained as commissar of military affairs.

This closing of the ranks around Rykov means that Russian government forces will present a united front to the world during a period when unity is essential.

Leader In Economic Field.

Rykov has held many important positions in the Soviet government, principally in the field of economic administration. With Stalin and Kamenoff, he was one of the vice-chairmen of the council of peoples' commissars appointed at the time when Lenin's illness removed the premier from all political activity.

For a long time Rykov was president of the supreme economic council, one of the most important departments of the Soviet government, having general supervision of the economic reconstruction of Russia. He is a distinguished linguist.

He is generally regarded in Russia as a man of wide political experience and a talented administrator.

Rykov escaped from Siberia, a year before the Great War, after a three years' exile for his revolutionary activities in the Bolshevik movement. Arrested again in Moscow and sent under guard to the arctic he escaped for a second time.

Since 1906 he has been a member of the party's executive committee. He had the utmost confidence of Lenin. He was born of peasant parentage in 1881.

## Goose-Stepping Will Be Rapped at School Meet

Resentment against "goose-step" educational methods will be aired when 12,000 public school superintendents convene in Chicago, February 23 to 28, at the annual convocation of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association in the Auditorium theatre.

Censorship of educational methods by school boards composed of small business men connected with the American Legion, the Ku Klux Klan and similar organizations, is expected to come in for castigation by the minority. One phase of this censorship which will probably be assailed is the casting out, in some schools, of all American histories which have abandoned the romantic lies about the founding of the republic on which hundred-percentage is fed.

The left wing group among the superintendents is relatively small, however. The demand for freer methods of education is largely limited to rank and file teachers, especially to those organized in the teachers' union.

Blame the Firemen.

ST. LOUIS.—Stationary firemen and engineers here are opposing a pending city ordinance which would impose fines and jail terms on firemen in cases where smoke was permitted to emit for longer than a fixed period at a time from the establishment in which they were employed. The measure is proposed as a smoke abatement act. Five minutes' time would be allowed for fire attending periods, after which the fireman would be arrested, fined or jailed if the stack emitted dense smoke.

Waymen Take Strike Vote.

OTTAWA.—No immediate action is expected in labor circles here as a result of the strike vote of the Canadian members of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers. The expectation is that the result will be communicated by the union officers to the Canadian railroads with a view to the reopening of wage negotiations before there is a question of actually declaring a strike.

Ladd for Russ Recognition.

WASHINGTON.—Senator Ladd of North Dakota, speaking on Russia to school teachers at their union meeting here, declared for recognition of the Russian republic, and said that his tour of Russia last summer convinced him that Russia desired peace and the friendship of the people of the United States. He did not believe that any change in policy would result from the death of Lenin.

OMAHA.—Farmers from Saunders county drove forty miles to Omaha, the county seat of Douglas county, to attend a Lenin memorial meeting here. Rev. J. L. Beebe, Evangelical church, was the principal speaker.

COAL DIGGERS IN N E W STRUGGLE IN NOVA SCOTIA

Fighting 20 Per Cent Cut by Steel Company

By JOHN A. McRURY

GLACE BAY, Nova Scotia.—The miners of Nova Scotia are again battling for their livelihood against the British Empire Steel Corporation. After many weeks of negotiations between the provisional district executive, U. M. W. A., and the corporation, the conference ended abruptly within ten hours of the expiration of the contract.

As the miners were leaving the pits on January 15, they were attracted by large notices displaying the new wage scale, which would go into effect the following day. This was a heavy blow to the miners, as no news had been given to the press regarding the wage controversy.

Twenty Per Cent Cut. The new wage scale contained a 20 per cent reduction in Cape Breton, from December to April, and for the remainder of the year the 1923 rate of wages would be paid. Coal is increased to \$4 a ton. Collieries on the mainland are not affected by the wage cut, although the price of coal is increased. By cutting reducing the wages in one section of the district, it was thought that a wedge could be driven into the ranks of the miners and a split caused. But the training the Nova Scotia miners of since the days of 1909 prevented this.

All mines in the district were ordered to "suspend operations" pending a satisfactory settlement.

Bosses Offer \$2.60 a Day.

The demands of the union were for the resumption of the 1921 rates, or a 20 per cent increase over the expiring wage schedule. This would increase the pay of the datam men from \$3.25 to \$3.80 a day, and contract men in ratio. The rate offered by the company to affect only the Cape Breton coal fields, until May 1, when the 1923 rate would be paid, was \$2.60 a day, the rate paid in 1916. The corporation guarantees five days and four days' work a week to the collieries, thus the miners would be earning \$13 and \$10.30. The union stated that it considered this a starvation wage and it would be better to see the men stay home and starve, than starve while working.

"Go to Work," Says Premier.

Andrew Steele, U. M. W. A. representative in the district, later dispatched a telegram to the premier of the province, who replied suggesting that the men go back to the pits for fifteen days, pending a settlement. This was accepted by the corporation, but rejected by the union.

With 5,000 tons of coal on its sidings, the corporation gave orders that no more coal would be sold. In any effort to secure coal for heating the most daring of the miners dig coal from the surface mines on the outskirts of the town, while others resort to oil. Orders for food supplies are being issued to the most needy cases by the local union.

Negotiations have been resumed.

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Fabulous Steel Profits Nail Gary's Lie About Cost of Shorter Workday Which Credulous Cal Swallowed

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Did Gary lie when he told President Coolidge that abolition of the 12-hour day increased production costs by 10%? Record profits and an extra dividend just announced by the steel corporation for the last quarter of 1923 appear to show that Gary was using the president of the United States as a vehicle for dishonest propaganda of big business against the shorter working day.

The total profits for \$49,958,980 taken by U. S. Steel in the last three months of the year are the largest of the year. They set a record for any three months in the peacetime history of the trust. And they were earned during a period when the shorter working day was in full swing. How about that, Mr. Gary?

Profits Rise, Hours Fall. Profits of \$18,600,197 for October were the largest of the year, and exceeded those of July when steel workers were producing approximately the same amount of steel on the 12-hour day by nearly \$3,000,000. Even the financial column lacks of the metropolitan press are finding it difficult to harmonize this fact with Gary's statement about the 10% increase in cost due to the shorter working day.

They will find it somewhat harder to apologize for Gary when they glance at the following figures taken from the U. S. department of commerce monthly review showing that taking the steel industry as a whole no increase in wage bills was necessary to maintain production on the shorter work day basis.

Table with 4 columns: Month, No. of employees, Tons produced, Total cost. Data for 1923: Jan (\$21,991, 3,748,890), Feb (\$24,321, 3,615,968), Mar (\$28,321, 3,677,771), Apr (\$21,075, 3,816,166), May (\$21,244, 3,547,966), Jun (\$21,075, 3,144,000).

According to these government reports 524,321 steel workers working under the 12-hour day regime at an average weekly wage of approximately \$30 produced 3,815,966 tons of steel ingots in July. During October after the 12-hour day had been abolished 521,244 steel workers produced 3,547,966 tons working for approximately the same weekly wage. The total weekly payroll in October was not more than 1-2 per cent higher than in July when the longer day prevailed.

Such figures merely reinforce the evidence of huge profits to prove that steel workers are not getting Farmers' Capper Voted in Defense of Teapot Graft

WASHINGTON.—Senators who voted to strike out of the Walsh resolution calling for cancellation of the naval oil leases the clause in the preamble which directly charges illegality, voted in effect to give the Doherty and Sinclair interests an advantage in the courts, as against the government, in the contest for possession of these oil reserves.

The senators who thus lined up behind the Lenroot amendment were Ball, Brandegee, Bursum, Cameron, Capper, Couzens, Cummins, Curtis, Dale, Edge, Elkins, Ernst, Fernald, Gooding, Greene, Hale, Harrel, Howell, Jones (Washington), Keyes, Lenroot, Lodge, McKinley, McLean, McNary, Moses, Oddie, Pepper, Phipps, Reed (Pennsylvania), Shortridge, Smoot, Spencer, Stanfield, Sterling, Wadsworth, Warren and Watson.

Of the 12 who did not vote, those supposed to be paired in favor of Lenroot's amendment were Bruce, Colt, Fess, McCormick, Weller and Willis.

Bruce is the Maryland "B. and O." Democrat who voted for Cummins, and Howell and Couzens are Republicans formerly listed as progressives.

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

VIVID PICTURE OF RUSSIAN PRESS BY MISS STRONG

Workers' Papers Throb with Interest

Anna Louise Strong painted a picture of Russian newspapers that throbbed with vital human interest, at the annual banquet of the Federated Press at King's restaurant. It was her first appearance in Chicago after years spent in the land of the Soviets and those who were fortunate enough to hear her wish only that thousands had been present.

Miss Strong reads Russian and did not depend on translators. The papers of Moscow and other cities she visited are as different from the bloated monstrosities of American newspaperdom as day is from night. Instead of a glorification of the virtues and follies of the private life of the wealthy such as fill the columns of the American press there are full and dramatic accounts of the deeds which advance the interests of the workers.

No Plute Social Chatter. Let a scientific explorer find new oil fields, mica or iron, mines and the papers give glowing and informative accounts. Profiteers are dismissed with sarcastic paragraphs and the papers carry no social chatter of the doings of their wives such as encourages American people to profiteer so that they can emulate such a life.

The only time the profiteer gets more space is when evidence is found against him. Much of this evidence appears in the newspapers for the first time. Workers are encouraged to write to the paper and to tell what they wish, let the chips fall where they will.

"Workers' Life" Department. The "Workers' Life" department of the Communist papers is composed of letters from factory workers. Here facts are presented about efficiency or inefficiency in the factories, for above all other public questions the workers are interested in successful production. Startling revelations are often made on graft, leading to prosecutions. Let favoritism be shown in the distribution of products, such as shoes, or let milk intended for the tubercular be given to the healthy and the readers of the "Workers' Life" department are likely to hear of it.

Albert Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal, followed Miss Strong with a speech on the need for extension of the workers' press in America and a presentation of the financial problems labor publishers face.

All Factions Represented. Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press, expressed his pleasure at speaking to such a representative labor gathering as included conservative A. F. of L. editors, a communist advertising manager, an I. W. W. poet, an anarchist statistician, and others. This varied clientele of the Federated Press, which aroused the hostility of the A. F. of L. administration that wished to restrict labor news service to one faction of the labor movement, was the strength of the service, he declared.

Robert Morse Lovett called the Federated Press a great agency for free speech and fact-giving.

CHICAGO.—Reaffirmation of its traditional policy of fair and cordial service to every group and wing in the labor movement was voted by the Federated Press, assembled in fourth annual meeting in Chicago, Feb. 1.

By unanimous vote the labor editors declared that the association, now comprising 76 member papers, will continue to welcome all genuine labor papers into its membership and will continue to gather and distribute news of interest to them all without discrimination.

The meeting followed established custom by re-electing to the executive board all three of the directors whose terms expired this year. Those re-elected were E. B. Ault, editor, Seattle Labor Record; Wm. Z. Foster, editor, Labor Herald, Chicago; R. D. Cramer, editor, Labor Review, Minneapolis.

At the meeting of the new executive board following the annual meeting the old officers of the board were unanimously re-elected.

The 1924 minimum budget as approved by the board was adopted by the annual meeting with minor changes. It provides for an estimated year's income from sales and donations of \$43,411.68, and for expenditures to an equal amount.

Progressive People Nominate OMAHA.—The Progressive People's Party, which was left in the lurch by Henry Ford, is bravely carrying on at its convention here and has named a presidential ticket. The men who will try to sweep the country without Ford's millions are Robert R. Pointes of Dearborn, Mich., for president and Roy M. Harrop, for vice president. E. M. Price will probably take over the national chairmanship from Harrop. The Soldiers' bonus and abolition of the electoral college are leading planks in the platform.

Jury Hits Syndicalism Law. SACRAMENTO, Calif.—The last stronghold of the criminal syndicalism law was weakened today when a jury acquitted Ed Higgins, E. McCrae and Sam Oberman of criminal syndicalism. The trial had lasted 36 days, and all the stock professional witnesses were brought in, but the jury acquitted after four hours. Sacramento is the only county now actively prosecuting under this law.

South Dakota Dirt Farmers Fight For Political Power As Crashing Banks Show Ruin of Present System

(Special Correspondence to the DAILY WORKER.)

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—South Dakota continues to be the most interesting spot on the map of the northwest. Just now it is the financial storm center. During the last ten days thirty banks have blown up.

For a year the dinky country shave shops have been quietly dropping like autumn leaves, but the big show began in Mitchell two months ago, when the First National Bank, the oldest institution in the town, closed its doors. Tied to this bank was the First Trust Company, organized under the state law, to take up the musty paper that had been accumulated thru years of bad loans by the First National.

Fresh deposits were desired for the First National, and the only way these could be got was by the organization of the subsidiary company. One of the devices of the First Trust to coax new deposits, was to send out several hundred pass books to people of small means, inviting their deposits. A credit of one dollar was written in the pass book, providing the recipient of the book became a depositor of the bank. This pass book credit "come-on" system worked with a great many, with the result that a large number of people are now patiently awaiting the promised re-opening of the bank. The First National Bank was a favorite of the officers of the State Rural Credits Board. One of the members of the Rural Credits Board, Albert Zosky, was a director of the bank. How much Rural Credits funds, borrowed by the State on bonds sold to furnish loans on land to farmers, are tied up in the failure, nobody but the insiders know. The Rural Credits Board is a closed corporation, divulging nothing it can conveniently keep from the public.

Panic Grips Sioux Falls. The acute stage of the panic which has been approaching for months, broke in Sioux Falls, with the failure of the Sioux Falls National Bank on the 10th of January. This bank had deposits of two and a half million dollars, and with it went a number of its satellite banks in the smaller towns. This failure was followed two days later by the failure of the Sioux Falls Trust & Savings Bank, with deposits of between four and five million dollars, and with this institution also went a number of its country correspondents. In the interim, other smaller banks in the State, having no relations with these banks, "went South."

These huge failures started the big boys at Washington, and last week we were informed that Coolidge—quick to come to the aid of the banks—but slow to recognize the farmer distress as the cause of the trouble—had instructed the War Finance Corporation to come to the rescue of the banks of North and South Dakota and Minnesota, with a thirty million slice of War Finance Corporation funds. Eugene Meyer is now on the ground with the alleged purpose of plugging the financial storm sewer with public money, one third of which is to go to this State, and the balance to North Dakota and Minnesota.

Coolidge Didn't Save Them. This promise of the administration to come to the rescue could not be taken seriously, however, for on Monday the Western National Bank of Mitchell, with deposits of nearly a million dollars and five branch banks, closed its doors. This bank is headed by W. S. Hill, who was formerly president of the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation. He was a prospective "dirt" farmer choice for member of the Federal Reserve Board and later for an appointment to the Shipping Board. On the same day the International State Bank of Sioux Falls, with deposits of \$1,300,000 turned the key in its doors. This makes the third big failure in Sioux Falls within ten days. The combined deposit obligations of the three failed Sioux Falls banks amounts to over eight million dollars, which makes the Coolidge donation of ten million dollars for South Dakota look like a drop in the bucket to the distressed bankers who are not yet closed, but are shivering on the brink.

Banks Failed Mondav. The daily press of this section is running a "closed shop" on news of bank failures generally, but from current information available at this writing, eleven banks closed their doors in this State on Monday. It was Black Monday for South Dakota's financiers. Nobody can tell how many more banks will tumble within the next few days or weeks. Depositors are quietly withdrawing their funds from all the banks now open, so that a continuation of the bank explosions may be expected. Nobody, not even the bankers themselves, appear to believe that the dumping of thirty or even fifty million dollars into the banks of the northwest to take up the bad paper of the banks, would "now do any good. It is too late.

Millions of dollars of state, county and road funds are swamped in the crash. Unless the panic ends abruptly, it is probable the legislature may have to be called in extra session to provide funds to pay the running expenses of the public institutions and the various political divisions of the state. The governor has power to issue "emergency" warrants to meet unlooked for contingencies, and he may avail himself of that power—doubtful tho it may appear in the circumstances—to avoid a legislative session, which, if held,

might develop investigation of public finances which would result in a political cyclone. The governor, who is a candidate for United States Senator, may not care to invite the cyclone.

Advanced Political Spirit. Not only is South Dakota a financial storm center, but it has a stormy political future. In this respect it is likely to outrank Minnesota before the end of the 1924 campaign. In contrast with North Dakota, whose Nonpartisan League elements have not yet discovered that the League is dead, and who are still enmeshed in the sticky fly paper of the republican organization, the South Dakota Nonpartisan League began its career as an independent political party and went thru the campaign of 1918 labeled as a "farmer-labor" element.

It had a distinctive national viewpoint in 1920, as contrasted with other League states. It sent a delegation of forty people to Chicago that year to participate in the deliberations of the gathering where the Farmer-Labor Party was organized. The influence of this delegation turned the tide in favor of the Fitzpatrick group as against the Committee of Forty-eight during that convention. In the first deliberations of this convention the advanced viewpoint of the South Dakotans was well shown. When asked what they thought about platform, the South Dakota delegation unanimously submitted one plank: "Proportional, Occupational Representation." This knocked the Chicago trade unionists off their pins. They could not take the rough fodder of the South Dakota farmers. The Leaguers, however, stuck to their plank, inserted it in their platform that year and have kept it there. They have advocated it persistently in their publications and on the stump. It is a part of their faith.

"Land for the Users." The quick transformation of this group of fifty thousand farmers and workers into a Farmer-Labor Party at their convention last December, and the unanimous adoption of the leading planks of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, "Land for the users," and a "five-year moratorium for working farmers on their farm mortgage debts" shows the flexibility of this group, its alertness to changing conditions and its grasp of the cold fact that the time is close at hand when class lines in politics will be strictly observed. This places the South Dakota radicals in the lead of the political thought and action of the northwestern states. It is safe to predict that within the next year the struggle in this state will be between the radicals and reactionaries, wiping out old party alignments. It is certain that 1926 will witness this if it does not come this year.

Couzens Dines with Denby, Then Comes Out in His Defense

(By The Federated Press) WASHINGTON.—After-dinner government scores again. Item in society column, Washington Star, Jan. 30: "The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Denby entertained at dinner last evening, when their guests included the Minister of China, Dr. Alfred Sze, . . . Senator and Mrs. James Couzens, . . . Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Stearns," etc.

Item in the Senate, Jan. 30: "Senator Couzens—I did not attempt to determine the exact acts of the Secretary of the Navy. I desired to point out that there was some justification for proceeding along the line on which the Secretary proceeded, but whether to the extent to which he proceeded I have not gone into the testimony sufficiently to determine. What I desired to point out was that, while this campaign of recrimination is going on, Congress itself might take some notice of the manner in which it passed the act."

Couzens is comparatively liberal, but is many times a millionaire. He accepted Denby's hospitality in the midst of the airing by the Senate, which is sitting virtually as a court, of the oil scandal in which Denby is among the men accused of law-breaking. Stearns, his fellow-guest, is the financial backer of President Coolidge, who has been trying to protect Denby and Roosevelt. After dining with these men, Couzens for the first time gets into the debate, and says that Denby may merely have misunderstood the law, and Congress is to blame for not having been more definite in saying what it meant.

And that same day, on the first three roll calls in the Senate's trial of the case, Juror Couzens voted twice with the administration, to weaken the terms of the sentence passed on the acts of Fall and Denby and Roosevelt.

COST OF LIVING AT DIZZY HEIGHT, SURVEY SHOWS

Workers Need \$1,450 for Barest Existence

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor.)

The upward course of the cost of living has not been checked, according to the December survey of the U. S. bureau of labor statistics. Only the lowest subsistence can be purchased by the average wage earner's family with the present so-called high wages. Health and comfort are beyond the reach of all but a minority even among the better paid mechanics. Hundreds of thousands of unskilled workers cannot hope to provide even bare necessities for a family.

The cost of a wage earner's family budget is today 4 per cent above the level of September, 1922, and 73 per cent above the average of 1913, the bureau's figures show. In many industrial centers the cost of living has increased more rapidly than the average for the country as a whole. Compared with the low point of 1922, wage earners are paying 5 per cent more to meet living expenses in Boston and Detroit, 6 1-2 per cent more in Philadelphia and Scranton, 6 per cent more in Buffalo, 6 1-2 per cent more in Chicago, and 7 per cent more in Cleveland. Such increases are more than enough to cancel apparent increases in wages secured by many groups of workers.

Landlords' Greed Grows. Increases in rents have been an important factor in the slow but steady encroachment of living costs upon the wage earner's purchasing power. As already pointed out by the Federated Press the government figures are based on average rents paid throughout the country rather than on changes in the cost of such housing as the American worker can afford. These figures show average rents up to 67 per cent since 1913. But other figures also originating in the bureau of labor statistics show that working class rents have increased at least 100 per cent during the ten-year period.

Correction of the increase for the entire budget on the basis of this rent figure would show the cost of living today to be approximately 78 per cent above the pre-war level.

Need \$1,450 To Even Exist. With living costs at this level the minimum family budget of the New York factory commission will demand at least \$1,450 a year. And experts declare that this budget is low in its provision for food. It makes no pretense at providing comforts. But to provide this low minimum a worker must be assured of 52 weeks steady work at \$27.00, or just the average wage of all New York factory employes in December. To provide the minimum comforts of the U. S. department of labor health and decency standard it would be necessary for the annual pay envelope to contain \$2,290. And that means steady earnings of \$43 a week thruout the year.

Puzzle—Find the industries that pay workers enough so that, in this rich land, their families can enjoy the ordinary comforts of life, not to mention decency and health. And the result—employment of mothers, infant mortality, child labor, the development of a class of physically unfit.

Offer Johnston Seat on Platform with Ruthenberg

(Special to The Daily Worker) ST. LOUIS.—C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary, Workers Party, will address a public mass meeting here Feb. 10, at 8 p. m., Eagles' hall, Jefferson and Lafayette streets. His subject will be "Independent Political Action vs. Rewarding the Friend and Punishing the Enemies of Labor." The meeting will be on the eve of the opening of the National Conference for Progressive Political Action, which will convene here. William H. Johnston, president, International Association of Machinists, and chairman, N. C. P. A., has been invited to share the platform with Ruthenberg.

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# FREE FILIPINOS MEETING HELD HERE FIRST TIME

## Rousing Rally for Philippine Freedom

The first mass meeting in the United States for Philippine freedom was held under the auspices of the Workers Party and proved to be an impressive demonstration.

C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party, Jose Topacio Nueno, a representative of the farm tenants in the Philippine legislature, and Jay Lovestone, addressed the meeting. Robert Minor, editor of the Liberator, presided.

One of the contracts granting Colonel Procter a coconut oil concession in the Philippines was made public for the first time by Jay Lovestone. The meeting unanimously adopted resolutions for Philippine independence from American imperialist domination.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Nueno proclaimed his solidarity with the American working men by formally announcing his joining the Workers Party of America.

End Bonds of 11 Millions.

Ruthenberg aroused the audience to great enthusiasm when he declared, "The Workers Party of America will do all in its power to end the bondage in which the eleven million Filipinos are now being held by the American capitalist government."

Ruthenberg said: "The only way in which the Filipino masses can secure their freedom lies in their allying themselves with the American workers, struggling against the same American imperialists."

"We know that our interests as workers are identical with the interests of the working masses of the Philippines who are the overwhelming majority in the islands. We will make common cause with the Filipino people to win our freedom here in the United States and in the Philippines."

As followers of Lenin we are enthusiastically joining in this struggle for the liberation of the Filipinos from the imperialist tyranny now oppressing them."

Mr. Nueno drew great applause when he said that the bulwark of Communism was in his province. Mr. Nueno's eloquence, met with a tremendous response from his listeners when he declared: "We have revolted against Spanish tyranny and we shall fight all oppression. America has bought the Philippine Islands for twenty million dollars from Spain. Spain had no right to sell a free country. The only way for the United States to redeem itself is to carry out its pledge and give the Filipino people complete freedom."

America has proclaimed to the world that she entered the war to fight for the self-determination of nations. Let America now show to the world that she meant what she said and grant us our freedom. The last resort for the Filipino people, before we rise again to fight for our right to exist, is to appeal to the workers of America."

"Your pains are our pains; your sufferings are our sufferings. We have no grievance against the American people but the desire for human liberty is innate in every self-respecting nation. America to-day is on trial; the America of 1776 is no longer today. The world is beginning to believe that the United States is turning imperialistic. Let America free all her colonies, and restore herself."

"The Workers Party of America is helping to free all the people of the world when it fights for Filipino freedom. The America of 1776 was not what the American capitalists and profiteers of today are making of it. The workers of my country still believe that the United States meant what she said when she promised us our freedom. We appeal to the American working masses. We know they alone can compel the politicians in Washington to free us. The Workers Party of America will merit the eternal remembrance and gratitude of the Filipino people."

Hits at Leonard Wood. Lovestone stated that the Philippines were the gate-way to American

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**SCOTT NEARING**  
On Tour for the Labor Defense Council, to Speak at  
Minneapolis, Minn. Feb. 5, Tuesday, 8 P. M., Courthouse Assembly Hall.

## THE PARTY AT WORK

### Workers Party Begins Campaign for Farmer-Labor Party Convention

Instructions have been sent to all District Organizers, City Central Committees, Language Section Secretaries and Branches of the Workers Party by C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Party, to immediately begin work to build up sentiment for the holding of a National Convention, on May 30th, for nomination of Farmer-Labor Party candidates, and the adoption of a national platform.

The Workers Party has expressed itself very definitely as being opposed to the proposal made by William Mahoney, one of the leaders of the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, to postpone the May 30th Convention until after the conventions of the old parties.

The letter of instructions to units of the Workers Party reads in part as follows:

"You have undoubtedly observed from the Party press than an attempt has been made by the Organization Committee of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, in charge of the calling of the May 30th Convention, to delay this Convention until after the conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties."

"This proposal was made by William Mahoney, one of the leaders of the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, and a member of the Organization Committee, after conferences in Washington with Senators La Follette, Shipstead, Johnson, and others. The fact that this proposal comes after such conferences is an indication of the danger to the farmer-labor movement in postponement of the May 30th Convention."

"Our Party, as well as the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, stands for the organization at the May 30th Convention of a class Farmer-Labor Party. The forces which are behind the proposal for delaying the May 30th Convention are groups which stand for the formation of a Third Party, which will represent the middle class, well-to-do farmers, professional interests, and not the class interests of the exploited farmers and industrial workers."

"Our Party has taken a firm stand against any delay in holding the May 30th Convention, in order to give the leaders of the petty bourgeoisie in Congress an opportunity to decide whether they will support the Farmer-Labor Party or not. These petty bourgeois leaders want to wait till they see what the Republican and Democratic parties do before deciding whether they shall go with a Third party movement."

"Our Party and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party are for the formation of a mass class Farmer-Labor Party on May 30th. We are for the May 30th Convention, whether the petty bourgeois leaders, such as La Follette, Shipstead and Johnson, go with this movement, or remain in the old parties in the national campaign. The workers and

## Trachtenberg Lecture Tour

The National Office of the Workers Party is arranging a lecture tour in the eastern and middle western states for Alexander Trachtenberg who has just returned to this country after a fourteen months' trip to Europe.

Comrade Trachtenberg was one of the delegates of the Workers Party to the Fourth Congress of the Communist International. He spent five months in Russia and had an exceptional opportunity while there to come into closest contact with the activities of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party. Besides attending the Fourth Congress of the Communist International, he was also present at the meeting of the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International, the Twelfth Congress of the Communist Party of Russia, the Constituent Meeting of the Central Executive Committees of the various Soviet Governments which formed the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and the Congresses of various Russian Labor Unions.

Comrade Trachtenberg also visited Checho-Slovakia, Germany, France and Austria, and came into intimate contact with the Communist Parties and labor movements in these countries. He was in Saxony during the existence of the Socialist-Communist Coalition Government. He also had the opportunity of attending the enlarged sessions of the Central

Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Germany and kept in touch with the German Party through the stormy days of October and November, when the Party was driven underground.

The subject of Comrade Trachtenberg's lecture will be "The International Communist Movement" and his tour is a part of the comprehensive educational program which the Central Executive Committee will undertake to put into operation during the year 1924. Comrade Trachtenberg is an excellent speaker and it is expected that his tour will be a success from every standpoint.

Comrade Trachtenberg's dates are now being assigned. All Party units desiring to have the lecture by him should notify the National Office without delay.

imperialist supremacy in the Far East. He showed that the whole Philippine question was a class question involving the most desperate attempts of American imperialism to dominate the world. Lovestone declared that General Wood, who is the most notorious labor-hater and strikebreaker in the country, was deliberately chosen by the capitalists to govern the Islands, because of his long record of unflinching service to Wall Street. Wood's attempt to hand over the wealth of the Philippine Islands to American oil, coal and railway magnates was denounced scathingly by Lovestone. He showed that Procter, who had invested \$741,000 in Wood's 1920 Presidential Primary campaign was awarded on March 3rd, 1922, the right to organize a huge vegetable oil corporation in the Philippines and that there was organized then a corporation called "The Procter and Gamble Trading Co."

Resolutions Are Adopted. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the audience: "We, the working men and working women of Chicago, in mass meeting assembled, under the auspices of the Workers Party of America, hereby declare ourselves unequivocally for the complete independence of the Philippines. We assure the working masses of Filipino people from the American

**Pittsburgh, Pa.**  
Feb. 7, Thursday, 8 P. M., Allegheny Carnegie Music Hall, Cor. Federal and Ohio Sts.

## FIGHT HOLD-UP OF JOB HUNTERS IN WISCONSIN

### Employment Shark Is Fought Successfully

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Exploitation of job seekers by private employment agencies doesn't go in Wisconsin, according to the December report of the state industrial commission. The private employment agency law discourages the harpies of the industrial world from establishing offices in the state and the public employment offices make their service unnecessary.

Last year the public employment offices placed 123,269 applicants at a total cost of \$59,653. For placing the same number of applicants in similar positions private agencies would have charged fees totaling \$404,770 or nearly seven times as much. The average cost of placing applicants on the free public agency basis was therefore only 48.4 cents in place of the \$3.28 average fee which would have been exacted by the private agencies.

Exorbitant Fees Evil. The time was, says the report, when private employment agencies required endless correction by the state. The private employment agency law of 1913 and the rules applying to licensed employment agencies cover abuses such as these: (a) misrepresentation of employment offered, (b) agencies splitting fees with employers or shop foreman to whom labor is furnished, (c) applicants sent to places of bad repute and (d) exorbitant fees.

During the past three and a half years the industrial commission has received 37 requests for private employment agency licenses. But upon being furnished with information as to the conditions of the law to which they would be forced to conform all but three of the applicants dropped their applications. Two of the remaining three withdrew before the findings of the commission were announced and the other was denied a license.

Wisconsin considers an employment agency as an enterprise of a public utility nature. It puts upon the applicant for a license the burden of proving that the existing employment office services are not adequate to meet the needs of employes and employers. To quote the report of the commission: "Much as a city finds no advantage in being served by two telephone systems instead of by one, so a multiplicity of private employment agencies could not benefit communities or the state."

Tool of Scab Employers. Private employment agencies have always been a tool of the anti-union employer. They have been a means to discrimination and the recruiting of strikebreakers.

The free employment offices established by the U. S. department of labor during the war were resented by employers as hindering their war on organized labor and were knifed as soon as possible after the armistice.

The experience in Wisconsin in more recent years indicates that in this field private initiative and protection of the worker looking for a job are not compatible.

imperialists. The Philippines of our fullest support in their struggle for National freedom and we call upon Congress to grant the Filipino nation freedom without delay and without dismemberment.

"We demand that Samuel Gompers and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor call upon congress to grant the Filipino people National freedom without dismembering the islands in any way."

"We urge all the organizations of the working and farming masses in the United States to rally to the cause of freedom of the Filipinos and all other oppressed nationalities."

At the close of the meeting Mr. Nueno proclaimed his solidarity with the American workers, by joining the Workers Party and offering a special resolution endorsing the speech of Commissioner Guevara on the floor of congress and the "Filipino Appeal for Freedom" issued by the Philippine Independence Commission in the United States. This resolution, proposed by the Honorable Nueno, was adopted by acclamation.

**BILL POSTERS STRIKE.** SAN FRANCISCO. — Encouragement was given the bill posters here, striking against Foster & Kleiser, by assurances from Seattle that the firm has been put on the unfair list, and that the strike there also is 100 per cent strong. Foster & Kleiser are still advertising here for strikebreakers, but the striking union men claim that the firm is badly crippled and will soon have to capitulate.

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## With the Labor Editors

(NOTE—Under this head the DAILY WORKER will publish from time to time editorials and articles from the labor press of the world. The publication of such articles and editorials does not mean, necessarily, that the DAILY WORKER is in entire agreement with the sentiments expressed. The articles will be selected for forcefulness of expression, literary style and information contained therein, as well as for agreement with the DAILY WORKER policy.)

### Lenin Is Dead

By R. D. Cramer, in The Minneapolis Labor Review.

LENIN is dead. Not since the passing of Abraham Lincoln has sorrow come to so many humble homes in so many lands as the news that death at last has brought down this mighty figure whom all the desperate forces of world capitalism had failed to conquer.

In Lincoln the toilers saw the emancipator of the chattel slaves. In Lenin they beheld the man who most successfully led the way along the rough and trying road toward the freeing of all from the slavery of capitalism.

He was loved and admired by the workers of Russia and the class conscious workers of all the world. For him the peasants of Russia, their lives for the first time brightened by the opportunity of education, felt an affection and admiration which found expression in the name by which they called him, Papa Lenin.

In the trying days of establishing the Soviet government, when he worked in cold rooms and lived on scanty food, they trudged miles thru the deep snows to bring him wood and food. They did not want Lenin to be cold or hungry.

And when things sometimes went amiss in governmental affairs, the peasants always said, "Lenin will straighten it out."

And now Lenin is dead. A worker and a teacher he has done his work well. Russia rising out of the perplexities of reconstruction strong and sturdy, while other nations that denied the soundness of his doctrine, sink deeper and deeper into the mire of their contradictions until their civilization is on the verge of dissolution bear witness that Lenin, cursed and berated by the seers and philosophers of capitalism, was fundamentally right.

Today because of the movement in which he played so prominent a part, despite the fact that he is dead, there is more of security and hope for the masses of Russia than they have known for centuries.

Lenin was a fighter, a destroyer. Also he was a constructor and an advocate of world peace. He saw the way to the end and did not hesitate to follow it, to the overthrow of capitalism.

But he was also an interpreter of Marxian socialism. Events in Russia have proven his interpretation correct.

He differed with those socialist savants who from their easy chairs led the workers of many lands to believe that it was the teaching of Marx that the ballot box alone would suffice for the complete emancipation and salvation of the workers. He taught the true Marxian doctrine that the workers must ever be ready to defend the conquests by the ballot against the armed attacks of a politically defeated, armed capitalist minority.

Events in Finland, Germany, the Mexican revolt and the reported assassination of the socialist governor of Yucatan, Felipe Carrillo, affirm the correctness of his contention.

Lenin not only stated the solution of the problem. He demonstrated it. He pointed out the way clear and distinct to the masses who had been come confused and discouraged thru the false interpretation of Marx.

Soviet Russia does not die with Lenin. It is not impossible that his passing may cause some confusion.

Amalgamation means strength!

## "RED" IS COLOR OF LIFE, WATT TELLS MINERS

### Only the "Reds" Give Hope for Future

By ANTONIO PRESI (Editor, Alba Nuova.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The eighteen hundred delegates attending the convention of the United Mine Workers of America here represent a tremendous power—a half million workers in the great coal industry. The miners are the granite columns upon which the modern world stands. They are the giants of this epoch. They supply the basic energy and force for this machine age.

The miners of America are brilliant and courageous fighters, men who can resist and fight harder than any other group of workers. They are men who can, and do, abandon their homes and take to the hills for weeks and months while on strike.

The men here from the mines can speak. They can tell of their struggles, and they do. One of the delegates, Watt, a miner from Illinois, told the convention that they should prepare for greater things. "Do not be afraid if they call you 'red.' Red is a beautiful color, it is an inspiring color, it is a color that suggests life, hope," he said. "History remembers the 'reds,' it forgets the 'yellows.'"

John L. Lewis is a defender and friend of the "yellows." Poor John L. he hates, but it is the fighters he hates. John is like a mad turkey or bull; he hates red. It is too bad, for John.

The red roses will not stop their blooming at the bark of this great man. It is a pity. Miners! do not be afraid of the "reds"; the yellows are the ones to watch. They who are friendly to our enemies, the bosses. They hate the workers who went to jail for their defense of their class. They are the friends of the plutes. Miners! do not be afraid of the future.

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ARISTOCRAT SEES STARVATION AS GERMAN MENACE

Wants American Gold to Save System

"We preferred a depreciated currency to a Bolshevik Germany," a high official of the German bourgeoisie republic told Count Harry Kessler, who in this way explained the present collapse of capitalist Germany at a lecture delivered at the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association dining room.

The German count, former ambassador to Poland, recommended the establishment of a gold bank and is confident that if three hundred to five hundred million gold marks can be obtained by Germany as a loan from abroad, that the German bourgeoisie can be induced to dig out of the proposed gold bank, which would then issue a gold based currency for three times the amount of gold on hand.

"But," the Count said, "the plan depends on balancing the German budget before the gold bank is established. Further inflation may make possible the establishment of the gold bank."

Employees Dismissed. "Heroic measures have been made to balance the budget. Great numbers of employes have been dismissed and salaries have been cut to the point of starvation. Railroad workers now get wages amounting to \$120 a year. And expenses are as great in Germany as in America. A cabinet minister gets 12,000 gold marks per year, which is about—something less than \$3,000 for a cabinet minister to live on."

"The condition of the working people is simply terrible, of course. People are totally unemployed. Besides many partially employed. This is a terrible state of affairs as far as the working class is concerned. They get, you know, 25 or 30 cents a day and can't live on it. They starve on it. This is of course extremely dangerous socially. We must allow German industry to get on another basis."

"In Germany all working capital has simply disappeared. Of course the plant remained, and has even been increased."

Stock Presents His Favorite Composer at Orchestra Hall

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN. Anton Bruckner's ninth symphony was played at the sixteenth concert of the Chicago symphony orchestra at Orchestra Hall last Friday and Saturday. Frederick Stock once declared that Bruckner is his favorite composer, and so, when Stock's orchestra plays Bruckner, as it does most infrequently, we sit up and take special notice.

There is much resemblance between the lives of Anton Bruckner and Cesar Franck, whose symphony was played last week. Both were religious mystics, both were medieval god lovers transplanted to a modern age, and living in a modern metropolitan city. But here the resemblance ends. Franck's music is intensely subjective, the subdued sorrows of a gentle man. Bruckner, on the other hand, judging by his ninth symphony, was markedly and unmistakably influenced by Wagner, and Wagner-like, his music is planned on a vast scale, suggestive of gods and heroes, and the making of worlds.

The program opened with two works of Bach, the third Brandenburg concerto for string orchestra, and an arrangement of a chorale from his "St. Matthew Passion" for the same instruments. These are among the least poisonous of the noted monstrosities of this musical mathematician. The concerto sounds like a series of meaningless technical exercises, but the chorale is a real inspiration. It is slow and quiet, like the peace of some great landscape.

Carl Friedberg was the soloist, and he played the Beethoven fifth concerto for piano. Friedberg is a small, elderly man, possessed of all the technical brilliance desirable, with the addition of the mellow warmth of his age. The concerto consists of musical pinwheels and Roman candles, contrasted with a calm, meditative slow movement.

Next week a most interesting program is scheduled. Sophie Braslau, the contralto, will sing a group of songs by Mousorgski, an aria from Wagner's "Rienzi," and the vocal part of the Dante symphony of Granados. Another piece of music inspired by Dante, Chaykovski's fantasia "Francesca da Rimini," will be played, and an Indian rhapsody by Carl Busch and an overture by Gluck.

Idaho Federation of Labor Gets on the Militant Map

Written for The Daily Worker by WILLIAM ALLEN. The Idaho State Federation of Labor held its ninth yearly convention in Pocatello, Jan. 14-15-16.

After the convention had been formally opened, Mayor C. B. Ross, in a speech in which he pointed out the need for the workers to stick together, bid the delegates welcome. He showed statistics that the farmers are exploited just as much as the industrial workers and that these two groups therefore ought to cooperate. Only by intelligent actions of the workers and farmers can anything be gained.

R. H. Park, Boise, Idaho was elected as chairman for the convention. About twenty motions of varying degrees of importance had been submitted to the convention. The most important of these were adopted as follows: Government ownership of railroads, repeal of the Federal Reserve Bank law, recall of judicial decisions, recognition of Soviet Russia, amalgamation of trade unions, for a Labor Party, against the Idaho Criminal Syndicalism law.

Recognition of Soviet Russia. The resolutions asking that the United States recognize Soviet Russia, organization of all the unorganized and for the repeal of the Idaho Anti-Syndicalist law were adopted unanimously.

Government ownership of railroads was endorsed.

Therefore, Be it resolved that the Idaho State Federation of Labor in its influence and power to the end that the people may recover the instruments of Government and apply said Government to the well being of all the one hundred and ten million citizens.

And, Be it further resolved, that we, the Delegates to the Ninth Annual Convention assembled, do reaffirm our belief in the Government ownership of all railways within the borders of the United States, and that we will use every opportunity for the furtherance of that idea.

And, Be it further resolved, that the legislative committee be instructed to pledge all nominees for congress; and the Federation report to all affiliated bodies the results of such action.

Amalgamation. This resolution was reported by the organization committee who recommended that it be tabled. The committee consisted of Wm. Allen, Pressman Union No. 230, Boise; I. R. Harner, Cocks and Waiters Union No. 510, Pocatello, and Wm. Harr, Labor Union, Pocatello.

Delegates Parson tried with the largest possible number of words to say as little as possible and declared that he was opposed to amalgamation. If Gompers had been present and heard his meaningless expressions he would have felt ashamed of his lieutenant.

A. Rosquist, C. I. Card and C. F. W. Donicht from Pocatello, who during the whole convention were at the extreme left, did not have much trouble in killing the arguments of brother Parson. The motion was adopted by a large majority.

Open the Prison Doors. The following letter was adopted to be sent to Governor C. C. Moore and to the Pardon Board:

We, the Idaho State Federation of Labor, assembled in convention on this 16th day of January, 1924, most respectfully apply your honorable body to favorably consider the release from the Idaho State Penitentiary of the following men convicted under the Criminal-Syndicalist Law: A. S. Embree, H. E. Herd, R. Quackenbush.

These men have already served long sentences for acts, the criminality of which has often been disputed by some of the brightest minds and the most true citizens of this country.

Permit us to quote here from the Congressional Records of the United States, part of a speech delivered before the House of Representatives on the 11th day of December, 1922, by Representative George Huddleston of Alabama.

Let us say at this point it is no crime under the laws of the United States for a man to be an I. W. W., a communist, an atheist, or to hold to any other belief, no matter how wild and subversive it may be, nor is it a crime for men to belong to an organization, no matter what purpose it may have. Our laws are aimed at men's actions, not at a frame of mind, or a belief. Men may be convicted as criminals only for deeds and not for thoughts. It is no more a crime to be a communist than to be a Mormon or an agnostic. It is only when a man is guilty of some overt act or of conspiracy coupled with an overt act that he violates the law.

The Idaho State Federation of Labor has nothing to say in approval of the methods or ideals of the Industrial Workers of the World, nor do we in any sense condone any such acts of individuals of that organization, which are contrary to the laws of the State of Idaho or in any way detrimental to the best interest of our State or Federal Government.

When we, this convention of the most representative organized labor body of your State, most respectfully come before your honorable body to plead for the freedom of A. S. Embree, H. E. Herd and R. Quackenbush, each one of whom has already served his minimum sentence, we

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BRITISH SUCCESS BOOMS PLAN FOR CANADIAN PARTY

Labor Visions Self in Power at Ottawa

(Special to The Daily Worker) OTTAWA. — The British Labor Party's rise to power has stiffened the sentiment for independent political action by Canadian labor. Unionists, who have been imitating the Gompers' policy of playing with the old parties, are talking of forming a unified labor party, for the purpose of seizing the reins of government in the dominion.

Canadian labor has officially declared for the labor party idea—several years ago at the sessions of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which gave its official consent to the formation of a labor party under its auspices.

It was hoped by the labor party advocates at that time that a movement would gather in the political movements in the labor and radical movement, but success did not come as expected. Several provinces had an Independent Labor party, similar to that which Ramsay MacDonald has been connected with in England, but the movement was not of a national character.

More recently the Workers Party of Canada has been carrying on an active campaign for a united political front, and the formation of a labor party. The success of the British Labor Party has tremendously strengthened the movement for unity.

Tom Moore, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor congress, a labor leader generally regarded as conservative, said, regarding the effect of the British Labor Party success on Canadian labor affairs:

"The workers here will realize that, in a labor government the expression of opinion of organized labor in Canada will naturally receive much more consideration than with any other government in matters of empire policy, such as emigration from Great Britain."

Says Daily Worker Reports on Miners' Convention Valuable

To the DAILY WORKER: The reports carried by the DAILY WORKER on the proceedings of the convention of the U. M. W. A. are indeed a valuable contribution to the enlightenment of the members of that organization.

I noted with interest the complaint made by John L. Lewis, that labor papers oftentimes attack him more severely than do the capitalist papers. To some delegates this may appear to be a serious indictment of these labor papers. I am confident that the number of such delegates is not larger than the number of those who are on the payroll of the union by grace of John Lewis.

I had occasion several days ago to discuss this question with an official of a local union in this region. This man was on a balloting committee at the time of the recent election for District President, and relates the following interesting story:

"When the ballots had all been cast in my local union, I proceeded to a tabulation of the vote. Immediately one of the men on the committee told me not to bother about making a count, but to throw the entire pot to Brennan. This I refused to do. In the face of this refusal, the other members of the committee were compelled to go thru with the count, and we found an overwhelming majority for Cappellini.

"I had no sooner arrived home, after filling out my report, when I heard a knock at my door, and when I opened it, was much surprised to find the late visitor (it was then after 12 a. m.) to be no other than the superintendent of the mine in which I am employed.

"The superintendent lost no time in making his mission known. He had heard that our local had given a majority to Cappellini and insisted that I revise my report so that it would favor Brennan. To my argument that it would not do to change my report, as the other members of the committee had a similar report made, and that having but one report blank, there was no way in which I could hide erasures. He assured me that the other members of the committee were 'all right,' and produced from his pocket a number of blank reports.

"Under the circumstances, I had no alternative—if I wished to keep my job—but to sign the report he made out. Knowing that he could have obtained the blank reports only by the consent of Brennan, I realized how foolish it would be to seek redress from the district officers of my union. I therefore signed the report and notified Enoch Williams on the following day.

"Now," my informant concluded, "if capitalists will get out in the middle of the night, to steal votes for labor leaders who serve them and betray the workers, is it any wonder if their president lends itself to the same kind of 'Labor Leaders'?"

Perhaps the above will help to explain why the press that honestly serves the interests of the workers, wages war against the labor leaders who are so praised in the capitalist press.—Herbert Benjamin, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Protect the Foreign Born! BIRTHDAY GREETINGS FROM ORR, MINN., W. P. BRANCH. Maat Sooger, James Saatela, Leonard Nelson, William Nelson, Sulo Ollila, John Ollila, William Laakkonen, Andrew Laakkonen, Jack Laakkonen, Oscar Sipola.

Charge the I. W. W. Packed Audience at College Debate

By CARL BRANNIN (Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press) BERKELEY, Cal.—Radicals of the Bay district are having a good laugh over the report in local newspapers that the "I. W. W. vote in the audience was responsible for the defeat of the negative" in the inter-collegiate debate here on the question, "Resolved that the criminal syndicalist law should be repealed." The vote, as announced by the chairman at the conclusion of the contest between the University of California (affirmative) and the University of Southern California (negative) was 300 for the affirmative and 345 for the negative.

The papers reversed the figures. There were about 500 present who did not vote at all. Since a majority of those present were either professors and instructors with jobs at stake or students (with class fees or tuition paid in advance), the verdict is understandable.

One explanation advanced for the "boner" pulled by the press was that the reporters assigned to the job were so nauseated by the buncombe presented by the negative as argument that they could not stay until the finish, and left, assuming that the verdict would be for the affirmative. Another is that the press was so anxious to make out a case against the I. W. W. on the charge of "tampering with the jury," because a number of "wobblies" handed literature to people as they came to the debate, that it was not deemed necessary for the reporters to stay for the discussion. They already had a "good story."

The decision was in contrast to the San Francisco inter-high school debate, which resulted in a victory for the team advocating the repeal of the criminal syndicalism act. The team from the University of Southern California, which is located in Los Angeles, was supplied with "information" from the Better America Federation, and several of its members were said to be members of the B. A. F.

Colleges Debate Syndicalism Law By MIRIAM ALLEN deFORD (Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press) PALO ALTO, Cal.—The second of the triangular debates between the University of Southern California, with the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law as their topic, resulted in a victory for Stanford, which took the positive side of the debate, advocating the law's repeal. The first debate gave a decision for U. S. C., opposing the repeal. The two victorious teams will now meet at Los Angeles for the final debate. Each university has one team on each side of the question.

"The law is discriminatory," said Thomas Bailey, opening for Stanford, "because it singles out political opinion in its attempts at suppression. Jefferson, Lincoln and Wilson could be sent to prison under this law for their public statements."

That the debaters do not express a general liberal attitude at Stanford, however, is evinced by the recent founding there of a unit of the Ku Klux Klan, 35 strong, established by an engineering student from Texas. President Wilbur says the kluxers will not be interfered with "as long as they do not violate any of the university's traditions."

Boston Runs Relief Meeting. BOSTON, Mass.—An enthusiastic meeting was held in Tremont Temple as the opening of the campaign for German relief conducted by the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany. Two reels of motion pictures showed the contrasting conditions in the two countries.

The views of Russia's reconstruction were greeted with great applause while the pictures of German misery resulted in a collection of \$103.85. William F. Kruse, who took the lecture, gave an interesting lecture loaded with facts on Germany's misery and Russia's rebuilding.

A meeting to be held in the same hall, Feb. 3, at a recent Lenin memorial meeting there was an attendance of 1200 with several hundred more turned away.

Richmond Goes to Vera Cruz. WASHINGTON. — The cruiser Richmond has been ordered from Galveston to Vera Cruz to relieve the Omaha and six destroyers sent there when de la Huerta Fascisti blockaded the port, the state department has announced.

The Richmond will serve as a refuge for Americans driven out by the fighting between Oregon and de la Huerta, which is reported hearing Vera Cruz. It will also look after the American interests menaced in the conflict.

Moonshine Is Blamed. Temporary insanity brought on by moonshine liquor was given by police today as the cause for a double killing at the home of Herman Rentsch.

In the presence of their two children Rentsch shot his wife and turned the weapon on himself. The children told police Rentsch apparently intended to kill them for he searched for them after they hid under a bed following the death of their mother.

Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head on day of meeting free of charge for the first month, afterwards our rate will be as follows:

Monthly meeting—\$3 a year one line one month, each additional line, 15c an issue. Semi-monthly meetings—\$5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 13c an issue. Weekly meetings—\$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

FIRST MONDAY, Feb. 4th, 1924. No. Name of Local and Place of Meeting. 89 Bartenders, 123 N. Clark St., 8:30 p. m. Boiler Makers' District Council, 62d St. and Halsted St.

626 Boiler Makers, 62d and Halsted St. 94 Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Ave. 1 Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 916 W. Monroe St. 598 Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt. 638 Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Road, 9:30 p. m. Last meeting 7:30 p. m. 418 Carpenters, S. C., 505 S. State St. 419 Carpenters, S. C., 1457 Clybourn Ave. 448 Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan 1367 Carpenters, 2640 W. North Ave. 1307 Carpenters, 1850 Sherman Ave., Evanston 548 Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St. 14 Cigar Makers, Executive Board, 166 W. Washington St., 7:20 p. m. 713 Electricians, 115 S. Throop St. 394 Engineers (Loc.), 7832 S. Union Ave., 7:30 p. m. 400 Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted St. 491 Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave. 569 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St. Federated Crafts, 33 E. 111th St. 196 Firemen and Engineemen, 2431 Roosevelt Road, 9:30 a. m. Last meeting 7:30 p. m. 237 Firemen and Engineemen, 4126 W. Lake 535 Firemen and Engineemen, 5438 S. Halsted St. 688 Firemen and Engineemen, Madison and Sacramento. 331 Firemen and Engineemen, 64th and Ashland Ave. 10615 Gardeners and Florists, North and Western Aves. 76 Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester. 17 Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St. 59 Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St. 74 Ladies, 725 S. Western Ave. 375 Longshoremen, Tug, 355 N. Clark St. 265 Machinists, 75th and Dobson Blvd. 337 Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St. 378 Maint. of Way, 1543 W. 164th St. 723 Maint. of Way, 292 W. 47th St. 638 Meat Sutters, 1570 Blue Island Ave. 15018 Nurses (County), Sacramento and Madison St.

37 Painters, 156 W. Washington St. 101 Painters, 3316 W. North Ave. 194 Painters, Madison and 5th Ave. 275 Painters, 11th and Michigan Ave. 273 Painters, 2422 S. Kedzie Ave. 41 Park Attendants, Halsted and Harrison 823 Plumbers, 535 N. Cicero Ave. 855 Printing Pressmen, 179 W. Wash. 855 Railway Clerks, 6236 Princeton Ave. 2064 Railway Clerks, 159 N. State St. 241 Railway Employees of America (Surface Lines), Van Buren and Ashland. Sellers' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark St. 78 Signalmen, 901 E. 75th St. 81 Sheet Metal Workers, 187 N. Halsted. 4 Steel and Copper Engravers, Morrison Hotel. 5 Tailors, 180 W. Washington, 7:30 p. m. 721 Teamsters, 11524 Michigan Ave. 739 Teamsters, 2500 S. Halsted St. 758 Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 3 p. m. 772 Teamsters, 230 S. Ashland Blvd. Typographical (German), 1457 Clybourn Ave., 5 p. m. (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here. Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be \$1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

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BIRTHDAY GREETINGS FROM ORR, MINN., W. P. BRANCH. Maat Sooger, James Saatela, Leonard Nelson, William Nelson, Sulo Ollila, John Ollila, William Laakkonen, Andrew Laakkonen, Jack Laakkonen, Oscar Sipola.

LUMBER LORDS URGE CANADA TO OUTLAW STRIKE

30-Day Walkout Hurting B. C. Companies

(Special to The Daily Worker) CALGARY, Alberta.—The strike of loggers which has tied up the lumber industry of the eastern district of British Columbia for a month was almost the sole topic of discussion at the two days' meet of the Rocky Mountain Lumber Men's Association in Calgary. Appeals have been sent to the prime minister of Canada and to the ministers of justice and labor to enact special legislation outlawing the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, associated with the Industrial Workers of the World, which is conducting the strike for the 8-hour day.

The greatest employers' distress is found among the small operators, who must get their timber out over the frozen roads before the thaw or wait another year. These smaller operators are pressing for quick settlement. It is the larger concerns, that have their own logging railroads, who are demanding continuance of the fight.

Minister Visits Strike Zone. CRANBROOK, B. C.—The Minister of Labor of the Province of British Columbia visited the strike zone and urged operators to settle the strike which promises to continue for a long time. One thousand men are now taking their subsistence from the strike committee and thousands of others are being supported from their own savings or by friends.

Twenty-eight strike breakers stopped by pickets turned out to be aliens picked up from a Winnipeg bread line by authorities there and threatened with deportation unless they scabbed.

Pickets of the One Big Union in Winnipeg are now preventing shipment of strikebreakers.

Raises Bugaboo of Invasion. WASHINGTON.—The oil storage construction at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, resulting from the oil reserve leases, relieved the Pacific Coast from the threat of invasion. Rear Admiral J. K. Robinson testified before the house naval affairs committee today.

Robinson said the war plans of the navy depended on oil reserves at Honolulu and that without such reserves the Pacific Coast was open to invasion.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

Send in Your News

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

A SIXTEEN PAGE PAPER

If Every Reader Does His Bit

Cut out this coupon and hand it to the salesman when you buy a hat, shoes, clothes, furniture, etc.

I would like to see your advertisement in THE DAILY WORKER.

Customer's name..... Address.....

Will the salesman kindly hand this request to the proprietor or the advertising manager.

THEN mail the following coupon to THE DAILY WORKER 1640 N. Halsted St. Chicago, Ill.

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1640 N. Halsted Street Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGBAHL..... Editor  
WILLIAM F. DUNNE..... Labor Editor  
MORTIZ J. LOEB..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail Sept. 21, 1923 at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

## Where Brother Lewis Failed

Said John L. Lewis to an Associated Press correspondent after the United Mine Workers' convention:

"The complete rout of the radical influence demonstrates that the overwhelming majority of the membership of the United Mine Workers organization believe in constructive progress thru the instrumentality of orderly procedure."

Leaving for a moment the debatable question of the "complete rout of the radical influence" we wish to call attention to the monumental gall of Brother Lewis. It is quite probable that the majority of the miners do believe in "constructive progress thru the instrumentality of orderly procedure" but that is the one thing they do not get from the Lewis administration and did not get at the Indianapolis convention.

The actions of Lewis and his henchmen at Indianapolis demonstrated—to use a favorite word of John L.—that the machine is absolutely unable to lead the membership of the United Mine Workers but has to depend for its lease on power upon the most open and shameless violation of every democratic principle in the organization.

Even with the army of paid organizers, its control of the organization press, the economic pressure it can put upon those who challenged it, the Lewis machine could not muster a majority vote on matters on which the membership were thoroughly informed such as the Howat case, the basis of representation of local unions to the convention, etc.

Had the Lewis machine not arbitrarily disregarded majority votes on these questions it would not be in control of the organization today.

Constructive progress? Orderly procedure? These terms, coming from the lips of Brother Lewis will sound a little queer to the majority of the delegates who know that on the Howat case none but the payrollites voted for the machine and that Lewis, despite his strong-arm squad and his dozens of able speakers did not dare let Howat have a fair hearing.

If one thing is certain it is that if Lewis had had to depend on orderly procedure in Indianapolis the radicals would have captured the convention with very little trouble. The majority of delegates were not with the machine, the majority of delegates voted against the machine and the "orderly procedure" of Brother Lewis consisted of ignoring this fact in a manner that astonished and disgusted even the cynical capitalist press correspondents.

As far as the Progressive Miners International Committee in concerned Brother Lewis played right into their hands.

Whenever any privileged regime is forced, under the pressure of those whom it rules, to abandon openly all pretense of adherence to democratic principles, that regime is doomed. The length of the period for which it will continue to hold power is conditioned only upon the extent to which the rank and file take advantage of the new situation and organize the forces of discontent that the tyranny of the rulers have let loose.

Lewis is a demagogue and for a while he ruled because of his ability to play upon the prejudices of the membership. The difference between a demagogue and a tyrant is slight and Lewis soon was forced to become a tyrant. As a tyrant over his little domain he ruled at Indianapolis but the weakness of his position forced him to go to lengths that have brought on revolt.

The rank and file of the delegates understand better than ever before the necessity of organization and thanks to Brother Lewis the left wing in the United Mine Workers is now something more than a nucleus.

It now is a broad movement embracing all the honest, militant and intelligent delegates—some 1187 according to the post-convention registration—and the thousands of the rank and file who have confidence in them.

Brother Lewis is not a clever labor politician. A good one suppresses the membership and still keeps it satisfied, prevents any organized discontent.

The failure of Brother Lewis to do this at Indianapolis can be taken as indicating that "constructive progress" will take place in the United Mine Workers "thru the instrumentality of orderly procedure" but that in two or three years—perhaps in less time—it will not be Brother Lewis who will be its director.

If anyone in the good old U. S. A. has cause for complaint it is the oil company promoters who were sentenced to prison for stock sale frauds before the Teapot scandal broke. Their more resourceful competitors in the cabinet are still at large.

Join the Workers Party.

## Wilson, Morgan's War Lord

Death was not kind to Woodrow Wilson. It waited until the respect of millions had turned to hatred, until his fame had become infamy, until the brilliant, altho superficial mind, had become only a reservoir of personal hates and prejudices.

Woodrow Wilson perpetrated the greatest betrayal of the American people for which one man could be held responsible. He plunged this nation into a war that had not even the nationalistic justification of acquiring more territory for expansion. He did this horrible thing four months after he had been elected on a pacifist platform and he did it because he had become the abject tool of the finance-capitalists—the House of Morgan and its allies and subsidiaries.

Elected because he was thought to be a liberal—the liberals still think so—he and his administration abrogated every hard-won privilege of the American people; free speech, free press and free assembly became a myth.

He seduced and subsidized, terrorized and coerced, into the service of American capitalism, every weakling in the liberal and labor ranks. He turned the American trade union movement into a gigantic heresy hunting organization and made it an instrument for the support of the greedy and murderous militarists and profit-mongers.

He and his administration gave the United States conscription for foreign aggression, food-restrictions for the benefit of food profiteers, an army of spies and agent-provocateurs to prey upon the working-class and political prisoners to fill the jails and penitentiaries.

He could make war but he could not make peace—because his masters did not want peace without profit. He left America in triumph and returned in disgrace—a babbling fool with feeble excuses on his lips.

He made war on the Russian people without scruple and under the guise of friendship.

He sent more than one worker's son to death in Siberia that the Czar's loans might be saved for Wall Street.

Woodrow Wilson's venomous sputterings diverted the populace for a while and then he was forgotten until death, tired of the cruel game it had played, stretched out its hand and took him.

Wilson will sleep in the same clay that clasps the bodies of the thousands of workers who died for lies he told, for the high-sounding slogans he voiced with his tongue in his cheek, and he will be mourned less than the most humble of them.

If Woodrow Wilson is buried by those whom he served, his coffin will be furnished by the House of Morgan and on its lid should be the dollar sign with a vulture tearing at the body of an American worker in the uniform of the national army that made the world safe for the blackest section of the American capitalist class.

We doubt if even those who owned him will mourn him.

## Our Aristocratic Navy

Much capital has been made by the defenders of pure American democracy of the supposed fact that in the United States there is no military caste.

Recent events in the development of American militarism have been knocking the bottom out of this supposition. But the most damaging blow yet struck at this unfounded contention has been delivered by the state of affairs in the navy.

An analysis of desertions from the navy in the period of July 1, 1922, to November 30, 1923, shows that more than 80 per cent of the deserters are from the enlisted men constituting the rank and file of the navy. It is a well known fact that many workers and farmers were talked into joining the navy as a means of helping themselves out of their daily grind. The fact that less than 10 per cent of the deserters are from the petty officer class and their superiors and almost 90 per cent from the rank and file affords indisputable proof that the United States Navy, like all other navies, controlled by capitalist governments, is organized along lines definitely calculated to cater to and develop an employing class ruling personnel. These figures bring out in bold relief the fact that the workers joining the navy are given poorer treatment than the members of the employing class. In this fashion a definite aristocratic capitalist naval clique is being built up.

No one need be astounded at this condition. The present condition in the United States Army and Navy flows out of the class relationships existing in the country. It is distinctly to the interests of the employing class to build up a militarist and navalist caste. The navy desertion figures prove beyond a doubt that the American capitalists are successfully building up such a caste against the workers.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt, speaking in Kansas City the other night, stated that his brother Quentin had "probably been killed because his airplane was a bad airplane" and advanced this as an argument for preparedness.

Whatever the faults of the Roosevelt tribe may be superfluous modesty is evidently not one of them. Most Americans will, we believe, feel somewhat coldly toward the Roosevelt demand that we should have the most up-to-date fighting machinery available for the protection of that office-holding family.

## THE LOAD ON FRENCH LABOR'S SHOULDERS



Looks Just Like the Burden of America's Workers.

## Righteous Indigation

By J. O. BENTALL

A wave of righteous indignation such as has not rolled forth upon the shores of sinful civilization since the days of the proposed stoning of the woman brought before Jesus charged with allowing degraded men to defile her body, is whipped against the rocks of respectability by the tempestuous New York press, with the dignified hypocrisy of a fundamentalist bishop or the injured innocence of the infuriated High Priest Kaiphas.

The "Times" is wounded. "The World" is grieved. The "Globe and Sun" is hiding in the shadows of shame and disgrace. The "Journal" and "American" go limping about with a broken heart. "The public morals of it" mourns the "Times" above a cluster of editorial penitences.

All because the thieves in high places in our glorious government plundered the people by giving away the Tea Pot Dome to the Sinclair Oil Company for a song—that turned into a howl.

Because the thieves did this ugly job? Not at all. But because they were found out—or rather because they fell out.

It is a sorry tale. Not that it is unlike other tales of pirates, except that it has been told, as most tales are not.

Secretary of the Interior Arthur B. Fall, while in the Harding cabinet simply gave away one of the richest oil lands in the country to a fellow by the name of Harry F. Sinclair. In return for the favor Sinclair gave Fall some hundred thousand dollars, which was cheap. Pinhead members of the capitalist game would not keep their mouths shut about this particular piece of plunder, or nothing would have been said. The whole transaction was in keeping with the entire program of the officials at Washington, and in no way unusual. In fact, it is a very small matter when looked upon in the light of other doings at the Capital.

When the sanctimonious Congress gave Woodrow Wilson \$150,000,000 to use as he pleased, and which he pleased to use in riotous brawls in Paris, where hotel damages in one night of Wilsonian hilarity reached over \$275,000; which he pleased to use for the purpose of sending an army of American soldiers to the borders of the new-born Soviet Government of Russia, in violation of all law and decency.

For instance: When the sanctimonious Congress "gave" orders to the shipping trust to make a couple of billion dollars worth of wooden battle ships and other useless hulks, that were sold later on for less than an Indian's

rat skin.

When Congress sponsored the air craft swindle, whereby private interests made fraudulent planes that caused the death of every aviator that ventured up in them, the whole sorry affair costing the people billions of dollars, and costing hundreds of men their lives.

Swindles, concessions, "gifts," frauds, grafts, intrigues, thievery, public looting, treasury raids, oppressive legislation for the workers, ironclad protection for the masters—all in one long infamous series of acts of officials in high places.

And whenever did the sanctified press come out in protest against it? Where have our editors and preachers and university presidents been all this time? Why have not our "best people" raised their voice and cried for a cleansing?

Oh, "The Public Morals of It!" Why this late lamentation? Does it take so many years for the news to reach the editorial desk of our metropolitan papers? Slow service, we say.

Or shall we go back to the stoning story again? Pharisees were there. Priests and high priests were there. Lawyers and lawgivers were there. "The best people" were there. Their sense of purity and high morality had been outraged. This woman had been caught in adultery. The law was clear. She must be stoned. These innocent accusers demand her removal from their holy environs. Also they demand revenge. Also they want to trap a man who mixed with publicans and sinners. There was dignity in that crowd. Much righteous indignation oozed forth from that crowd. Who shall dare to dodge the issue? "We got you this time—both of you," they sneered. Jesus was either to condemn or defend her. He did neither. He knew that the stoning was not demanded because she was a "sinful woman," but because she had refused her body to some of these refined hypocrites. That peeved them and they wanted her stoned.

There is something that peeves the wailing and self-righteous press besides the sinfulness of the common grafters at Washington.

Here it is: "They will see the danger of unsettling confidence in the integrity of public men."

Imagine what would happen if the people should find out the truth about these "public men." As far as the press is concerned, it will be a long time till the people find out. The whole mess is well smeared over.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

## Even the Dead Lenin Increases the Party

The correspondent of the New York Times reports from Moscow: One of the first notable effects of Premier Lenin's death has been a flood of applications from the principal urban centres, Moscow, Petrograd, Kharkov, Kiev, Odessa and Siberian cities from groups of workers to be allowed to enter the Communist Party. This will doubtless be permitted in many cases. It is even reported that the party membership will likely be increased from below 400,000 to upward of 750,000. It is already certain that the sorrow of Lenin's loss will be utilized as the foundation of a revival campaign to infuse new energy, enthusiasm, unity and discipline in the Communist Party.

## Here and There

**VULTURES**  
With chilly eye and open beak,  
The vultures wait.  
"Lenin is dead," they shriek,  
Dumbly elate.

"Lenin is dead," they cry,  
Or anyway.  
"He's sick, and soon will die,"  
And then, "Hooryay!"

They wait not till the corpse is cold  
These scavengers,  
But pick it's eyes for gold  
While it demurs.

"Lenin is dead," they shout,  
Nor know not why  
They can, but Lenin cannot,  
Cannot die.

—L. C. M.

"Strange as such a statement may seem at this writing, the American people do not get their gasoline from teapots."—Chicago Tribune.  
Maybe not. But they have it taken away from them by the oil cans.

And now Mr. Fall announces he is thru with politics. Ah, so he found it out at last!

**CURRENT FICTION**  
(The Week's Best Smeller.)  
"American labor does not favor entrance into the League as a panacea" but "as the most promising means hitherto provided" for putting the relations between nations on a democratic and scientific foundation for lessening the probability of war."—Samuel Gompers.

The RED REVEL is on February 16.

The way some of these supposed progressive senators are now voting this is a good time to remind you about "the chips off the old bloc."

Not to be outdone by The DAILY WORKER we have our own two special correspondents at the miners' convention—selling literature as a sideline.

We have already received important bulletins. The first reads:  
"So far we got into the papers only once and even then without having our names mentioned. Hope to do better."

Another special over our private wire proves the mettle of our correspondents:  
"We are resting up after a hard day's work. One look at Lewis and his gang and we worked like hell."—Nat and Kitty.

The success of our correspondents has moved Earl Browder to this touching bit of verse:  
Two young champ. lit. agents from Cheigh  
Went to Indianapolis, I.  
And sold papers enuf  
To astound Myerscuf  
And give Lewis a pain in the eigh.

With all the dirt in the oil, the Republican machine has some trouble in running.—The Pen Pusher.

Send in your contributions.

Secretary Denby, concerning the leasing of the oil lands belonging to the navy, says: "I would do it all over again tomorrow."

That's no bull!—And it's worth a herd of full blooded cows. Mr. Sinclair please take notice!

The Chicago Tribune is given to the rankest errors. For those deceived we print the original statement and correction. As was:  
"Samuel Gompers, who labors for the workers, was 74 years old today." (Jan. 27).

As is: Samuel Gompers, for whom the workers labor, was 74 years old today.

And despite his age Sam says: "I could not keep still if I wanted to." This is a crime! To think a man of his age must always be on the jump. Those Reds are heartless! And the worst of the lot is this moving DAILY WORKER.

AGITATOR.

### NEW LIGHTS ON RECOGNITION

The oil scandal has various angles that are not unrelated to the question of the recognition of Soviet Russia.

Sinclair only quite recently made a trip to Russia and Chas. E. Hughes has been called "Standard Oil Secretary of State Hughes" by Jay Lovestone in a startling article "Soviet Russia in the Headlines" in the new issue of SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL.

The facts of a new agreement, are mentioned in this article, between Russia and the Sinclair Oil Company, whose head has chosen this as the most suitable occasion for a vacation in Europe.

Comments of the author on Senator Borah's answer to Senator Lodge in their recent debate on Russian Recognition and the unexpected progress and soundness of the present Russian economic position answer the lies of the daily press on these questions.

All phases of the subject of Russian recognition have been touched on in this many sided and interesting article.

One reading this article is touched by another note concerning the magazine in which it is published. Plenty of photographs dot a series of other articles from one by that most wholehearted advocate of Russian recognition, Paxton Hibben, to another by Jessica Smith, a delightful picture of a visit to a Russian children's home.

SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL justly merits the praise it receives.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"



### CAN A CHILD BE A FIGHTER?

Article No. 10  
The international communist children's movement has already obtained a quantity of valuable material dealing with the military abilities of the children. This is especially true in Germany, where more than thirty thousand children are organized in the Communist Children's Groups.

In many schools there have been conflicts between our young comrades and the teachers who attempted to prevent the children from distributing their papers and from wearing the badges with the Soviet stars.

The children understood, however, how to maintain their rights and to defend themselves. They declared that they had a right to distribute their papers as long as nationalist, religious and other literature was being distributed in the schools. When prohibited from wearing the Soviet stars they replied that they would wear badges as long as patriotic badges were worn in the schools. Where the teachers proceeded to use disciplinary measures to enforce their decisions the children declared a school strike.

Other conflicts resulted (we speak again of experience in Germany) from the refusal of our young comrades to attend nationalist school celebrations and to sing nationalist songs. On the occasion of the Ruhr occupation, "memorial services" were arranged in the German schools by

the Social Democratic Minister of Education. The Young Communist League of Germany organized a counter campaign and the children refused to sing nationalist songs. In many places the memorial service celebrations were completely boycotted.

The school struggle consists first in protests and manifestations of individual children. It is true that many of our young comrades have been severely punished for this. Eventually, however, they win over larger masses of children—as in cases just mentioned—to united action. By such united mass action the class consciousness of the children, their solidarity, their knowledge of the political relations of the ruling class, are made deeper and wider. The school is for the children, what the shop is for the adult workers. It is their field of action, the place where they form a united front.

(Watch for Article No. 11, "The child as agitator and propagandist.")

Rich Loot Returned.  
NEW YORK—Following the amazing return of 237 pearls estimated to be worth as high as \$120,000 stolen from Mrs. C. P. Hugo Schoellkopf, Buffalo manufacturer's wife, at a new year's eve party here over a year ago, police investigators believed today all of the \$300,000 loot was about to be recovered.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"