

WILSON'S DEATH CAN'T SAVE MCADOO

Coolidge in Frantic Effort to Appease Rural Unrest

RELIEF FOR BANKERS NOT FOR FARMERS

No Enthusiasm for Latest White House Proposal

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON.—Relief for bankers but nothing for the farmers, is the way in which representatives of various farmers' organizations here characterize the latest proposals of President Coolidge, made to the northwestern conference on agriculture.

The proof that the measures proposed are not intended to relieve poverty-stricken farmers is found in one sentence of the president's address, which says:

"It will serve no useful purpose to lend money to a farmer who is in such a position that an any moment mortgage holders and general creditors can fall upon him, sell his lands and seize his property."

It is the evident intention to loan the funds which will be furnished to banks only to farmers who are "good risks" at present. The diversification of farming recommendation is laughed at by farmers who point out that one or two years must elapse before dairy and poultry farming begin to bring in any income and that both are highly speculative ventures.

They point out that in dairy and poultry sections the farmers are just as much at the mercy of dairy and commission houses as are wheat farmers at the mercy of elevator and milling combines.

What the farmers need, say their representatives, is not more credit, but a cancellation in some form of the existing indebtedness. The Coolidge proposals make no mention of this condition.

Specifically the President proposed, for the government's part:

1.—Enactment of the Norbeck-Burns bill providing a \$50,000,000 appropriation for promoting diversification of agriculture in the wheat states.

2.—Extension of the life of the war finance corporation to permit it to aid distressed banks until Dec. 31, 1924.

For the part of the business interests of that region, welfare is linked with that of the farmer the President suggested:

3.—Co-operation with the Department of Agriculture in promoting diversification.

4.—Arrangement of a general refunding and extension of existing indebtedness of farmers, their voluntary agreements with their creditors.

"This conference has been called to consider the pressing agricultural needs for the northwest," Mr. Coolidge explained.

"Difficulties exist there among some of the banks and on farmers for which I wish to propose certain remedies. I do not intend to exclude other remedies nor am I undertaking to consider agriculture as a whole."

"The object should be reconstruction, not charity, whether it is charity for the weak or for the strong."

"It must be recognized that all the banking difficulties are by no means (Continued on page 2.)"

MCADOO BOOSTER WOULD HIT BOTTOM IN THE OIL MESS

(By The Federated Press)
WASHINGTON.—Senator Dill of Washington announced, after McAdoo's \$250,000 of retainers from Doheny had been revealed, that it was time that the "lid be torn off, and congress go to the very bottom of all this use of money in influencing public policy at Washington in recent years."

The stigma of oil was as poisonous as the shade of the fabledupas tree. Public men should remove it at once, from its evil effect upon government. Dill has been a McAdoo supporter.

TEAPOT DOME PREPARED PLANK FOR DENBY



Secretary of the Navy Faces Drop into an Oily Sea.

VILE KLAN FILM SHOWING DESPITE ARRESTS OF TWO

Police Fear Outbreak of Race Battles

Managers of the Auditorium Theatre will continue to show "The Birth of a Nation," David W. Griffith's race hatred picture, until a jury passes on the case of Jay Weber and Nathaniel Galben, the two operators arrested by the police while the picture was being shown Sunday night. The men demanded a jury trial when arraigned before a judge in the South Clark street station.

Police stopped the show under a statute forbidding pictures which tend to engender race hatred. They said they feared a revival of the race riots in which scores lost their lives in 1919.

Ku Klux Klansmen are ardent boosters for the picture which represents the hooded order as the savior of the South from the emancipated slaves. The Griffith production is based on Thomas Dixon's novel, "The Klansman," which seeks to justify the violent methods by which Southern black men have been disfranchised and frequently murdered.

Police say the showing of the picture is far more dangerous now than when an injunction was obtained against an earlier showing in 1915. Negroes are in a more aggressive mood. Many of them are armed and prepared to fight to the limit against lynch gangs.

It is pointed out that the success which white thugs had in slaughtering so many blacks in the riots of 1919 was not due to superior marksmanship of the whites but to their more fendish methods of fighting. Negroes' homes were burned and

they were shot down as they fled from the flames. Since then thousands of negroes are declared to have resolved that they will punish the next wholesale murder attempt so thoroughly that it will not be repeated.

HOT ON TRAIL OF DAUGHERTY AND WAR GRAFTERS

Att'y General Asked to Disclose Facts

(By The Federated Press)
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Norris has introduced a resolution in the Senate, directing Attorney-General Daugherty to give information.

(1) Whether, in prosecuting war grafters, Daugherty has settled on a basis of civil suit, and has failed to bring criminal action; (2) Detailed list of such cases, including the nature of the fraudulent act charged, the date of settlement, the amount claimed and the amount secured in settlement in each case, name and address of each defendant, and the fact as to whether an immunity bath was given each or any of them.

Senator King, of Utah, offered a supplementary resolution, asking Daugherty what use he has made of the \$1,000,000 given him by Congress two years ago, for prosecution of war contract frauds, the status of all prosecutions, and especially the status of the Wright-Martin aircraft fraud case, submitted to Daugherty by Secretary Weeks in October, 1921.

These resolutions are intended to lead up to an exposure of the suppression of the war graft scandal which led the New York Tribune, two years ago, to demand that Daugherty resign.

Standard Oil Co. Boosts Prices; Must Have Coin to Buy Statesmen

Standard Oil Company of Indiana has announced an advance of two cents a gallon on gasoline, effective today in eleven western states.

Present prices are: Tank wagon, 16 cents; filling stations, 18 cents. The states affected are: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota and a portion of Oklahoma.

FORD'S MUSCLE SHOALS OFFER STRIKES SNAG

Rep. Hull, of Iowa, Raises Opposition

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals today struck the first snag in its passage thru Congress when Representative Hull, Iowa, leading opponent of the Ford offer, announced that he would oppose immediate consideration of the bid in the House.

A special rule to give the McKenzies Bill, providing for acceptance of the Ford offer, the right of way, was presented last Friday by Representative McKenzie, Illinois, and is now pending before the House Rules Committee.

NEW YORK.—A pro-klan bill introduced into the state legislature at Albany, seeks the repeal of the Walker law enacted last year to curb the lawless activities of the Ku Klux Klan. It is considered certain that the repeal will be defeated and the anti-klan statute upheld.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Speakers in six languages will address the Lenin Memorial meeting at A. C. A. Hall, 1753 Westminster St., next Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

FORBES SOUGHT TO MAKE REAL CLEAN-UP AS OIL OFFICIAL

(By The Federated Press)
WASHINGTON.—When the Senate Mortimer was before the Senate committee investigating the notorious Forbes administration of the Veterans' Bureau, he testified that Forbes, just before Fall retired from the Harding cabinet, boasted that he, Forbes, expected to get the secretaryship of the interior, "and then I'll make a real cleanup."

Handling a few hundreds of millions in the Veterans' Bureau did not offer sufficient scope for the president's chum.

MILLIONAIRES PALLBEARERS FOR WILSON

Magnates Lead Mourning For War President

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON.—A cortege of multi-millionaires will carry the body of Woodrow Wilson, late war president, to its final resting place in a Washington cemetery.

Among the pall-bearers will be his warm personal friend, Bernard Baruch, Wall Street financier, who netted a fortune at the time of the leak of the Wilson peace note, in December, 1916, and who afterwards was dictator of war contracts as head of the War Industries Board; Cleveland H. Dodge, copper magnate who doubled his fortune during the war; Vance McCormick and Cyrus McCormick are members of the late president's war cabinet.

Hundreds of messages of sorrow have been received from European potentates, American financiers and politicians, who unite in attributing to the war president every imaginable virtue.

The Wilson legend, which died so violently at the Versailles conference, is arising again in the flood of myth making, now going on.

The only barren field for Wilson eulogies is found in the labor movement which remembers that the late president attacked conservative labor, after the war, as persistently as he had attacked radical labor during the war.

Gompers and Gary Mourn.

Samuel Gompers, almost a lone admirer in the ranks of organized labor, however, comes forward with a laudation in which he compares Wilson to Washington and Lincoln. Gompers has always been an ardent supporter of Wilson. His loyalty did not flag even when Wilson was using all the forces of government to crush the strike of the steel workers for semi-human conditions of labor and the strike of coal miners to protect their standard of living against rising costs in 1919.

Gompers' grief is equally shared by Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, who had Wilson's aid in fighting the great steel strike. The administration's aid was given thru the department of justice which, working hand in hand with Gary's under cover men, arrested scores of active strikers on deportation warrants. Wilson directly intervened in behalf of the 12-hour-a-day autocrats—who refused to meet union leaders—by sending Major-General Wood to the steel town of Gary with orders to use any methods necessary to crush the strike.

Says Gary's tribute: "The death of Mr. Wilson will cause a shock of grief thruout the whole universe. Mr. Wilson was a great man, a profound scholar, a statesman of high rank, an orator equal to the best. His knowledge, his wisdom, his keen perception and his influences were practically dedicated to the cause of justice, and what he did for the protection of civilization will never be forgotten."

Little Liberals Don't Weep.

Even contribution to the Wilson symposium has come from the ranks of the liberals who found in the libertarian phrasing of his earlier speeches an object for their admiration. Their disillusionment was completed after the peace conference when the war president abandoned

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McAdoo Paid for His "Pull"

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON.—"Coolidge is thru." This is the statement made openly in Washington today by men who were his strongest supporters a few weeks ago. The Coolidge kite has flopped into oil.

McAdoo is also thru, but his boosters acknowledge that Doheny stopped the McAdoo drive for the presidency when he testified before the senate committee that his firm had employed McAdoo while the Wilson administration was still in power.

Here is the testimony that sounded the death knell of the McAdoo cohorts:

The Chairman—And how long did Mr. McAdoo continue to represent you?

Doheny—Mr. McAdoo continued to represent us in that regard until the Mexican situation was practically completed; that is, until the administration changed.

The Chairman—That is, he continued to represent you so long as Mr. Wilson's administration remained?

Doheny—So long as he was president, yes sir, and after that he didn't represent us in Washington any longer.

The Chairman—And does he still represent you?

Doheny—And he still represents us.

The Chairman—Will you tell us how much you paid Mr. McAdoo?

Doheny—All told, I think about \$250,000.

Put in newspaper English this testimony means that McAdoo was paid by the Doheny interests, not for legal ability, but for the fact that he was Wilson's son-in-law and had a "pull" with the administration.

The McAdoo boom will be buried under a flood of oil and friends are asked to omit flowers.

McAdoo and Coolidge, Caught in Oil Scandal, Out of This Year's Presidential Race for White House

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON.—William Gibbs McAdoo will not be nominated for the presidency of the United States, and no longer has a claim on the political support of organized labor.

Calvin Coolidge will not be re-elected to the presidency, and henceforth can exert no moral leadership among even the reactionaries in his party.

This is the crux of the situation, revealed in the pitiless spotlight of the oil scandal inquiry by Edward L. Doheny's testimony that he had employed McAdoo at \$50,000 a year and had likewise employed

former Attorney-General Gregory, to represent him in influencing the policy of the State Department, under the Wilson administration, in connection with Mexican policy.

Doheny Bought McAdoo.

From a date about a year after McAdoo left the cabinet, Doheny testified, he had employed McAdoo to act as his agent in dealing with Mexican matters in Washington. After the Republican regime came in, McAdoo continued to represent the Doheny interests here, going before the Shipping Board and various departments either in person or by proxy. To date McAdoo is still drawing Doheny's \$50,000 salary or retainer, and he has not seen fit to tell the public about it. He has received \$250,000.

As to Gregory, whom President Coolidge picked—much to the amazement of everyone in Washington, who knew him as an oil attorney—to represent the public in prosecuting the oil lease frauds, Doheny testified that Gregory, soon after leaving the cabinet, took \$2,000 of the easy Doheny money to "go before the State Department, to gain entree there for us in connection with Mexican oil lease permit matters, to get the State Department to adopt a certain policy toward Mexico."

Coolidge was inviting the Senate to take Doheny's own former lobbyist before the State Department as its vigilance officer in recovering lost

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Waterpower Grabs Expected to Offer New Opportunities for Big Scandal

(By The Federated Press)
WASHINGTON.—One of the next scandals to be charged to Coolidge and the "millionaire-class" regime now in office will be the attempt on the part of Secretaries Hoover and Weeks to commit the United States, at an "international" waterpower conference in London soon, to opposition to public development and ownership of superpower.

Secretary Merrill of the Federal Power Commission, agent for Hoover and Weeks in giving out power-site leases in this country, is to go to London to join in a protest against public ownership and even public development of hydro-electric resources. That is to say, he will go unless protest in Congress shall stop him.

The new government in Britain will give no countenance to this gathering of resource-grabbers. It smells much like an oil conference.

from Doheny and the men he has corrupted. Of course, as soon as the White House received news of Doheny's confession, Gregory was thrown overboard. But even the most hard-boiled Republicans now shake their heads over the Coolidge "innocence," and say that his political future is as flat as McAdoo's.

Pay For Political Pull.

Senator Norris declared that it was obvious that McAdoo and Fall and the other big fellows were not employed by Doheny for legal ability, but to influence government action. These retainers were just a form of corruption.

But not only was the American policy toward Mexico warped by Doheny's purchase of the services of Gregory and McAdoo, when they were lately out of the cabinet; Doheny bought the "personal advice" of Secretary Lane at about \$50,000 a year as soon as Lane resigned. And Lindley M. Garrison, ex-secretary of War under Wilson, was counsel for Doheny's bank, known as Blair & Co. To these four was added George Creel, who, Doheny said, got \$5,000 from him for trying to induce Secretary of the Navy Daniels to lease Teapot Dome.

This rotten mess was aired while William Hibbs, a wealthy stockbroker who is prominent in official social circles here, was waiting his turn on the stand, and while Albert Fall himself was being summoned back to explain his perjuries after his "nervous breakdown."

Sinclair Says He's Returning.

PARIS, FEB. 4.—Harry F. Sinclair, millionaire oil promoter and lessee of the Teapot Dome naval reserves, announced today that he is returning to the United States aboard the Cunard liner Berengaria, sailing from Cherbourg Wednesday.

Read THE DAILY WORKER.

NOTE.—Additional news of the Teapot Dome oil scandal will be found on pages two and three, with an editorial on the last page. The correspondents of THE DAILY WORKER, in Washington, are on the job gathering all the facts in this damning indictment of American capitalism. Our editorial writers will interpret the facts as they develop from day to day.

RUSS AND BRITISH COMMISSIONERS TO FRAME PACT

Labor Party Debt Action May Irk France

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—Announcement of the names of the Soviet government commissioners who will negotiate the new treaty following recognition by the Labor Party government is expected here daily.

The unconditional recognition accorded the Soviet government leaves the question of treaties and agreements to be settled by a joint commission and the note sent to Moscow by the Labor Party government contains an invitation to the Soviet government to send such a commission. The full text of the note is delivered to the Kremlin by the British charge d'affaires as follows:

Text of Note.

"I have the honor, by direction of my government, to inform your excellency that they recognize the Union of Soviet Republics as de jure rulers of those territories of the old Russian Empire which acknowledge their authority.

"In order, however, to create the normal conditions of complete friendly relations and full commercial intercourse it will be necessary to conclude definite practical agreements on a variety of matters, some of which have no direct connection with the question of recognition and some of which, on the other hand, are intimately bound up with the fact of recognition.

"In the latter category may be cited the question of existing treaties. His Majesty's Government is advised that recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia will, according to the accepted principles of international law, automatically bring into force all the treaties concluded between the two countries previous to the Russian revolution, except where these have been denounced or have otherwise juridically lapsed. It is obviously to the advantage of both countries that the position as regards these treaties should be regularized simultaneously with recognition.

"Technically unconnected with recognition, but clearly of utmost importance, are the problems of settlement of the existing claims by the Government and nationals of one party against the other and the restoration of Russia's credit.

"It is also manifest that genuinely friendly relations cannot be said to be completely established so long as either party has reason to suspect the other of carrying on propaganda against its interests and directed to overthrow its institutions.

"In these circumstances his Majesty's Government invites the Russian Government to send to London at the earliest possible date representatives armed with full powers to discuss these matters and draw the preliminary bases of a complete treaty to settle all the questions outstanding between the two countries.

"Meantime, I have been given the status of charge d'affaires pending the appointment of an ambassador, and am to state that his Majesty's Government will be glad similarly to receive a Russian charge representing the Government of the Union at the Court of St. James."

It is said here that no single member of the government believes that the Soviet government will ever pay the old Russian debt amounting to \$2,338,000,000 but it is thought that some sort of a compromise connected with trade agreements or something of the sort will be arrived.

The Labor Party government has urged and granted the recognition of Russia for the reason that it will tend to enhance trade relations and thus relieve unemployment at home.

The foreign office now has under advisement a request from the Association of British Creditors of Russia asking the government to refuse to release the deposits in British banks to the credit of Russian banks and cooperatives until the Soviet government promises to make good the claims of British citizens.

Senator Norris On Recognition.

WASHINGTON.—British recognition of Russia sets a good example for all other nations, says Senator Norris of Nebraska. He wonders whether, in view of the working-class character of the British government which has done this service to the peace of the world, there is not in the fact a rebuke to employer-class governments.

"In Britain," he told The Federated Press, "a peaceful political revolution has brought the Labor Party into power, after that party has withstood for many years the same general line of alarm at the hands of its critics as the Russian Soviets have withstood. And the first thing it does upon taking office is to recognize the Soviet government of Russia, which the old money power government of Britain refused to recognize.

"Here is a Russian government that the other governments don't like because they are down in the rut of mental habit that is more concerned with money than with humanity. The Russian government seems to be concerned with humanity and its rights. I recognize that this is a new type of government, and that until modified by the younger generation now growing up under it in Russia it is likely to persist. All other nations should recognize Russia as the British have done, and join in establishing peace for the general welfare."

Sure Enough! McAdoo and Creel Opposed "Immoral" Soviet Rule

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Word that a Labor government in Great Britain had formally recognized the Union of Soviet Republics was received in Washington on the day that former President Wilson lay dying, and on the day that the wholesale "retaining" of Wilson's political associates and former cabinet heads was being revealed by the oil magnate who paid them the money.

Private control of the Mexican policy of the State department thru the lavish use of money was disclosed to have been attempted, at least, while George Creel, who sent Sisson to Russia and published his anti-Russian forgeries at public expense when Sisson returned, was found taking a pitiful \$5,000 from this same oil magnate in an attempt to grab the naval oil lands under a lease which later was secretly given to his rival, Sinclair.

McAdoo and Creel were staunch opponents of recognition of the "Immoral" Soviet government.

INDICT KISSANE FOR SHOOTING AT TEAMSTER DANCE

Gunman Was Not Union Member

Anthony Kissane was indicted yesterday for the murder of William Newman, who was killed at a dance of the Chicago Teamsters' Union held in Ashland Auditorium, Saturday night. Six others were wounded in the same affray. Kissane's indictment followed an inquest held at 1820 W. Harrison St., where police failed to connect the shooting with differences between the Chicago Teamsters' Union and the International organization, as newspapers had alleged.

From the testimony of witnesses it appears that Kissane, said to be a well known beer runner and police character, came to the dance as a guest and was asked to leave and later came back to "shoot up the works." He and two other men, according to William Etchingham who was at the dance, came thru a window on the north side of the hall and started shooting. Etchingham knocked Kissane down and held him till police arrived. Kissane's two companions escaped.

The shooting nearly caused a riot. Kissane was severely beaten and kicked while being held by Etchingham before the arrival of the police. Kissane is said to have carried two guns when he came into the hall thru a window and began shooting. Behind him was an unknown man with an automatic pistol and a third man followed with a sawed off shot gun. As soon as they got into the hall they opened fire, wounding six men.

The wounded were: Maurice Anenberg, 2645 Augusta Ave.; Oliver Vanderpool, 207 Throop St.; Charles Nacey, Maywood, Ill.; William Barry, 8 E. Pearson St.; George Smallex, 2435 S. Avers Ave., and John Keating, 1156 W. Harrison St. At the inquest the police were unable to prove that Kissane has now or ever had connection with any labor union.

Court Sustains Lee's Expulsion of Rail Strikers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND.—W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, has just been upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals in ousting 881 members of the brotherhood for taking part in the outlaw strike of 1920. The court's decision came in a suit presented against Lee and other officers by suspended members, asking for the appointment of a receiver, to take over the property and beneficiary funds of the brotherhood, totaling more than \$5,000,000.

During the strike, Lee had withdrawn charters of all locals participating in the strike. Members who did not strike were admitted to other locals.

Lee, besides being president of the labor organization, is an official of a \$10,000,000 corporation. He is the most conservative leader in the brotherhoods.

Minneapolis Trades Council Is After Daugherty's Scalp

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS.—Immediate resignation of Atty. Gen. Harry M. Daugherty is asked by the Minneapolis Trades and Labor assembly. The resolution, which was passed without a dissenting vote, requests President Coolidge to ask for the immediate resignation of Daugherty. It recites the alleged connection of the attorney general had with the Teapot Dome oil lease scandal, his failure to prosecute war-time profiteers, his disregard for constitutional guarantees of free speech and assembly during the 1922 railroad strike, and his appointment of William J. Burns to head the department of justice.

Labor Wants Radio Station

The Chicago Federation of Labor placed itself on record in favor of the installation of a radio broadcasting station at the weekly meeting and referred the proposition to the executive board. The radio, it was pointed out, would assist in prompt communication with affiliated unionists in Chicago, and with organized labor in other cities.

Hold Jews Amalgamated Bank

NEW YORK.—Adolph Held, formerly European commissioner of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, has been appointed vice president of the Amalgamated Bank of New York.

Missouri Labor Wages Campaign on New Constitution

ST. LOUIS.—R. T. Wood, president Missouri State Federation of Labor, is touring the state labor organizations against the proposed new state constitution, on which the people will vote in a special election, Feb. 26th.

The labor federation is bitterly against the proposed amendment to Article 1, which would abrogate a citizen's right to a trial by jury in a case of libel. Labor opposes amendment No. 7, which would establish a "judicial council," with unlimited power to abolish established courts and create new courts. The council would be empowered to set up an industrial court.

Wood says the hostility to the constitutional amendments is not confined to organized labor. About 20 delegates to the constitutional convention have announced they are opposed. Wood has characterized the new constitution as "a thousand times more vicious than the one which was rejected in Illinois."

British Railway Men Pledge Aid to Dockers' Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—Promise of support from the National Union of Railway Men has made the British dockers more aggressive in their threats of a national strike February 16th, unless their demands for a two shilling a day increase and guarantee of employment or maintenance are met.

The railway workers' solidarity is pledged in a letter given out by the Transport and General Workers' Union, which states that all members coming under the Shaw agreement shall cease work with the dockers and that any cases of blacklegging will be punished.

The Shaw agreement related to all workers on and about the docks, including railway men employed in shunting freight cars on and off the docks. Walkout of these railway workers will effectually paralyze freight movements, even the some blacklegs are obtained on the docks. Sixteen shillings a day was the wage fixed under the Shaw agreement in 1920, but this has since been cut to 9 and 10 shillings. The men now demand an advance of two shillings.

Dockers are refusing to load German ships whose crews numbering more than 1,500 men, are on strike.

War Mothers Ask That All Military Prisoners Be Freed

ST. LOUIS.—Release of soldiers sent to prison by court martial for various alleged infractions during the war, will be sought by the National War Mothers, according to its executive committee, which is meeting here.

"The wartime sentences in military cases were abnormal," says Mrs. H. H. McClure, president. "These prisoners have served four to five years, and we war mothers believe many of them have served long enough. We hold that the men who went to prison when they were in the service of their country should receive some consideration, particularly when conscientious objectors, Wobblies, and the like have been let out."

The war mothers endorse the resolution adopted by the recent convention, Veterans of Foreign Wars. The veterans telegraphed a request to President Coolidge that cases of service men sent to prison by court martial be reviewed. The war mothers have examined the cases of fifty military prisoners at Leavenworth, and they will appeal to the president and the secretary of state, Mrs. McClure says.

"A discharged prisoner receives an outfit from underwear to hat and shoes, that costs \$12, besides \$5 and railroad fare to the place from which he was sent," Mrs. McClure continues. "Every thug and every policeman knows that outfit. In Kansas City we have provided new overcoats for several military prisoners, so they would not be so unmistakably labeled."

Fight Fake Trade Schools.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The San Francisco Labor council will co-operate with the labor commissioner in investigating and exposing fake trade schools here. It is claimed that these schools accept contracts and send inexperienced students to do the work of full-fledged mechanics on scab jobs.

Held Jews Amalgamated Bank. NEW YORK.—Adolph Held, formerly European commissioner of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, has been appointed vice president of the Amalgamated Bank of New York.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

TYRANNICAL RULE IN BAVARIA LED TO SLAYING OF HEINZ

Workers' Liberties Had Been Trampled Down

By PAUL HOYER (Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

SPEYER, Palatinate, Germany.—The murder of the German separatist leader, Heinz, by a German communist, is an act of despair which surprises nobody who has had an opportunity to look into conditions in the Palatinate.

For months a reign of terror has obtained there, almost worse than in the Ruhr and lower Rhine regions. The men who assumed power there under the protection of French bayonets were not men who believed that the Palatinate would be better off as a separate state, but hoodlums and criminals of the worst type.

Shortly before the murder, the German trade unions in the Palatinate, the works councils and a number of municipalities had joined in sending a deputation of 15 men to the Inter-allied Rhineland commission at Coblenz to describe the anarchical conditions obtaining in the Palatinate and to express the protest of the population against these conditions.

The deputation also presented a series of demands, including the following: Restoration of conditions by which the regularly elected and appointed authorities may be able to fulfill their functions unhindered; freedom of press and assembly; inviolability of personal liberty and of private personal property in accordance with German laws and the agreement with the Rhineland commission; cancellation of the deportations, arrests and confiscations made by the separatists; disarmament of the separatists and restoration of the German police.

As a result both of this protest of the workers of the Palatinate and of the tragic excess of the murder of Heinz, the British government has sent consul-general Clive of Munich to investigate conditions personally. The results of his investigations are not yet known at this writing, but it is known that he was told frankly by the spokesmen for the organized workers that 99% of the population of the Palatinate have no use for the separatist movement or its leaders.

Millionaires to Act as Pall-Bearers at Funeral of Wilson

(Continued from page 1.)

The 14 points which furnished the propaganda fuel that was used to lead millions to the war for democracy.

Wilson's ability to please the liberals with phrases while winning the plutocratic forces with license to loot was strikingly illustrated by his method, thru A. Mitchell Palmer, of handling alien property. While the president was expressing his love for the German people and his purpose in going to war to save them from their rulers hundreds of millions of dollars were being swagged by those on the inside thru the good offices of the Alien Property Custodian.

And while waging a war for "democracy" his Attorney-General, Thomas W. Gregory, was putting hundreds of workmen into penitentiaries for long terms under the espionage law which flagrantly violated the plain terms of the Bill of Rights.

Many Jobless in Denmark. COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—Almost 8% of the workers of Denmark are unemployed. This is about twice as many as were normally unemployed in pre-war times.

As compared with normal pre-war conditions, 8.9% of the workers, namely, those belonging to the building, barbers, hat makers and shoe workers' trades, are enjoying a greater percentage of employment now than before the war. On the other hand, the brewery workers, rope makers, glove makers, glass workers, copper smiths and electrical workers have five times as much unemployment as during the last year before the war. With the workers in the iron industry, the typographers and the book binders, unemployment is three times as high as before the war. The smiths have employment especially hard hit, and unemployment among them is greater than ever before, largely due to the fact that the docks of Koge have been closed and all work there suspended.

Y. W. L. to Organize in Ciego. A long contemplated undertaking of the Chicago League to organize a branch in Ciego, will be realized Wednesday eve, Feb. 6th, in the formation of the Austin Branch, Y. W. L., at Seick's Hall, 731 N. Ciego Ave., where it will meet every first and second Wednesday of the month. The feature of this first meeting will be an address by J. L. England, on "Militant Youth Organization." The Chicago Organization Committee urges all readers of that district to attend this meeting.

Amalgamated Aids Unemployed. NEW YORK.—Members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union who are at work will contribute 5 per cent of their weekly wages to a special fund for the relief of fellow-members who are out of work. Officers of the union will contribute 10 per cent of their salaries to the same purpose. This decision was reached by the New York Joint Board and the Executive Boards of the Union at a conference this week.

Free Speech Taboo. When Tom Myerscough tried to get the floor to speak on his appeal Lewis in a voice like that of a criminal judge delivering a death sentence said, "Thomas Myerscough, the committee has rendered its report that your so-called appeal has no standing before the convention. The convention has no authority to further consider your appeal. You cannot be heard on this question on the floor of this convention." He put the question on the committee's report which was carried against a heavy opposition vote.

The delegates were anxious to get to the Howat case. Delegate Savage read Howat's appeal. Then the com-

Imperialist Fist of United States Busy Throat This Western World

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK.—In view of the government's repeated declarations of a policy of non-intervention, recently supported by Hughes' soft words as to the Monroe Doctrine, the following list of events occurring during the last few weeks, compiled by a New York publicist, acquires special interest: The American admiral, Vogelsang, has been sent to Brazil to improve the Brazilian naval and military establishments, which are engaged in bitter rivalry with those of Argentina.

Another American admiral, Woodward, is at the head of a U. S. naval mission in Peru, occupied in brushing up the Peruvian fighting forces. The American government is selling thousands of rifles and millions of rounds of ammunition to Obregon, now busy with a civil war. One hundred American warships have been maneuvering in the Panama canal.

Eight vessels have been hurried to Vera Cruz. The U. S. government has taken diplomatic steps to thwart revolutionary movements in Honduras and four other Central American republics. Meanwhile, the senate tries in vain to prove some sort of Russian intervention in America.

What Happened in Last Moments of the Coal Miners' Convention

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY (Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—John L. Lewis is not a deep thinker but he is a deep schemer. He knows how to dodge trouble, temporarily at least. One of the severest tests of his dictatorship at the convention was the Howat case. He feared it. He knew that Howat had a strong personal following—a following that would not stand any nonsense when the question came up for discussion.

How he would handle the Howat case was the subject for much discussion since the convention opened. Some were of the opinion that a recommendation would be made by the committee on appeals and grievances that would look to the delegates like a reinstatement. Lewis might do something that would draw the fangs of the opposition so that he could leave the convention a victor, after having successfully violated the constitution in previous tests of strength.

Another view which was shared by the DAILY WORKER correspondent and published in one of our issues was that Lewis would hold over the Howat case until the last moment and declare the convention adjourned as soon as the committee made its report. That is just what happened.

On the last day of the convention the delegates generally lost interest in the proceedings. They are in a hurry to get home. The bait of an early adjournment was dangled for them by the administration leaders during the two preceding days. This was for the purpose of putting the opposition in the unfavorable position of dragging out the convention.

Usually the last act of a convention of the United Mine Workers is to set the time and place for the next convention. It cannot legally adjourn until this is done. The suspicion that Howat was going to be flimflamed was apparent when on Saturday morning, after Secretary Green made some announcements Lewis brought up the question of setting the date for the next convention. This business was purposely dragged out by the administration to take up as much time as possible, the only other business before the delegates being the report of the committee on appeals and grievances. This committee was originally scheduled to make its report ahead of the scale committee but for obvious reasons it was placed at the bottom of the list.

After Indianapolis was selected as the meeting place of the next convention and Lewis made a threat that "any organized attempt to obstruct the business of this morning's session would be dealt with" the grievance committee began to make its report. It was twenty minutes of ten and the administration had stated that the convention should adjourn at twelve o'clock, thus allowing less than two hours for this very important report with the Myerscough and Howat cases likely to bring into play many of the best speakers on both sides.

Delegate G. W. Savage, secretary of District No. 6 and as reactionary a tool as ever led a battalion of payrollers made the report for the grievance committee. Several petty grievances were disposed of, the recommendations of the committee to refer to the International Executive Board being concurred with.

Tom Myerscough's appeal was reached. There was a noticeable stir among the delegates. Myerscough's appeal was a dignified statement of the position of militant miner who announced his communist position without apology and signified his intention to continue his work in behalf of the revolutionary working class movement as long as life remained in his body.

Myerscough denied the charge that he was a disruptionist or a dual unionist. He stated, however, that he was in favor of dethroning the reactionary fakers who now dominated the union. Hundreds of militants applauded the reading of the report particularly the sections that breathed the class struggle.

With an air of judicial poise Delegate Savage read the committee's decision. They found that Myerscough did attend a meeting under the auspices of the Progressive Miners in Pittsburg, that he was expelled by the District 6 executive board, that he circulated attacks on John L. Lewis, William Green et al and that his announced determination to continue the work that he was engaged in rendered him undesirable as a member of the United Mine Workers in the eyes of John L. Lewis and his henchmen.

Free Speech Taboo. When Tom Myerscough tried to get the floor to speak on his appeal Lewis in a voice like that of a criminal judge delivering a death sentence said, "Thomas Myerscough, the committee has rendered its report that your so-called appeal has no standing before the convention. The convention has no authority to further consider your appeal. You cannot be heard on this question on the floor of this convention." He put the question on the committee's report which was carried against a heavy opposition vote.

The delegates were anxious to get to the Howat case. Delegate Savage read Howat's appeal. Then the com-

NO TEARS FLOW FOR WILSON AT LEGION'S ORDER

Mourn Only for Lenin in Pittsburgh Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—More than a thousand workers jammed the Lyceum Theatre today to honor the memory of Nicolai Lenin, resisted the efforts of American Legionnaires to swing it into an occasion of mourning for Wilson. The meeting was addressed by Fred Merrick, the District Organizer, and Jay Lovestone.

Despite repeated advanced warnings thru the press from the American Legion that the meeting would be broken up, as it was in Monessen, the workers flocked en masse and turned the gathering into one of the most successful meetings ever held by workingmen in Pittsburgh.

Merrick and Lovestone brought the enthusiastic audience to repeated applause when they told of Lenin's great services in uniting the workers of the world against the imperialists, in building the Communist International, and in organizing the most constructive movement the world has yet seen—the international Communist movement. An appeal for membership in the Workers Party as the Party of Lenin in America was made.

At the close of the meeting the American Legionnaires, Department of Justice Agents and all sorts of non-descript secret service men, who turned out in large numbers and occupied the front seats, attempted to raise a turmoil. One of their crew got up and asked the audience to rise and bow their heads in reverence to Wilson whose death he announced. It was only the tactfulness of Merrick and the skill with which he handled the request that prevented a riot as the audience refused to comply with this show of pseudo patriotism. Department of Justice Agent Lennon was seen in the box coaching the Legionnaire.

The attempt of the disturbers to force the audience to sing "America" also failed and the meeting adjourned peacefully.

A collection of about \$250 was made. The net proceeds will go towards the relief of the starving German workers.

Employers Quit When Lockout Is Found a Failure

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK.—A crisis in the New York garment industries has been averted and only a minor aftermath remains after an abrupt, two-day stoppage which tied up 75% of the industry here.

Owing largely to a conflict between the contractors and manufacturers in the clothing trades, a lockout was proclaimed, affecting more than 20,000 organized garment workers. Simultaneously, 5,000 workers, employed in 150 New York firms, went on strike to enforce existing union agreements. After its second day, the lockout was abandoned and the men returned to the shops. The 5,000 strikers are still out. It is stated at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' headquarters that the spirit of the striking men is determined and that their fight for the defense of union standards enjoys every prospect of success.

Coolidge Relief for the Bankers, Not for Farmers

(Continued from Page 1)

due to unfortunate agricultural conditions," he said.

"There is every indication that in the case of some of the institutions which have been compelled to close their doors during the past year, the difficulties have been due essentially to poor banking rather than to distressed agriculture.

"The principal purpose of this conference is to secure cooperation. Agriculture cannot stand alone. The banks cannot stand alone. A great amount of money has been spent to establish the population in the area affected.

"It represents some of the best elements of our citizenship. In this day of distress and adversity, it ought to be saved because it is worth saving. It can be saved if all of you are interested and are willing to do what you can do.

"Without you the government can do practically nothing. With you the government can save the situation." Secretary Hoover was appointed chairman of the conference by President Coolidge.

WORKERS' SCHOOL
127 University Place (14th St. and Union Square)
NEW YORK CITY

"Proletarian education is a formidable weapon to help achieve the liberation of the working class."

NEW COURSES beginning week of FEB. 5, 1924

History of the American Trade Union Movement... Solon de Leon
History of Revolutions (1789-1918)... Juliet Stuart Poynts
History of the 3 Internationals... Ludwig Lore
American Imperialism since 1860... Dr. Chas. Brower

COURSES CONTINUED—Marxism, Economics, Evolution, Literature, English.—NEW TERM begins Feb. 5, 1924.—Register at 127 University Place.

WILKES-BARRE'S MEETING BUSTERS GET IN TROUBLE

Hart and His Gunmen Sued for Assault

(By The Federated Press)
NEW YORK.—Dan Hart, mayor of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has bitten off more than he can chew, and put his foot in it, mixed metaphorically speaking. It appears that Dan Hart has been trying to transform Wilkes-Barre into a hard-boiled, heartless, Bret Harte town, with himself in a William S. Hart role.

Anyway, Dan Hart is now being sued for felonious assault, along with over-zealous members of the local post of the American Legion. These proceedings were instituted by the American Civil Liberties Union upon the receipt of a telegram from Mayor Hart, stating that he "would not tolerate any organization holding meetings in Wilkes-Barre which is opposed by the American Legion."

Broke Up Lenin Meeting
 Dan Hart's difficulties spring from his endorsement of the Legion's action in breaking up a Lenin meeting, held under the auspices of the Workers Party a few days ago.

"I shall not allow any meetings of anarchists and communists to be held in this city," telegraphs this Daniel-about-to-come-to-judgment. "Freedom of speech under the red flag of anarchy will never be tolerated."

In his reference to the flags of anarchy and communism, Mayor Hart obviously confuses the red and the black. This might be merely awkward at roulette; but it is a more serious blunder in politics.

"All meetings of this character in the future," wires the palpitant Hart, "will be submitted to the Legion committees for approval before they are permitted."

Free Speech Test Coming
 Preparatory to the free speech test meeting, on February 10, the Civil Liberties Union is seeking a court order, compelling Mayor Hart to provide police protection. Meanwhile, the Union has also informed Governor Gifford Pinchot of the facts and requested his co-operation, should the courts fail to act. World war veterans, an Episcopal church bishop and a distinguished lawyer will be among the speakers at the February 10 meeting.

Mayor Hart's star-spangled telegram has been sent to Governor Pinchot, with the remark that it is "one of the most extraordinary examples of official lawlessness which has come to the attention of the Civil Liberties Union."

Kidnaped Baby Recovered
HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 4.—A baby, kidnaped from its sick mother, eight months ago and sold to passing tourists for \$100, was recovered here today by Prohibition Officer James M. Gillam, of Kansas City.

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SAVE YOUR HEALTH
 Eat at the
Tolstoy Vegetarian
 LOST.—New Galosh for right foot at Ashland Auditorium Sunday night. Party making mistake kindly see Lydia Beidel at Lenin Memorial Tuesday night, the 29th, in same hall.

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"A Week" Draws Hundreds of New Readers to Daily Worker

How many of the present regular readers of the DAILY WORKER are particularly interested in the forthcoming serial publication of "A Week," by Iury Libedinski? Hundreds, if not thousands of them, if the number of letters written to the editor is any indication.

Whether this great novel will be run daily or as a special feature of the Saturday Magazine is still a matter for our readers to decide. So far the vote seems to be strongly in favor of daily instalments, but if the adherents of that plan do not make their wishes felt, it may be that before Feb. 16th, the date now set for the publication of the first instalment, the votes for weekly instalments will have piled up to such an extent that the score will have been reversed.

The DAILY WORKER business office is particularly interested in the attitude which American workers are taking to the serial publication of this story of the Russian Revolution. The business manager admitted that a part of that interest had been aroused because of the many workers who had taken out new subscriptions because of having first been attracted to the DAILY WORKER because of this new venture in working-class journalism.

"The business office is also interested," said the manager, "in the

Workers' School in New York City Opens Second Term

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK CITY.—THE SECOND TERM OF THE WORKERS' SCHOOL, 127 University Place, began Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The first term has proven that the desire and need for truly proletarian education are great. Especially necessary is systematic proletarian education that should help the workers meet the political and industrial emergencies that face them in the struggle with the ruling classes.

Education has so far been monopolized by the master class to maintain the working class in subjection. It is the duty of the Working Class to break the wall of darkness with which the capitalist class has surrounded them. WE MUST USE THE WEAPON OF EDUCATION TO HELP US ACHIEVE THE LIBERATION OF THE WORKING CLASS.

The task that the Workers' School has set before it is huge, but important. For its aim is to make the school a force in American life. Considering its limited resources, it must be said that the school has been a great success, both morally and educationally.

The second term begins with a continuation of many of the courses of the first term, as MARXISM, HISTORY, EVOLUTION, PUBLIC SPEAKING, LITERATURE, ENGLISH, advanced intermediate and elementary. The following courses have been added so far:

Modern European History, J. S. Poynts.
 History of the American Trade Union Movement, Solon de Leon.
 History of the Three Internationals, Ludwig Lore.
 Imperialism since 1860 in the United States, Charles Brower.
 The Syndicalist Movement in Europe, Arnold Roller.
 The week commencing Feb. 5 will be registration and visiting week. Tell your friends about it. Write or call for further information.

HELP TO BUILD A MUCH NEEDED WORKERS' SCHOOL.
 Every Sunday night, OPEN FORUM and Social. Admission free.

Middle West Is Hit by the Worst Storm of Winter

Many cities west and north of Chicago, were isolated yesterday from telegraph and telephone communication by the worst snow and windstorm of the winter.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Iowa and Nebraska, were the worst sufferers. Minneapolis, St. Paul and other cities in Minnesota, were completely cut off. Lincoln, Hastings, Fremont and other Nebraska cities also were cut off. Milwaukee received an interrupted service, but the rest of the state received little or no service. The Dakotas appeared to be cut off. Des Moines, Iowa, was isolated.

Rain and sleet were responsible for most of the trouble. Winds sargard and many broke under the weight of the ice and pressure of the gale.

Many of the cities were in total darkness during the night as electric light wires collapsed. Electric wire poles gave way in many places.

Railroad service was demoralized in some portions of the storm area. Trains were many hours late.

In Nebraska, the wind reached a velocity of 50 miles an hour. Huge snow drifts are piling up and unless the storm abates shortly, rail traffic will be blocked. The storm is sweeping eastward.

Winter Rages in Southwest.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 4.—The worst blizzard of the winter raged over the southwest and west today.

Sweeping eastward from the Rocky mountains, the storm demoralized rail and wire communications and caused heavy loss to livestock.

Following a spring-like day, the mercury took a sudden tumble Sunday night.

Heavy wet snow started falling, accompanied by a gale.

Trains were running hours behind time, having great difficulty in fighting their way against the drifting snow and heavy wind.

Heavy demands for relief were made upon all charitable agencies by the poor and indigent in Kansas City. Fuel and food were needed for relief.

Collision in Blizzards.
HILLSDALE, Wyo., Feb. 4.—In a blizzard here Sunday the eastbound Overland Limited train collided with the Portland limited Sunday morning, but no one was injured.

Both trains were eastbound. The engineer on the Overland, knowing the Portland train was in the vicinity, was running under control, not to exceed ten miles an hour, officials said.

The engine of the Overland and the observation car of the Portland were somewhat damaged. Passengers were only slightly shaken up.

Shows Unemployment Growing in Hungary at an Alarming Rate

By FRITZ KREJCSI
 (Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)
BUDAPEST.—Unemployment in Hungary is rising at an alarming pace, and the country is confronted with a serious economic crisis. Although Hungary is an overwhelmingly agrarian nation, the number of workless industrial laborers has mounted 25 per cent since October. Meanwhile, several vital industries are about to shift from a full-time to a part-time basis, and thousands more workmen will be thrown to the street pavements.

The Magyar trade unions are paying out enormous sums in unemployment allowance, and their treasuries are nearly drained. In certain industries, the number of workers dismissed amounts to two-thirds of all those employed. The trade unions demand state help for the unemployed and a constructive building program as a necessary alternative to relief for the unemployed. Labor is also advocating a bill which shall make it illegal for employers arbitrarily to shut down their plants.

Cost of Living Goes Up.
BUDAPEST.—The cost of living in Hungary increased by 12 per cent in December, and is still ascending. The official minimum wage has been raised from \$11 to \$12 a week.

Since 1914, the cost of necessities in Hungary has increased 5,741 times, while wages have increased only 3,559 times. A suit of clothes costs 9,348 times more than during the war.

L. A. Times' Bubble About Trotzky's Fall Shattered

More details of the successful Lenin Memorial meetings in Los Angeles have come by mail. In spite of rain Symphony Hall and a hall at the building for disabled veterans were jammed to the doors.

Ella Reeves Bloor spoke on the need of educating our children to the ideals of Nicolai Lenin. Russian, Yiddish, German and Spanish speakers followed, giving the meetings the international character, linguistically, and every other way.

Every mention of the name of Lenin was applauded. The vicious Los Angeles Times, commenting on the death of Lenin, took comfort in the Petrograd dispatches telling of the "fall" of Trotzky. Unfortunately for the comfort of the Times Trotzky's position as military commissar has just been confirmed by the Russian government and the unity of the administration under Rykov guarantees a continuation of proletarian power.

VENIZOS Offers Resignation as New Cabinet Forms

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ATHENS, Feb. 4.—Premier Venizelos today presented his formal resignation to the regent, who asked M. Kafantaris to form a cabinet.

Chicago Branch Meetings

Chicago Mid-City branch of the Workers Party is meeting twice a month at Emanuel Memorial Hall, Taylor and Ogden avenues. The meetings are on the first Wednesday of the month, for members, and the third Wednesday when friends and sympathizers are invited to be present.

All members of the branch are urged to attend the meeting of DAILY WORKER agents and active comrades Thursday evening, Feb. 7, at the Technical School, 1902 W. Division street, Chicago.

Police Fight Demented Man

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 4.—Police today stormed a rooming house here, with tear bombs and shot and wounded a demented man who has terrorized neighbors and held four squads of officers at bay since 7:30 P. M. Sunday. The wounded man was captured and rushed to a hospital.

BUSY TONIGHT?

Volunteer workers are needed at the office of
THE DAILY WORKER
 Phone: Lincoln 7680

THE DAILY WORKER

and say you'll be up tonight to help
THE DAILY WORKER
 1640 N. Halsted St.

EXPERTS HUNT OIL PROFITS IN BROKERS' BOOKS

Look for Speculations by High Officials

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Federal trade commission experts have been turned loose on books of Washington brokers, hunting for huge profits believed made by government officials thru trading in oil stock just before the Teapot Dome lease became public.

Members of the senate committee investigating Teapot Dome called in the trade commission's experts to go thru brokers' records when the brokers objected to submitting their books to the committee on the ground that they were too voluminous to be taken to the capital.

Senator Walsh, chief investigator on the senate public lands committee, which is in charge of the inquiry into the naval oil leasing scandal, has been trying for months to trace down rumors that there was big speculation by officials before the lease was announced.

Chairman Lenroot announced that hearings of the committee have been postponed for several days out of respect to the memory of ex-President Wilson. Lenroot made no effort to have passed today a resolution continuing the powers of the committee.

This was planned to meet objection of former Secretary of the Interior Fall, charged with improper actions in connection with the leases. Fall refused to testify before the committee Saturday and passage of a new empowering resolution is necessary for the committee to compel him to tell his story.

Meantime Atlee Pomerene, the new Democratic counsel selected by President Coolidge to aid in court action for cancellation of the leases, held a series of conferences with senators. He began an immediate study of the evidence and suit is expected to be filed possibly within the week.

Letters to 'The Daily'

Against the Color Line.
 To THE DAILY WORKER: In the January 29 issue of THE DAILY WORKER there appeared an article by Lovett-Fort-Whiteman, entitled, "The Negro in the Industries," where he charges that the white worker excludes the negro from his unions. Enclosed you will find a clipping from the International Molders' Journal, where it shows that the Molders' Union takes in any worker regardless of his race, color or religion, providing he served four years as an apprentice at the trade, or if he works at a machine takes him in sooner, but as a machine operator. The United Mine Workers takes in colored folks, too. So if you would rectify that statement by Lovett-Fort-Whiteman, in regard to this matter, it would clarify the issue considerably in regard to the white and colored workers.—JOHN TOMASI

UNINVITED GUESTS AT MINERS' CONVENTION

By NATALIE GOMEZ and KITTY HARRIS.
"DAILY WORKER, 3 cents a copy," was the first sound that greeted the miners at the opening of the Miners' Convention in Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, Ind. The sight of two girls with bundles of THE DAILY was very unusual among a crowd of sturdy, hard-handed coal-diggers. Many of them stopped and, after eyeing us curiously, bought the paper. Most of them did not even know that it was a labor paper and we had to answer all sorts of questions about it. It was not long before they found out that the DAILY WORKER was not just a labor paper but, as many remarked, "the best labor paper they have ever seen."

At first our sales were limited to the group of so-called reds, most of whom, with the exception of the Workers Party members, saw the paper for the first time. Steadily our sales began to increase. Even those who did not boast any radical sympathies, bought the paper regularly, because, as they themselves said, "it was the only paper that gave a detailed and correct report of the convention and news of the labor world." After three days we were able to sell from 450 to 500 copies a day and many of the delegates gave us 5, 10 and even 25 cents for a copy. They regarded the paper as an absolute necessity. If we happened to be a few minutes later than usual, we would find a crowd anxiously waiting for us on the street. Praises and compliments were showered on the pa-

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.)

From the Mid-West Labor News, official organ of the Omaha Central Labor Council, J. A. Lochray, editor.

St. Paul or Bust!

The professional politicians, the pussyfooters, the gum-shoers, the office-seekers, and political traders in general are moving heaven and earth in an effort to "kill" the May 30th unity meet to be held at St. Paul.

A little handful of their tribe met at Washington the other day. After carefully examining the premises to see that no "commoonists" were lurking about, they went on record for "postponement of the May 30th convention until after the Democrat and Republican conventions." Such a proposal is nothing more than the vilest treason to the interests of the wage-workers and farmers, and must not be given consideration, if the farmer-labor movement is to succeed.

Certain followers of this aggregation attempted to put across a similar measure at the Denver farmer-labor convention, but were hauled out of court. "Exclude the reds" was the slogan of this element at Denver, but they found that the real dirt farmers and wage-earners would tolerate no such disruptive efforts when the conference went on record as opposed to the barring of any progressive elements from the St. Paul convention.

The May 30th convention is an attempt on the part of the workers and farmers to do something for themselves. They are not going to St. Paul to establish a party of professional office seekers. The political job-hunters who go to St. Paul will get further if they conduct themselves accordingly.

The Lewis Convention

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—"FOR WHAT PURPOSE does the delegate arise?" is a phrase that is familiar to the ears of any miner or other person that has sat in a miners' convention since the one in 1919 at Cleveland, O.

Those are the words that must be answered by every delegate to a miners' convention since John L. Lewis began to ACT as President of the United Mine Workers of America in 1919.

Not only must that query be answered, but the answer must meet the approval of Lewis before the delegate is accorded the privilege of speaking, for Lewis rules with an iron heel. Just as familiar as the query is his stereotyped answer for when one mingles with a group of men who have attended conventions of this numerical-ly strong union, he often hears the remarks of Lewis used in a jocular way, and so much so that many miners who have never been to a convention, and who have never seen or heard Lewis in action, will answer to that query the words "SIT DOWN, THE DELEGATE IS NOT IN ORDER."

Those are the familiar words of Lewis and he uses them so often that it would not be surprising if he disturbs his slumber during the night by thinking he is presiding over a miners' convention.

To call him a DEMAGOGUE or a TYRANT would be putting it mildly, and I don't doubt seriously if one possessed a vocabulary the equal of Lewis' own could find words sufficiently strong to properly classify him.

Lewis has done more than any other one person to bring about the present state of affairs in the miners' union, and it is only a matter of time until he will pass into oblivion, as far as the miners union is concerned.

The "wonderful victory" he is claiming over the rank and file, is not a victory, it was a slaughter, and he knows better than any other person that as soon as the delegates return home and report, that the reaction will be such as to rock the very foundation of the miners union. In that convention on every issue he took the same identical position that one would expect an agent of WALL STREET to take, and his action on the Ku Klux Klan when he made his voice conspicuous by its silence, he showed conclusively that he was either in favor of it or else he is afraid of the "NIGHTY" gang, whichever guess is right is sufficient proof that he is not a fit person to lead a labor organization.

The same goes for Murray and Green. By their acts they shall be known. The beginning of the end of that regime has begun, and when, and not until the end of the tyrant reign is passed, the old United Mine Workers of America will be able to march to greater glories for the men who pay the DUES.

"Sub" Campaign Is Catching the Imagination of Chicago Militants

"Why wait until February 10?" seems to be the only complaint concerning the great DAILY WORKER subscription campaign which was announced for Chicago in yesterday's issue of THE DAILY WORKER. Otherwise the news of the campaign has been received with universal satisfaction.

"One thousand new readers by March 10" has caught the imagination of the present readers of the only militant daily in America and scores of them are "set to go" as soon as the word is given.

The managers of the campaign advise those who are impatient to get started, not to wait but to get some good practice for the campaign proper by collecting subs in the meantime.

A considerable difference of opinion has been created over the matter of prizes for the winners of the campaign. It is argued that no matter who gets the most subs, the working-class is the winner if the campaign goes over big, which seems to be taken for granted. However, THE DAILY WORKER has resolved to give prizes of material worth to those who make the best record during the subscription drive and the vote falls on the determination of what the prize shall be. One ambitious comrade who expects to be a contender for first prize suggests that be a portable typewriter. The campaign managers are open to other suggestions. Bring them to the campaign meeting which will be held at the Russian Technical School, 1902 W. Division St., Thursday evening, Feb. 7, at 8:15 P. M. Every militant in Chicago who wants to help THE DAILY WORKER grow will be there.

LETTERS TO THE DAILY WORKER

Smith Hall, Hamlin and Madison St., Chicago, was crowded to capacity with Lettish workers from Chicago and vicinity, where a mass meeting was held to discuss the question of recognition of the Russian Soviet government and opening of trade relations between this country and the government of the Russian people. Many of those present were new arrivals from Latvia, the neighboring country of Russia.

Speakers told how in Riga, the capital city of Latvia, lies and slanders were fabricated and propagated for the purpose to poison the minds of the Latvian workers against the Soviet Government. Having come to the United States, they find that the same lies are circulated here and many of these lies given official recognition.

At the end of the meeting, following resolution was read and adopted by acclamation:

RESOLVED, by a mass meeting of several hundred Letts, originally from Latvia, assembled in Smith Hall, Chicago, Ill., Saturday, Feb. 2, 1924, that we are in favor of full recognition of the Russian Soviet Government by the Government of the United States and that diplomatic and trade relations between these two countries be established without further delay, for the benefit of the people of these United States and the people of Soviet Russia.

RESOLVED to declare our conviction and belief, that the allegations against the Russian Soviet Government and is nothing short of czarist propaganda, carried on by czarist elements in Europe and in this country or in their behalf, by the paid agents, and be it further

RESOLVED that a copy of the resolution be sent to Senator Borah, Washington, D. C., and copies given to the press.

Tribune, Leading Faker, Squeals at Russ Censors

The Chicago Tribune, which has been caught red handed in the gross lies against the Soviet Republic now finds its correspondent forbidden in Russia unless he complies with certain censorship provisions.

The Tribune's correspondent put his refusal to accept the Russian conditions on the table, as a condition to the principles of free press and unhampered correspondence.

One of the worst instances of Tribune news faking on Russia was its publication in 1921 of a street fighting picture alleged to have been taken during certain made-out-of-whole-cloth 1921 riots. The picture was actually dug out of Tribune files. It first appeared in 1917.

The Tribune will be little perturbed by the absence of a Russia correspondent. It can lie just as well from the outside. Furthermore the Tribune has such a provincial news policy, that the loss of some Russian news will make little difference in view of its sewer flood of Chicago scandal and crime news.

Bandits Get Big Sum.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 4.—Between \$10,000 and \$15,000 was obtained by bandits in daylight holdup followed by a revolver battle here today.

The money was the Saturday an Sunday receipts of the Finkelstein and Ruben Theatres in St. Paul.

The bandits, believed to be at least five in number, apparently have been waiting for the bank messenger to leave the movie offices.

Protect the Foreign Born!

BOSTON CULTURE AGHAST AT RISE OF RED ACTIVITY

Bolshevism Is Winning in the U. S. A.

By H. M. WICKS
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass.—Staid and conservative Boston, always alert to add to its laurels as defender of that metaphysical entity called "Americanism" has made the startling discovery that the Department of Commerce at Washington is under the domination of a Bolshevik sympathizer, Mr. Herbert Hoover. This was revealed to the writer and William Simons, organizer of District 1, Workers Party of America, by an elegant lady acting as a guide at an anti-Red display, held at 280 Dartmouth Street, this city. Before visiting this address, we had been under the impression that Bolshevism was gaining in the United States, but we never before had the slightest inkling of the number of people that had been affected by this revolutionary propaganda.

Displays Weekly Worker
A full page article in the BOSTON TRANSCRIPT of January 24, dealing with the Red menace to the United States and containing a reproduction of the first page of the Weekly Worker containing the proclamation of the Workers Party regarding the Hughes forgery against Soviet Russia, concluded with the information that an exhibit of Revolutionary literature and other forms of propaganda was being held at the Dartmouth Street address which was open to the public.

We decided to investigate, so we started out the next morning in quest of the place which we located in the aristocratic Back Bay district of Boston. Upon entering the room we were greeted by a middle aged lady who informed us that an admission price of fifty cents was required. We invested the required amount and entered a room with walls profusely decorated with newspapers, posters, proclamations, etc. Four large tables contained pamphlets, books and leaflets alleged to have emanated from Red sources. A second lady somewhat more aged than the first escorted us around the room explaining the sinister machinations of those horrible Bolsheviks who are out to wreck our sublime government.

"Young Comrade" Exhibited
The lady asked us precisely what we were interested in and we said nothing in particular, but we were curious to see the whole display. Not knowing where to start her expose we suggested that propaganda in the schools was rather interesting, so she first selected a pamphlet issued by the Workers Educational Bureau, an institution founded by Matthew Woll of the Gompers dynasty. This she informed us was one of the most diabolical conspiracies for the propagation of Bolshevism under the guise of education that is known. Nearby were copies of the "Young Comrade" with heavy underscoring in pencil of a paragraph dealing with young workers ignoring going to the sky and concentrating upon the problems of their every-day life here.

The inconsistency of the display and the simple nature of the lady was revealed when she next showed us an hysterical folder issued by the A. F. of L. containing all the banalities of the Chester Wright-William English Walling libels against Soviet Russia and the Communist International. When informed that the Workers Educational folder was issued by the A. F. of L. the lady merely muttered in inaudible sentence and hastened to show us the rest of the exhibit. Next we were shown a page of the New York Times, containing an article by the notorious renegade Socialist and perpetrator of Marx, John Sparzo, wherein he vilified the Soviet regime and hailed American democracy as the protector of humanity.

Hoover a Bolshevik
Mr. Herbert Hoover, we were informed is a dangerous Red sympathizer and succeeded in obtaining an appropriation of "taxpayers' money" for the famine in Russia. She also related how Hoover and the big packers, principally Armour & Co., are in conspiracy to repeat the performance with the German famine as an excuse. According to our hysterical guide the packers have a large surplus of meat they want to get rid of and Hoover is trying to assist them by the government by purchasing its surplus at "government prices"—whatever those are. This so as-

The Power Column

The Bulwark of THE DAILY WORKER.

"I want to help make THE DAILY WORKER grow." That is the slogan that is being adopted by hundreds of the liveliest militants in the country, adopted and put into practice to such an extent that in the three weeks of its existence, the circulation of THE DAILY WORKER has been increased more than 50 per cent.

As the army of DAILY WORKER agents increases in numbers and in efficiency the circulation of THE DAILY WORKER also increases and becomes solidified. The bulwark of THE DAILY WORKER is "The-I-want-to-help-TO THE DAILY WORKER-grow" battalion.

Just what impetus is given to the circulation increase in those localities where THE DAILY WORKER agents are best organized and on the job has already been shown in the comparison between the new subscribers secured in "organized" and "unorganized" territory. In Detroit, in Cleveland, Toledo, in far away Los Angeles where THE DAILY WORKER agents have really been organized and are functioning in an organized manner, the circulation has already reached more than double the figure which had been reached by the Weekly Worker circulation. In small cities, particularly those in which there are strong Finnish Workers Party branches whose organization had been perfected in the behalf of the Finnish dailies, THE DAILY WORKER circulation has increased five and in some cases tenfold. And unfortunately in other localities, some of them where the militant movement is in other respects strong and thriving, THE DAILY WORKER circulation has hardly increased at all, simply because no organized effort has been made to bring THE DAILY WORKER to the notice of the working class.

Recruits for the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" battalion are wanted in every city and town. Every militant man or woman, boy or girl, who carries within him the flame of rebellion and the desire for working class progress is eligible for membership in its ranks.

What suggestions have you to make for the betterment of THE DAILY WORKER administration? What methods have you found work best in building THE DAILY WORKER circulation. Send them to THE POWER COLUMN and give the rest of THE DAILY WORKER boosters the benefit of your experience.

the agitation of the Women's Trade Union League, which is fighting the bill as a reactionary measure because it would take away the protective legislation for women in industry. Altho this bill of the Woman's Party was viciously reactionary, she imagined it contained a threat of Bolshevism.

Anti-religious posters next incited her fury. There were a group of posters from the Communist Party of Russia depicting the tributes paid by the peasantry to the priests on the occasions of birth, baptism, marriage, and death. On another poster which she exhibited and which was mentioned in the Transcript the day before was a cartoon depicting a workman with a large hammer climbing up the stairs of heaven menacing a row of grotesque figures with flowing beards that could be seen shrinking back from the top of the ladder. The figures were labelled God, St. Peter, Gabriel, etc. The lady fairly gasped and for a time it seemed she would collapse of apoplexy trying to describe her fear of such propaganda.

Promised Expose a Fraud
The article in the Transcript the evening before conveyed the notion that proof of Secretary of State Hughes charges against Soviet Russia, could be obtained at this "exhibit," but when we asked to see them we were told they were not there, but that they had evidence that they existed in Washington, D. C. Of course we considered it useless to tell the lady that her wonderful "exhibit" was merely a collection of well known publications, issued openly and that they could be obtained anywhere. A few foreign language pamphlets had been contributed by Boris Brasol and by the pen prostitute R. M. Whitney, who recently peddled some state documents to the Transcript for pelf.

Our guide told us that another woman, Mrs. Frothingham, one of the Back Bay residents who moves in the most ancient circles in Boston, really knew all about this thing and that she was sorry she was absent, as we could get a great deal of startling information from her.

If Mrs. Frothingham is more naive than our guide, she must be totally bereft of what passes for human intelligence. The husbands of such women must find it very easy to concoct fairy tales that are acceptable when they decide to enjoy some of their nights away from home.

Such people are hang-overs from the old days of Boston, when the detestable textile bourgeois originated their "culture" based upon the unrequited slavery of men, women and children in the mills of New England. They still strive to preserve the shell of their former cultural surroundings and resent alike the intrusion of heavy industry and the revolt of the proletariat that accompanies it. Hence they direct their attacks upon both. The today most of the husbands of such women have abandoned the control of textile mills and devote their time to clipping coupons, the women cling to the old textile psychology.

When not engaged in conducting rummage sales and other "charitable" work they have heretofore spent their time gossiping about their married companions who have been seduced by the husbands of their set. The Red expose has given them a new thrill and now these elegant Bostonians spend their time repeating every idle tale, every libel concocted by the swinish inebriates serving as foreign correspondents in the counter-revolutionary cess-pools of Old Europe and enlarging upon the plagiarisms of Walling, Wright and Sparzo, creatures who are incapable of concocting their own lies.

LIBERTIES' UNION DEFIES LEGION TO WRECK MEETINGS

Threatens Court Action Against Vandals

Court action against the American Legion if it interferes with Lenin memorial meetings scheduled in various parts of the country was forecast in a protest wired to John R. Quinn, national commander of the American Legion, by the American Civil Liberties Union today claiming that "the rights of free speech and peaceful assemblage are at stake."

Protests against threatened Legion interference were also wired to the mayors of Ansonia, Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford and Stamford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass. The protests were sent following the breaking up by armed members of the Legion of a Lenin memorial meeting in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on Sunday, and after press dispatches indicated that local Legion posts contemplated action in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

In reply to one of the Union's telegrams, Mayor John C. Mead of Ansonia has promised that the Lenin memorial meeting scheduled for Sunday at the city hall under the auspices of the Workers party "will be permitted to go on despite opposition," if conducted in a lawful manner.

The attention of the Legion commandant was called to the resolution adopted by the Legion's San Francisco convention, aimed at the Ku Klux Klan, which characterized as "un-American, a menace to our liberties, and destructive of our fundamental law any group of individuals, or organization, which creates or fosters radical, religious, or class strife among our people; or which takes into its own hands the enforcement of the law, determination of guilt, or infliction of punishment."

Suits for felonious assaults are already being filed by attorneys for the Civil Liberties Union against members of the American Legion in Wilkes-Barre, as well as against Mayor Daniel L. Hart of that city, who is alleged to have furnished the raiders with police assistance.

In a telegram to the Union Mayor Hart declared he would not tolerate "any organization meeting in Wilkes Barre which is opposed by the American Legion. All meetings of this character in the future will be submitted to the Legion committees for approval before they are permitted."

Prof. Harry F. Ward, chairman of the Civil Liberties Union, issued a statement in which he said: "No more dangerous precedent can be set than to turn over the regulation of free speech and assembly to a military organization. The meetings in question are within the law. No statute prohibits American citizens from meeting to mourn the death of any person."

Home Rule Gives Mayor Czar's Power, Says N. Y. Labor

By FREDERICK KUH
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

NEW YORK—Vigorous opposition developed against the proposed Home Rule Enabling Act during a hearing before the special commission of the state assembly. In general, the bill envisages a large transfer of power from the state to city and town governments.

While the bill will probably be overhauled and greatly modified, its ultimate passage is considered certain. The hearings at Albany, however, have evoked hostile criticism of the bill from important labor groups.

The substance of this criticism is that it would grant mayors "czaristic" power, that it would enable municipal governments to perpetuate their rule indefinitely, and that taxpayers would be unable to stem the spendthrift habits of prodigal local legislatures.

Speaking before the assemblymen, John M. O'Hanlon, chief of the State Federation of Labor, warned that the bill, as now drafted, neglects the referendum as a method of popular government. The Labor spokesman insisted that all charter amendments be submitted to the voters by referendum. He demanded emphatically that legislative power in New York City be vested in the Board of Aldermen.

Klan, Not Russia, Menaces America, Says Arbitrator
The Arbitrator, a monthly liberal publication, sees more likelihood of the Ku Klux Klan taking over the American government than the Soviets and says: "Even now senators are afraid to come out openly against the invisible empire, altho they speak all they know and more about Russia."

Death of Lenin Brings a Rush to Communist Party

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—Thousands of workers have applied for admission to the ranks of the Communist Party since the passing of its great leader. Lenin's death has aroused a tremendous sympathetic response from the peasants and industrial workers and brought home to them the role of the organization in the salvation of Russia during the days of the revolution and counter revolution and recent changing economic conditions.

News of the recognition of the Soviet Government by the British labor administration was received quietly in Moscow, as something expected. It is felt to show that the international position of Russia is stronger than ever—in spite of the death of Lenin.

The Soviet Congress passed a resolution in reply extending a fraternal greeting to British labor. Press comment is that America must speed up recognition or it will be left far behind in the race for trade.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

NEW YORK.—As the result of a recent referendum, the May convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union will be held in Boston. The returns showed Baltimore leading in a lame second. President Sigman has appointed a committee to complete arrangements for the convention.

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

Where to Go to Join the Workers Party

Below is a list of the English speaking branches of the Workers Party in Chicago, and the date and place of meeting. It is the duty of every class conscious worker to get in touch with the branch nearest his residence and join the only political party in the United States that is actively engaged in organizing the workers, to bring about their emancipation from wage slavery. Come in and help!

Some Branch Meetings

Following are the meeting places of Chicago English Branches:
South Side Branch, every first and third Thursday, 8 P. M., at Community Center, 3201 S. Wabash Ave.
Irving Park Branch, every first and third Monday at 4021 N. Drake Ave. Monday, Jan. 21, lecture by Max Bedacht, subject, "The Present Situation in Germany."

Mid-City Branch, every first and third Wednesday, at Ermet Memorial Hall, Taylor and Ogden Ave.

Bridgeport Branch, every second and fourth Wednesday at 3600 S. Union Ave.

Cicero Branch, meets on call at Italian Hall, 1402 S. 51st St.

North Side Branch, every first and third Monday, at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St.

North West Side Branch, every second and fourth Tuesday at Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Boul.

Douglas Park Branch, every first and third Monday, at 2733 Douglas Boul.

Englewood Branch, every fourth Wednesday, at Carpenters Hall, 6414 S. Halsted St.

Amalgamation Is Making Progress in Shoe Industry

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HAVERHILL, Mass.—The agitation for amalgamation in the shoe industry has resulted in a referendum vote in the United Shoe Workers of America, favoring amalgamation with the Shoe Workers Protective Union.

The amalgamation will give the enlarged Shoe Workers Union a membership estimated at 27,000; headquarters of the enlarged union will be located in Boston, where the officials of the two organizations met today to make the final canvass of the vote.

The United Shoe Workers of America has locals in Lynn, Rochester, N. Y., Brockton, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

The Brockton District Shoe Workers Union, which was the outcome of the boot and shoe autocracy, has made every effort to bring about amalgamation of the numerous independent shoe unions and deserves the credit of the present "merger" of two of the unions, which will follow the Amalgamated and the Brockton District following suit of the United and combining the membership of all four.

It is believed by active members who have carried on the work for amalgamation under severe handicaps that a campaign for the organization of the shoe industry can now be launched with good prospects of success.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

The Daily Worker Will Start Publishing "A WEEK" ON FEB. 16

Read This Letter Carefully!

Chicago, Illinois, February 4, 1924

To the Readers of THE DAILY WORKER:-

Dear Reader:-THE DAILY WORKER has been advertising that the great Russian Novel A WEEK by Gary Libedinski will be published serially in the columns of THE DAILY WORKER. We are now happy to announce that this wonderful book which every worker in America will want to read will be published starting February 16. Whether the installments will be published weekly or daily will be for our readers to decide.

We know that every one of our readers are looking forward with a great deal of pleasurable anticipation to A WEEK. We know that none of the rapidly growing army of DAILY WORKER readers who already feel that no day is complete without THE DAILY WORKER, will now more than ever want to assure themselves that they will not miss a single issue.

But we wish to call to your attention that many who are now getting THE DAILY WORKER regularly are those whose subscriptions for the weekly WORKER were transferred over to the Daily. Most of these subscriptions will expire on February 14 and shortly thereafter. If the number of your address label is No. 352 or lower, or if the date on your address label is 3-1-24 or less, that means that your subscription will expire on or before March 1, 1924 and that you will not continue to receive THE DAILY WORKER after that date.

During the first few days of the publication of THE DAILY WORKER so many subscriptions came into our business office that not all of them could be placed on the mailing list at once, with the result that some subscribers were forced to undergo the hardship of doing without some of the issues of THE DAILY WORKER. Even now many subscriptions are still coming in with the request that "the subscription be started with the very first issue. I do not want to miss a single issue," write hundreds of subscribers.

We expect that the same thing will happen again; after A WEEK has begun in our columns, we will be deluged with hundreds of requests for back numbers, which we will be unable to fill. A word to the wise is sufficient. Order your DAILY WORKER NOW. If your subscription expires soon or if you are unfortunate enough not to be a subscriber, fill in the coupon below and send it in to assure yourself of receiving the first installment and every installment of A WEEK.

Fraternally yours,
THE DAILY WORKER,

J. Louis Engel
Editor

Kaufbach
Bus. Mgr.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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6 months.....\$3.50
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1640 N. HALSTED ST.,
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Enclosed please find \$..... for.....months' subscription to THE DAILY WORKER.

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1,000 NEW CHICAGO SUBSCRIBERS BY MARCH 10!!

That will be the minimum results of the great subscription campaign to be carried on by Chicago militants starting February 10. On February 7 the DAILY WORKER Boosters in Chicago will meet to lay out plans for the campaign. Every militant in Chicago should be there.

COME
Thursday, February 7, at 8 P. M.
RUSSIAN TECHNICAL SCHOOL
1902 W. DIVISION STREET
Everyone in Chicago who has the welfare of THE DAILY WORKER at heart will be there.

1,000 New Chicago Subscribers by Mar. 10!!
Valuable Prizes Will Be Given to the Individuals and Branches Who Secure the Greatest Number of New Subscribers.

FORWARD'S LIES AGAINST RUSSIAN RELIEF N AILED

Repetition of Stale Slander Gets Reply

(By F. S. R. Press Service)

The Jewish Daily Forward has again opened fire against the Friends of Soviet Russia, singing the same old song. On January 28, 1924, they say: "The Friends of Soviet Russia pretended they were collecting for Russia, but in reality they used the money for Communist propaganda."

That's nothing new. The British ex-spy said in a speech before the Chicago Chamber of Commerce. The American Legion has said it. The Department of Justice said it. The Jewish Daily Forward said it many times last year, and says it again today.

Charges Found False. A committee of five nationally known men investigates these charges made by this same paper a year ago, and exonerated us. Their findings were printed in leaflet form both in English and in Jewish.

We have published regularly financial statements of our accounts in our official organ. In the issue of September 1, 1922 (end of the first fiscal year), we published a detailed account of the 17 shiploads of food, medicine, machinery and clothing sent to Russia, which totalled \$725,000.

Monthly meeting—\$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line .15c an issue. Semi-monthly meetings—\$5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line .18c an issue.

Weekly meetings—\$.75 a year one line a week, each additional line .10c an issue.

Challenge Forward. We challenge the Forward to open the books of this relief committee to the same investigating committee. We challenge the Forward to publish audited financial reports of their relief committee.

This company took money from hundreds of Jewish workers and promised to send their packages, duty-free, to their relatives in Russia. Instead, the packages were left to rot on the docks and the senders were never reimbursed.

We challenge the Jewish Daily Forward to explain why they do not tell their readers about these "Relief Forwarders."

Fight to Release Communists in Pa. State Prisons

Repeal of the Flynn Anti-Sedition Law, the release of four men serving long terms under the statute, and the curbing of local police power to choke off meetings are aimed at in a campaign to "establish the right to think and speak" in Pennsylvania.

Ordinary civil rights, Baldwin stated, are trodden under foot by the industrial interests of Pennsylvania. The situation has brought the union, he said, into a series of fights for the rights of free speech and assembly.

The Land for the Users!

Secret Diplomacy Hides Facts in Big Loans to Mexicans

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE (Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY.—Two hundred million pesos (\$100,000,000) are to be loaned to Mexico if the plans of American bankers and the federal government here are carried through.

For more than two weeks, Franklin Helm, banking agent, and for more than a week, J. M. Buckner, a "thrust-up," have been hanging around the Hotel Regis here, tighter than clams to interviewers.

But I have learned that they are negotiating the above loan, that they do not want to pay the first 5,000,000 pesos in mighty dollars but in the form of 100,000 rifles and abundant ammunition for the same.

Then they are planning to deliver 45,000,000 pesos in dollars to make up the first quarter of the total. But what I cannot find out is what strings are to be tied to the spending of that 45,000,000, nor what "effective guarantees" are to be made for the collecting of the loan.

The state department of the United States has full knowledge of the projected loan, its prospective terms and the state of negotiations. A full agreement has not yet been reached here.

WASHINGTON.—A model workmen's compensation bill with state insurance fund features is proposed for the District of Columbia by the legislative council of the labor forces here.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this heading on day of meeting.

Monthly meeting—\$.30 a year one line once a month, each additional line .15c an issue.

Semi-monthly meetings—\$.50 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line .18c an issue.

Weekly meetings—\$.75 a year one line a week, each additional line .10c an issue.

- FIRST TUESDAY, Feb. 5th, 1924. Name of Local and Place of Meeting. Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Douglas Park Auditorium. Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 175 W. Washington St. Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St. 7:30 p. m. Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St. Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St. Asbestos Wkrs., 180 W. Washington St. 7:30 p. m. Boller Makers, Chicago and Western. Brick and Shoe Wkrs., 1939 Milwaukee St. 8:30 p. m. Brick and Clay Workers, Clark and...

QUAINT SIDE SHOW CONVENTION HELD BY EX-FORD MEN

To Fight Money Devil Without Hen's Dough

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OMAHA, Neb.—The citizens of Omaha and adjacent territories were treated to an amusement festival last week, when the national convention of the combined Independent Progressive Party, American Economic League, Peoples' Progressive Party, and Ford-for-President Clubs held forth at Hotel Castile.

After solemnly deciding that Henry Ford could not be their candidate for the Presidency (Henry having slammed the door in their face) this aggregation of side-show artists came to the conclusion that they would have to choose from their own ranks.

Roy Harrop to Rescue. Roy M. Harrop, of the big words and long promises held the center of the stage as his usual custom. After flaying the Shylocks who "strangle the life blood from the nation thru their control of the currency," the valiant Roy proceeded to advise his flock that "all the banks were certain to fail, from the Big Banks in Omaha, to the bank in Podunk Center."

Every One Does Stunt. After the "delegates" had exhibited their particular stunts in turn, the National Convention gravely proceeded to choose Presidential nominees. They themselves being the "real progressives" they could not afford to wait for the St. Paul meet on May 30th, that being only a Red Plot anyway.

Robert R. Pointer of Detroit, a self-confessed friend of Henry Ford, modestly offered himself as a sacrifice for the cause, and received the Presidential nomination. Roy Harrop could not be left out in the cold, cruel world, so he was rewarded for his manly attempts to "do good" by being made the party nominee for vice-president.

To Invade Wall Street. Meantime, Harrop announces that the headquarters of the "party" will be removed to New York City, where the fight will be carried directly to the door of the "Money Power." Just who will be the goat for the expenses is not as yet quite clear. If the faithful can be frightened into withdrawing their shekels from the "banks of the money kings" mere matters of expense should present no obstacles; at least not to the undaunted Harrop.

Vigorous, Virile Viking Music at Popular Concert

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN. Dazzling brilliance and honeyed sentimentality characterized the popular concert of the Chicago Symphony orchestra at Orchestra Hall Thursday evening. Mr. Stock's conducting arm was in error, and so Mr. DeLamar directed most of the program.

The major composition was Mendelssohn's Italian symphony. It is a cheerful, refined work, but rather spineless in melody and development, and not in the least suggestive of Italian music, or of things Italian.

As an encore to this DeLamarer played Godard's "Adagio Fatterique," which turns the ninety men of the orchestra into one great singing, lyrical voice, and building up into a climax of powerful tone.

Then came some vigorous, virile Viking music in the Sigurd Jorsalfar suite of Grieg, and the same master's Solveig's song, in the Peer Gynt music. Two movements of the Sigurd were played, the prelude, and the pompous march.

Mr. Stock, himself, directed the second half of the program, with his left hand, because his right was in a sling. The orchestra played the suite of Spanish dances from Massenet's opera "Le Cid." This is a veritable musical hot tamale, with excited Spaniards in red costume dancing furiously all the way thru it.

As an encore we were treated to one of the worst things in the repertory, the love scene from Glazounov's "Ruses d'Amour." This gives a cello and a violin the chance to wail at each other most sickeningly.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Ashleigh Writes About Strike of British Railroad Workers

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH. (Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—I am writing this in London, on the first day of the strike of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, a strike on a national scale, which was called last night, at the stroke of twelve. To-day is the 21st of January.

And it is tonight that the vote of "No Confidence" in the Baldwin Government will be carried in the House of Commons, and tomorrow Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor Party, will be invited by the king to form a Labor government.

The dispute had its origin in 1922, when the railway employers stated that they desired certain alterations made in the wage agreement existing between the companies and the unions. This agreement was made after the great strike of September, 1919. It provided certain basic rates of pay for the various grades, and also allowed for a sliding scale, computed according to the cost of living, for additional wages above the basic rates.

Three Railroad Unions. There are three unions operating in the railway industry: the National Union of Railwaymen, which also includes some firemen and engineers, and is an industrial union; the Railway Clerks' Association, which, as the name implies, is confined to the clerical workers on the railroads; and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

In 1922, the employers' demands for a reduction of wages were opposed by the three unions, and the companies did not press their demands. They bided their time. About six months ago, they resumed their offensive on the standard of living of the railway workers.

The matter came up before the Central Wages Board, upon which the unions and the employers are equally represented. It resulted in a disagreement. The matter was then referred to the National Wages Board. This board, which was created by the Railway Act of 1921, is composed of six representatives of the employers. Six representatives of the unions (two representatives from each of the three unions), four representatives of the users of the railroads (our old friends, the "public"), and an "independent" chairman, who is at present Sir William Mackenzie. The chairman is, however, a member of the employing class. Thus, the union representatives are in a minority of six to eleven. It is the old, old story.

Board Purely Consultative. The National Wages Board has no power to enforce its decisions. It is a purely consultative body, formed in the hope that the differences between the employers and workers on the railroads, may be settled there, thru negotiations, and thus strikes may be avoided. Its decisions are, however, by no means binding. It may be compared to the adjustment machinery set up in the United States before the mining strike, except that it has a more official status.

The board issued a decision which was adverse to certain grades of the railroad workers. The National Union of Railwaymen accepted the decision, thru its delegate conference, a body which has been criticized by some of the N. U. R. membership as being unrepresentative and reactionary. This conference accepted the board's findings by 59 votes to 20.

Support Their Own Ambitions. Already the reformists and careerists of the Labor Party are showing their colors. They are rendering the task of the Communists easy by already exposing themselves as men who would subordinate the industrial movement of the workers, the mass action of the workers, to their parliamentary ambitions.

Face Loss In Wages. Other drivers, not on mileage rates, would lose about six shillings a week. The award would also cause reductions in Sunday and overtime rates.

When the ballot against the award was returned, the A. S. L. E. F. tried, in every possible way, to avoid a strike. The employers were asked, again and again, to reopen negotiations. This they refused to do, and the railroad companies stated definitely that the new rates would be enforced on Sunday, Jan. 20.

Shipstead Shows Bank Failures and Number of Bankrupt Farmers Grow

WASHINGTON.—Senator Shipstead of Minnesota, in his maiden speech on the floor, declared that the western banks are being forced to close their doors, and the number of bankrupt farmers is being rapidly increased, by the government's policy of raising the rate it pays for money.

Under direction of Secretary Mellon, the interest rate of 4 1/2 per cent, compounded semi-annually, is offered with Treasury savings certificates payable in five years. This has forced up the rate charged by banks to borrowers, and the farmers are less able than before to pay interest on loans.

FEWER JOBS AND LOWER WAGES IN WISCONSIN

122 Seek Every 100 Jobs Offered

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor.) Fewer jobs and lower earnings characterize the December report of the Wisconsin industrial commission. The number of employes on factory payrolls fell 1.3 per cent between November and December and reached a point 7 per cent below the high point of July. At the same time the number of applicants for each 100 jobs offered rose to 122. This means idle men looking for work.

Large reductions, says the report, are especially noted in building, highway and railroad construction work, while the whole list of industrial classifications is marked by declining employment except in the case of industries that are in season at this time of the year.

The sharp drop in employment in certain industries such as canning and preserving is seasonal. But in other important industries the number employed is very considerably below that in December, 1922. Thus manufacturers of brick, tile and cement blocks are employing 29 per cent fewer men than a year ago.

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During December, 1923, the average weekly pay envelope amounted to \$24.30, a decrease of 2.6 per cent from November and of 3 per cent from the high point of the year. The amount is still approximately 4 per cent higher than in December, 1922. The sharpest falling off in average earnings is found among the metal trades with a decline from \$29.40 to \$27.80, or 5 1/2 per cent. Workers in the automobile industry suffered a drop of over 27 per cent, their average pay falling from \$25.75 to \$20.86.

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES. Lack of School Space Encourages Industrial Home-Work. With the increasing number of child workers, the educational departments of state and federal government combine in urging a better school attendance of the children.

The U. S. government issues special leaflets telling the parents to let their children stay in school despite unemployement. The futulity of such appeals, of course, is striking, when it is remembered that a child cannot go to school barefooted in winter, and that a breakfastless youngster makes a backward pupil, not to say a sick one.

But what amount of argument can cover up the fact that there are not enough seats for the children who are sent to school? In New York all sorts of makeshifts are adopted to crowd in a few hours of worthless study each day for thousands of children for whom no proper schooling provisions were made.

In Chicago the good news is handed out that now only 83,000 out of 312,000 public school children are not cared for properly. This means that more than one quarter of the children do not receive full school time, and many of them get only a half-day's attendance.

Exploit Mere Babies. What excuse has capitalism for existing in this country, when two year old children are forced to work? That mere babies help eke out a miserable existence was brought out in testimony before the New York Welfare Commission.

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.

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The Tribune and Wilson

The Chicago Tribune editorial on the death of Wilson is an illuminating screed. It is almost two columns long but it can be summarized in 13 words:

The Chicago Tribune liked Wilson, the war-maker, but it hated Wilson, the peace-maker. It says:

Our chief admiration for Mr. Wilson is for the manner in which he drove the war activities once we were committed. That determination was evolved from his character. He used conscription. He furnished the allies with what they needed—men, money, and materials in the amounts needed.

Weakness at this time might have ruined us. A man less determined to have his own way, less impervious to what was said of him, might have flinched at conscripting soldiers. He might have tried to fight the war with volunteers. He might even have tried to fight it with money and materials. He might have tried to spare the nation human sacrifices or to limit the expenditure of human life.

Then we should have entered a losing war and have been among the losers, just in time to be in the wreckage. Conscription was his big decision and, whether he realized it or not, was his most dangerous one. Hughes might have had serious draft riots. From Wilson the people took the draft with hardly a murmur, and the war was won right then.

We call particular attention to the last sentence quoted. This is the tribute paid by American industrial capitalism to the liberal of liberals who betrayed the confused masses that saw in him an apostle of peace. It is damning testimony added to much already at hand to show the treacherous role played by middle-class liberals in times of great crisis.

It is in the fact that Wilson cajoled the masses into acting as docile cannon-fodder that The Tribune finds something admirable and its approval begins and ends with this shameful and bloody achievement of the Wilson administration.

The Mexican and domestic policies of Wilson bring editorial curses from The Tribune as it attacks the internationalism of the House of Morgan that the Wilson mind rationalized as the league of nations.

We cannot understand the bitter hatred of spokesmen of industrial capital like the McCormick owned Tribune unless we are cognizant of the division on the question of foreign policy in the ranks of the industrial and financial overlords.

One group, industrial capitalists, wants to confine the American adventures in imperialism to the Western hemisphere; the other, finance capitalists, see in Europe the most fertile field for investment and exploitation. There is much overlapping and interlocking of interest in these two groups but not enough to erase entirely this division.

Wilson, middle-class liberal, was elected as the advocate of a return to competition in industry; his book, "The New Freedom," is the last wail of an expiring middle class altho the disoriented and unclear working class accepted it as a defense of them.

Wilson soon found that the middle class does not and cannot rule this nation. He had to choose between imperialism in Europe and the home-grown variety. He chose the former and ended by earning the undying enmity of both groups.

The liberals of the middle class in high office, or out of office for that matter, make their peace with heavy industry and finance-capital only when they are the smoke-screen behind which imperialism hides its mailed fist until such time as war comes as the inevitable result of the conflict of nations arising from the rivalry for new areas to loot.

Oil On Troubled Waters

The more the Senate looks into the now famous Teapot Oil Dome Leases the more men of high political prominence are involved.

The Teapot Oil scandal is an event of inestimable political importance. Now we are told that McAdoo, the white hope of the Democrats for the coming campaign and the presidential choice of many a reactionary labor leader, has also come in on about a quarter of a million dollars of Doheny's oil money. It has already been established that the Harding regime was not the only one involved in the deal. The trail of oil has been traced by some of our senatorial bloodhounds to several administrations preceding the Coolidge ascension. No one delights in talking ill of the memory of the dead, or saying harsh words about the dying, but the fact of the matter is that the Wilson administration and the Harding and Coolidge regimes have been thrown into this political oil well and have hit bottom.

Secretaries of the Navy, Secretaries of War, and Cabinet officers have already had their best political clothes damaged, if not altogether destroyed. Garrison, Gregory, McAdoo, Daugherty, Denby, and Fall are as all-inclusive a galaxy of democratic and republican

can capitalist political handmaids as can be corralled in the country at any moment. These are only a few of the unmasked agents of the employing class to date. Should the investigation really proceed with seriousness and thoroughness many senators, congressmen, and more cabinet officers will be involved. The fact that Secretary of State Hughes has rushed into print to proclaim that no oil has been splashed on his whiskers, coupled with the excited repetition of the Hughes disclaimer by the present incumbent of Fall's portfolio of the Secretaryship of the Interior, Mr. Work, shows very plainly that more than two cabinet officers are involved in the corrupt transaction. We are especially concerned with the arrival on the oil scene of that excessively advertised fake progressive, McAdoo, loyal lackey of Doheny, servant of the biggest San Francisco bankers and guardian of the country's treasury at the time when hundreds of millions of dollars were spent to organize counter-revolutions and pogroms in Soviet Russia.

The McAdoo boom is doomed. We have no doubt that many wavering worshippers of McAdoo will now drop in disgust their illusions as to his being the standard-bearer of liberalism in November. No matter how McAdoo pulls out of this mess, it is obvious that his political goose has already been cooked in the boiling oil of the teapot. As far as McAdoo's chance of getting the democratic nomination is concerned, one can safely prepare to plant an iron cross on the grave of the Californian's presidential aspirations. This should increase the likelihood of an organizational split in the republican party and a substantial desertion from the democratic party to a new group arising from the rift in the two dominant capitalist organizations.

What the final outcome of the Teapot affair will be, is yet too early to say. One fact has already been definitely established: Overwhelming evidence has been presented proving beyond refutation that both the democratic and the republican parties are the menial servants of the employing class. When four presidential administrations are involved in so titanic a scandal as this Teapot Oil Dome steal, it is plain to everybody that our government agents are only merchandise in the capitalist market. The disclosures in the Teapot affair have already convicted the United States government of being owned outright, whether democrats or republicans, reactionaries or constructive progressives are at its helm, by the Big Business interests,—the ruling capitalist class.

Poor Davis Publicity

The capitalist press is worried about the exposure of Secretary of Labor Davis as labor's enemy at the U. M. W. of A. convention by the Progressive Miners International Committee.

It will be recalled that a leaflet calling attention to the blacklist and fingerprint laws against foreign-born workers advocated by Davis was distributed in the convention and that when Davis rose to speak he was hissed and booed.

The employers' press hastened to explain that the secretary of labor has been misunderstood by the coal miners, the inference being that the miners were too ignorant to appreciate what the moosehearted secretary of labor was trying to do for them.

An Indianapolis paper carried a particularly ingenuous explanation of the unfortunate situation that had arisen. It states that Davis is only "suggested that in the event of economic necessity foreign laborers above the quotas for their respective countries be admitted under bond, their employers to provide them with passage money back home when their employment was ended. Such persons would be required to report to government officials at intervals. Foreigners have to do this in nearly all European countries. What Davis suggested is now being done to a large extent, but it does not have the sanction of the law."

The emphasis is ours. This inspired explanation of the Davis proposals will bring little comfort to the person it is supposed to whitewash. It sustains every contention made by the Workers Party of America relative to the slave character of the legislation sponsored by Davis.

What would be the status of foreign-born workers admitted under bond? They would be serfs who would have to do anything the employers or the government ordered them to do—robotised strikebreakers.

They would report to government officials at regular intervals—that is, they would be constantly terrorized.

The Davis proposals go farther than this, however, and urge the same provision for foreign-born workers already in America.

That these serfs are being imported into this country in violation of law is a fact and almost a matter of public knowledge. What Davis proposes to do is to legalize a traffic in human flesh that is prohibited not only by the constitution of the United States, but by federal and state laws. He wants to establish, because he is carrying out the orders of his steel trust masters, a nation-wide contract labor and slave system similar to the redemption and bond slave system that makes such a black blot on the pages of early American history and which the labor movement of this country succeeded in abolishing after a long struggle.

Secretary of Labor Davis had better consult with his press agents before they do any more explaining.

The latest Teapot Dome disclosures tend to show that the favorite song of cabinet officials, during their sessions for the last five years, has been "Cheer, Cheer, The Gang's Oil Here."

A DREAM OF THE KU KLUX KLAN



AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

It was rather significant that the last act of John L. Lewis at the 29th consecutive and 6th biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America was to break his gavel. The convention did not adjourn. It simply came to an end. The broken gavel played such a conspicuous if inglorious part during the convention that it did not care to continue even a mute existence, when its master's action brought a riot instead of adjournment.

It seems that the more a person knows about a constitution the easier he finds violating it. There is not a paragraph in the miners' little book of laws that John L. Lewis cannot quote on the slightest provocation and we note the miner who in his zeal in behalf of his fellow workers hurts the boss's feelings or steps on the corns of the "sacred contract." There is nothing in the constitution that prohibits a president from submitting to a majority vote. Lewis announces the vote when his tellers do not make any miscalculation. But when they make a mistake and tell the truth, John remains dumb.

The Nation regrets the demise of the Freeman, which is scheduled to take place on March 5. One of the most noteworthy contributions made by the Freeman to the American working class movement was its tribute to THE DAILY WORKER, published in a recent issue. Liberals are continually regretting that this world is older than it is. A paper that wastes its time in being merely brilliant without having a constructive policy to reshape this world can expect no better fate than an early grave.

Arthur Brisbane is disgusted with Ramsay MacDonald because the latter announced that the British government would call off its airplanes that have hitherto been whiling away the weary hours dropping bombs on villages somewhere in India. Brisbane thinks this shows lack of governing ability on the part of MacDonald. The Hearst scribbler, press agent of John D. Rockefeller, is of the opinion that the only way to convince savages that law and order was made for them is to make rebellion costly. They cannot be convinced by argument so they must be massacred. Here we have an example of a pen prostitute who poses as a progressive but is actually one of the most dangerous enemies of human freedom. He is akin to the so-called progressives in the labor movement who mouth the phrases of reform but are actually tarred with the same brush as the reactionaries.

The Nation finds soace in the thought that Ramsay MacDonald's cabinet is a pacifist one. How a government can hold down the rebellious subjects of the British Empire by moral suasion will test the alleged pacifism of Ramsay MacDonald. All governments—even that of Ramsay MacDonald—are maintained by force and whether they like it or not, if they desire to exist they must use force. So long as society is based on the rule of one class by another the ruling class will hold its place in the saddle with guns and bayonets and more modern weapons of destruction. The liberals are not angry over class rule. What they kick against is the machinery that all governments must use to a more or less degree in order to prevent the oppressed class from dropping them into the nearest sewer. What concerns us is not exactly the size of the army but who controls it. If the labor party government now existing on the sufferance of the liberal party in England really represented the workers it would not be finicky about the use of force. It would be more concerned with abolishing the robber system of capitalism which could not hold its power twenty-four hours without armies and navies.

Peace Time Health Protection in Russia

By N. SEMASHKO

It was not only during the civil war that the Russian People's Commissariat for Health was faced with extraordinary "military" duties, for after its conclusion, epidemic disease, as a result of war, famine and blockade, was widely prevalent throughout the country, and considerable resources and concentrated medical effort was demanded to combat it.

During the present year, thanks to the consolidation of the Soviet system and the suppression of epidemic diseases, the People's Commissariat for Health has been able for the first time to proceed to systematic peace-time work.

There is still one widely prevalent disease which menaces the population of Russia—malaria. Malaria, which was very rife in certain parts of Russia in pre-war days (the Caucasus, Turkestan, and the Volga region, for instance) has since the war become still more widespread—a phenomenon to be observed in the majority of the European countries. According to the incomplete statistics, based on registered cases alone, (the registration of malaria has been declared compulsory by the Soviet Government) 3 million instances of malaria occur every year. The Soviet Government set up three new Institutes for Tropical Diseases (in Moscow, Kharkov, and Erivain) to conduct the fight against malaria, and about 100 malaria stations in various parts of the country are engaged in the practical work.

Apart from malaria and the ordinary infectious diseases of children, the situation of the Soviet Union, as far as epidemic disease is concerned, may at present be regarded as satisfactory. But the People's Commissariat for Health is not resting on its laurels it has decided to take advantage of the lull in epidemic disease, in order to proceed to the improvement of the general health conditions of the workers of the Republic.

Among the most important measures of a general sanitary character adopted are the improvement of workshop and housing sanitation, town planning, and better water supply and drainage (Petrograd has now for the first time a rational water supply system).

Next comes the campaign against social diseases, e. g., tuberculosis and syphilis. Both these diseases are a little more prevalent since the war, altho, thanks to the agricultural character of Russia, not to such an extent as in other countries. A network of anti-tuberculosis and anti-venereal disease clinics, the first of their kind in Russia, have been organized, and there is not now a provincial capital town where clinics of both types are not to be found.

The third group of measures concerns the future generation. It embraces the protection of the mother, the infant and the child, and, in particular, the protection of the health of the factory and workshop apprentice. For the protection of the health of the mother and the infant, a network of creches, consulting clinics, milk stations, and mothers' and children's homes has been set up. One or the other of

these institutions is to be found in every large factory and workshop. A special decree of the Council of People's Commissaries provides for the annual medical inspection of juveniles occupied in school or in factories and workshops; weak or invalid juveniles are either transferred to other employment or are sent for treatment to rest homes or sanatoria. Great attention is paid to the development of physical culture; a Supreme Council

for Physical Culture of the People's Commissariat for Health has been set up in connection with the Presidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee in order to direct and control this work. Physical exercises are becoming extremely popular in the country, especially among the young people.

Such in brief are the ordinary tasks which the People's Commissariat for Health has set itself at the present moment.



THE CHILD AS AN AGITATOR AND PROPAGANDIST. Article No. 11.

Children relate incidents of their lives in school. They take their books with them to the Junior Group meetings, and there the leaders explain to them a story from history—even from the Bible—from the communist point of view. Later the children rise in school and ask the teacher pertinent questions, thus transforming the usual class methods of instruction into a discussion. When the teacher speaks of Julius Caesar and the mighty Roman empire the children mention Spartacus and the fight of the gladiators against Rome. They thus do not only confuse the teacher—who often has forgotten what he knew on these subjects—but, more important, they arouse the interest of the other children who will ask from whence this knowledge was derived. Thus these children bear of the Junior Groups and what is being done there. The Young Comrades are distributed, and new members recruited.

The conflicts that arise in the schools are the most difficult but at the same time the most important features of the work of the Junior Groups. It is the task of the communist educators and leaders to help the children—not to give them orders, but to help them—in the sharp collisions that will arise with teachers and principals. The first beginning is with propaganda work—the distribution of the Young Comrade and agitation for the Junior Groups. Reactionary instruction, incitement against the unemployed, against strikers and communists, glorification of war, often provoke those children who have already a communist conception and will arouse vehement discussions. They ask the teachers questions and will utter their protests. In some cases the majority of the pupils will revolt against reactionary or brutal teachers. In other cases a solitary little rebel may be defeated and forced to submit to the power of the teacher. In such a case the group supports the child and helps him thru his difficult time. But he is not allowed to believe or feel that he is acting according to someone's command. Everything that he does is done on his own initiative, done for himself and his playmate. A feeling of responsibility in the struggle is of the utmost importance for a militant education. There are many ways in which the

young fighters educate themselves and obtain valuable experience. The leader analyzes these experiences out of his broader knowledge, in order to avoid mistakes, and utilizes them in practical work.

There is still another possibility of the children's participation in the class struggle, and that is when a teacher is locked out or dismissed on account of his sympathy for the workers. Such cases have occurred in England, France and even in our "own free democratic" America. The children are enlightened on these state of affairs and encouraged to support these teachers.

(Watch for Article No. 12, "The Junior Groups as a center of energy.")

Is MacDonald Already Betraying?

Remarkable reports come from England which show that the Labor cabinet headed by MacDonald, is already beginning to pursue the way of betrayal.

One of the most important points of the program of the Labor Party, was the immediate and unconditional recognition of Soviet Russia, as long as it was still "the Opposition of His Majesty." But now that it has become the "government of His Majesty" the recognition of Soviet Russia is no longer so pressing. It is beginning to discover hardships. The Daily Mail writes the following about that matter:

"It is unlikely that Mr. MacDonald will take any precipitate action toward recognition, permanent officials of the foreign office and an examination of documents on file there having convinced him such a step would not be in the best interests of the country. He is anxious for recognition as soon as possible and is engaged in making the necessary preliminary inquiries."

This hesitancy of the Labor government has immediately produced discontent in the Labor Party. Neil MacLean, who is M. P. from Glasgow writes the following outburst against the Labor government in the official organ of the Labor Party, in the Labor Herald:

"What is this nonsense about inevitable delays and preliminary formalities before the Russian government can be recognized? Five days sufficed to recognize Greece after Venizelos took office. What could be done in the case of Greece could be done in the case of Russia. If the permanent officials pretend otherwise they are sabotaging, and their sabotage must be stopped swiftly and ruthlessly or this government is damned."

MONTREAL.—The Canadian Pacific railway is now concerned in the negotiations looking to an increase of 12 1-2 per cent in the pay of railway clerks, freight shed, station and roundhouse men. Negotiations are in progress with the Canadian National railways on the same subject.