

# MEXICAN REVOLT FINANCED BY OIL ROBBERS

## Class Party Spokesmen in Historic Gathering

### FARM-LABOR FORCES MEET IN ST. PAUL

Big Demand Is For the May 30th Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
ST. PAUL, Minn., Mar. 9.—Representatives of the Farmer-Labor Party movement from all over the United States are gathering here to formulate definite plans for a national Farmer-Labor Party convention in which the Farmer-Labor movement will be crystallized.

The conference which begins Monday is a continuation of the November 15th conference in this city at which plans were made for a national convention on May 30th. Since that time new events have created a situation which required re-indorsement of the plan to hold the convention on that date.

Expect Good Attendance.

The organizations which are expected to be represented in the conference are the Farmer-Labor Parties of Washington, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, the Progressive Party of Nebraska, the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, the Committee of 48 and the old Farmer-Labor Party. The Buffalo Labor Party will also have a representative present, showing the extension of the Farmer-Labor movement to the east.

Some suggestions have been made that the date of the May 30th Convention be changed to a later date. Advance information received from representatives of the organization which will participate in the conference indicate that there is very little support for this proposal. Practically all the state Farmer-Labor Parties stand firmly for the original date before the two old party conventions, because they feel that the actions of the old party conventions have no relation to their attempt to form a National Farmer-Labor Party which will embrace all the existing organizations.

Minnesota Organizations Meet.

On March 12, following the conference of the organizations participating in the May 30 call, the Farmer-Labor Federation of Minnesota will hold its convention. This is an organization made up of representatives of the trade unions and farmer organizations which is expected to be a deciding factor in the work of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party.

Under the Minnesota laws party organization is entirely decided by voters in accordance with the provisions of the law. The Farmer-Labor Federation is an organization within the legal Farmer-Labor Party which is the directive force in it.

Select State Convention Delegates.

With the conferences here next week representing practically every group in the United States which stands for the organization of a Farmer-Labor party on a nationwide scale the decision made will unquestionably be of historic importance. All things point to a decision which will mean a great convention of farmers and industrial workers on May 30 in which these groups will build a party which will henceforth carry on the struggle for their political interests, fighting against the two old capitalist parties.

County groups of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party met last Saturday to select delegates for the state convention to be held at St. Cloud, Friday, March 14.

Call for Convention.

The call for the state farmer-labor convention, Minnesota, follows:

"In compliance with requests from many voters of the Farmer-Labor party of Minnesota, and with the approval of a majority of the members of its state central committee, a state convention of the Farmer-Labor party of Minnesota is hereby called to meet at the armory in the city of St. Cloud, on Friday, the fourteenth day of March, 1924, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to give attention to the further organization of the party, its policies and program for the future, and its plans for the coming campaign and (Continued on page 2.)



JAILED!

What Is Chicago Labor's Answer?

### No Postponement of May 30th Convention Is Sentiment as Farmer-Labor Delegates Meet

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.  
(Special to The Daily Worker)  
ST. PAUL, Minn., March 9th.—A canvass of the delegations here from the states where Farmer-Labor parties are organized and functioning shows unanimous sentiment for the May 30th conference. From Washington comes Wm. Bouck, national chairman of the Federated Farmer-Labor party and head of the Progressive Farmers organization in his own state, John C. Kennedy of the Washington State Farmer-Labor party, from Montana, Charles Taylor, editor of Producers News, and Budden from Nebraska. J. Beebe and W. H. Green from South Dakota, Tom Ayres and Alice Lorraine Daly and from North Dakota, Dad Walker and H. R. Martinson. New York is represented by Campbell, of the Buffalo Labor Party. Joseph Manley is here for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. These men and labor organizations in their respective states and every one of them has come pledged to work and fight against postponement of the May 30th convention. A panorama of the north western agricultural area and the conditions obtaining there is contained in the statements given by these militants in outlining their position on May 30 as against July 4th.

They feel that they cannot agree to further delay and express the wishes of their state organizations. H. R. Martinson, secretary of the Farmer-Labor Party of North Dakota, president of the Fargo Trades and Labor Council, states that a year ago, the railway unions in this territory were for a farmer-labor party. They went to the Non-Partisan League conference believing that it would form such an organization but were disappointed and they are now solidly behind the recently formed North Dakota Farmer-Labor Party.

Both Martinson and Dad Walker agree that only for lack of finance due to the poverty stricken condition of unions and farmers the complete organization of North Dakota would be an easy accomplishment. "We are forced to delay organization work, except what can be done by correspondence until the cows come in fresh and the hens begin to lay," said Martinson.

On record for a farmer-labor party in North Dakota is Senator Frazier, in a letter which Dad

### GLENN YOUNG AGAIN BRINGS WAR TO HERRIN

Kluxers Protect Him with Machine Guns

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
MARION, Ill., March 9.—Klan and anti-klan organizations narrowly avoided a clash here today when eight auto loads of Knights of the Flaming Circle dispersed without making their threatened attack on S. Glenn Young and Ku Klux Klan dry forces.

Half of the state troops stationed at Herrin were sent here when it was reported that members of the "Circle" were planning to war upon Young and returned to Marion last night.

Several hundred klansmen with four machine guns mounted guard thruout the night, barricading a garage where Young sought refuge when news of the attack reached him. Word that the "Circle" was coming was sent from Carbondale near here.

### New Discovery May Revolutionize War and Transportation

NEW YORK, March 9.—Transmission of power without wires—a discovery that may revolutionize transportation and war—was announced by Professor Nikola Tesla, radio scientist, according to a published story here today.

With his discovery Professor Tesla declared it is possible to transmit power for the operation of ships and aircraft great distances with less loss than on relatively short metal circuits.

Tesla is preparing to erect a power station to prove his statement. His discovery, he said, is the result of two years' effort.

The system is explained as a sort of electrical generator which delivers its energy into the earth from which it can be delivered by stations possessing the proper key.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

### NEWSINCLAIR, DOHENY ROLE TO BE SHOWN

McLean Tries To Shield "Principal" Coolidge

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, March 9.—That the oil robbers, who looted the Teapot Dome and Naval Reserve No. 1, were responsible for the recent civil war in Mexico, is the latest bombshell to be thrown into the political kettle in Washington.

The senate committee investigating the Department of Justice expects to prove that E. L. Doheny, Harry F. Sinclair and Albert B. Fall were involved in the recent Mexican counter-revolution and had helped to finance the attempt to overthrow the Obregon government because the latter refused to turn over the oil wells of Mexico to the oil barons as Fall, Denby and Coolidge did in Washington.

That Senator Wheeler of Montana, who is conducting the investigation of the Department of Justice will have the aid of former members of the Department of Justice in running down the relations of the D. of J. with the Teapot grafters, was stated today. Their identity has not yet been revealed.

The denial of Senator Curtis that he was the "principal" mentioned in the White House-Palm Beach telegraph correspondence as stated by Ira E. Bennett, editor of the Washington Post, throws the quest back again to the White House and into the office of Calvin Coolidge.

It is whispered here that Bennett on the advice of McLean is endeavoring to shield Coolidge from the exposure that would follow his direct connection with Ed. McLean on the Teapot scandal. Senator Curtis, however, is not willing to be made a sacrifice to the presidential ambitions of the huddled little figure in the White House.

Senator Curtis was one of the Republican chiefs who insisted on having Daugherty thrown overboard to lighten the ballast in the Coolidge political balloon.

Oil as medicine has come in for some uncomplimentary references here, since most of those implicated in the Teapot scandal have taken sick. Palm Beach is their favorite sanitarium.

The Public Lands Committee is still wrestling with the McLean code names. Bennett identified Fall as "Apples", but Bennett claims he is some other kind of fruit. McLean sure kept a rich orchard!

"Get Rid of Harry."

Senator Curtis of Kansas, republican whip of the senate, advised President Coolidge to get rid of Attorney General Daugherty on the grounds of Daugherty's ill health. Ira E. Bennett, editor of the Washington Post, today testified before the senate oil committee.

"Curtis told me that the new president had asked him for some advice about the new duties imposed on him," Bennett said. "Curtis said he advised him to get rid of a certain cabinet officer. It was Attorney General Daugherty. He said he told the president that Daugherty was in (Continued on page 2)

### Mayor Dever Thinks All's Well in Strike of Garment Workers in Spite of Arrests and Injunctions

Mayor William E. Dever, of Chicago, doesn't know what is happening in the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union against the rapacity of Chicago's garment bosses.

He doesn't know that the police, both the city police and those working out of office of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, have been used on the side of the garment bosses and against the garment strikers, trying to better their conditions.

He made these declarations to The DAILY WORKER on Sunday afternoon, saying that he expected to see the members of the Citizens' Committee investigating the brutalities of the strike, at his office on Monday morning, at ten o'clock.

Knows Nothing Wrong.

"So far as I know there has been nothing wrong with the handling of the strike by the city police," he said. "I have no information to the contrary. I have asked for a report."

This in spite of the fact that a sub-committee of four, of the "Committee of Fifteen" of the Chicago Federation of Labor called on Mayor Dever, at his office, on Friday afternoon and protested against the alliance of the city police with the forces of State's Attorney Crowe from the north side.

To all of the questions put to him about the strike, Mayor Dever declared he could make no reply, because he didn't know anything about the strike, he had heard no complaint against the police. This also in spite of the fact that the daily press has been full of stories of arrests of strikers, while the courts have been granting injunctions against the workers, and the forces of private detective agencies have been massed against them.

The Mayor and the Strikers.

Mayor Dever was spending the Sunday afternoon comfortably at his home, 5901 Kenmore avenue, in the fashionable North Shore District when reached on the phone by the DAILY WORKER. He was not averse to talking. But it was difficult to discuss the strike with him, since he so very conveniently didn't know anything worth while about it. He was not concerned, apparently, with a struggle that concerned tens of thousands of needle workers in the city of which he is the chief executive.

It was on this same Sunday afternoon that the strikers were preparing for another week of struggle, in homes without food or fuel, as a new snow storm hit the city. They were getting ready to face the clubs of private detectives, allied with the city and county police forces, on the picket line in the struggles for victory that means a little more of the necessities of life for them and their families.

While Mayor Dever bawled in his ignorance two committees, the "Committee of 15" of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the "Citizens' Committee" announced that they were going ahead more strenuously than ever to get all the facts of the strike, not only before the mayor, but also before the workers of the whole city.

Will Tell Mayor.

"If Mayor Dever does not know the facts about the police brutality in the strike he will be informed when the citizens' committee sees him," said Alex Elson, an investigator who has been working with the committee.

The Citizens' Committee, headed by Walter R. Mee, executive secretary of the Chicago Church Federation, has made a careful investigation and has a long list of brutal acts and unwarranted arrests which it will (Continued on page 2)

### BIG DISASTER HITS MINERS IN UTAH PIT

No Hope Held Out For 183 Coal Diggers

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 9.—One hundred and eighty-three men are believed to be trapped in the Utah Fuel Mine No. 2 at Castle Gate, Utah, as the result of an explosion that occurred in the mine here.

The reports state that 183 men entered the mine Saturday. No word has yet been received as to whether any of the supposed entombed men have been able to make their way to safety.

One of the rescuers sent down was killed and bursts of deadly gas hamper the work, as black damp fills the mine. All hope for the escape of the men is lost.

Another battalion of the army of labor has fallen. The greed of the capitalists knows no limits and only a catastrophe like this brings to the attention of the workers of the United States the dangerous conditions under which the miners toil to roll up millions for their masters.

Most of the miners were married and have families. The scenes around the mine are indescribable. Frantic women, attempting to burst their way to the pit are held back by guards.

The first explosion occurred between 8:15 and 8:30. It was violent. Two more blasts followed in quick succession.

The rescuers are working frantically.

### Soviet Republic Is Recognized by the Greek Government

ATHENS, March 9th.—The Greek government recognized the Soviet government yesterday. The agreement was made and signed in Berlin and accords full diplomatic recognition without any conditions. The signatories to the agreement were, on the Soviet side, Counselor Aussem and M. Canelopoulos, the Greek minister to Germany.

Over Weeks' Protest.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Opposed by Secretary of War Weeks, the bill providing for an elected governor in Porto Rico has been favorably reported by the house committee on insular affairs. Weeks protested that "the time is not yet arrived" for the Porto Ricans to be entrusted with this power.

### Where Will the Teapot Scandal Stop?

THE committee investigating the Department of Justice and Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty has given an international turn to the revelations of the Teapot Oil Scandal. Mr. Daugherty is to be called upon to explain the part played by him and his agents in the last Mexican "revolution". It is openly charged that the last military struggles in Mexico were fomented and financed by American oil magnates and that these oil interests were working hand in glove with the United States Government thru the Department of Justice.

Our Teapot Special will lay before the workers and farmers a mass of startling evidence to show how the government has been a willing tool in the hands of the biggest oil interests in Mexico, Colombia, and in other countries.

Everybody is asking: Where will the Teapot Scandal stop? When will it end? From the President down every capitalist politician has gotten his feet wet in oil. The Cabinet is soaked in the politically poisonous liquid. The Republican whip, Senator Curtis of Kansas, has been dubbed the mysterious "principal". Washington observers now expect the disclosures to continue at least until June First when Congress is expected to adjourn.

What do all these events mean to the working and farming classes of our country? Will the Teapot Scandal bring about the organiza-

tion of a third party? What are the chances for launching a mighty national farmer-labor party on a class basis? What is the outlook for the coming big political struggles?

These are only a few of the questions which our Teapot Special will answer. In the Teapot Special we will present facts which will rock the country from center to circumference. You can't afford to miss it. Order your bundles now. Use the blank on Page Two. Help yourself to this treat. Help your friends. Help your shop mates and your fellow workers. Get behind our campaign to bring the Teapot Special into the homes of the workers and farmers the country over.

## CABINET NEAR FALL AS THE FRANC DROPS

### Poincare Threats Ignored by Finance Commission

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
**PARIS, Mar. 9.**—The French Foreign Office has issued its long awaited Yellow Book, with documents showing the French negotiations for her security, during and after the peace conference.

The documents show that France envisaged detachment of the Rhineland from Germany and creation of an independent state, under the League of Nations.

Despite the utmost efforts of the government to uphold it, the franc crashed to new lows as the money market opened here Saturday.

At 10.20 a. m., dollars were quoted at 26 francs 80 centimes each and the pound sterling at 115 francs, both new low records for French paper money.

There was wild excitement as buyers and sellers scrambled in the market and quotations fluctuated rapidly.

Ignoring Premier Poincare's demands and threats the finance commission yesterday decided by a vote of 18 to 7 to recommend rejection of several decrees in the government financial project.

This is regarded as a serious blow to the Poincare government. The premier declared Friday he would resign, unless the senate commission approved the decrees before Tuesday.

Premier Poincare summoned the cabinet to meet immediately to decide upon its course of action.

Premier Poincare appeared before the senate finance commission this afternoon and demanded it report out the financial projects exactly as they were voted by the chamber in time for the senate to discuss them on Thursday.

Otherwise, the premier said, the cabinet stands to resign.

Poincare re-affirmed the necessity for the senate's voting the financial projects as quickly as possible to halt the fall of the franc.

Voting of the projects will improve the money market immediately, he said.

The premier previously demanded that the commission report out the financial program by Tuesday, but the senate adjourned until Thursday.

The sub-committee of experts under Owen D. Young of the United States met yesterday and resumed discussion of the question of allied control of German industry and transportation, in connection with the general program to determine German ability to pay reparations.

The main committee continued unofficial discussion of the plan to create a German bank under allied supervision. It was believed final touches to the scheme will be completed Monday or Tuesday.

### Ludendorff's Friends So Insulting That Prosecutor Quits

MUNICH, March 9.—The trial of General Ludendorff, Adolf Hitler and eight others for treason, was broken off spectacularly as the state prosecutor declared he would no longer put up with attacks and insults such as those to which he had been subjected by attorneys for the defense.

It was finally agreed to continue the hearing tomorrow, altho the prosecutor had at first declared he would not continue at all.

So many challenges to duels have been hurled at General Lössow, former head of the Bavarian army, as a result of his alleged treatment of General Ludendorff, as told by witnesses, that Lössow is unable to accept them all. The general was charged with having been in sympathy with the beer cellar putsch that failed last November and with deserting the cause.

**Protect the Foreign Born!**

**BUSY TONIGHT?**

Volunteer workers are needed at the office of

**THE DAILY WORKER**

Phone: Lincoln 7680

and say you'll be up tonight to help

**THE DAILY WORKER**

1640 N. Halsted St.

**KANSAS CITY READERS, NOTICE!**

**FIRST ANNUAL BALL**

Given by the

**ENGLISH BRANCH, W. P. OF A.**

Kansas City Local

**SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 8 P. M., 31st and Holmes Streets**

ADMISSION 50c—Ladies with escort free

NOTE—Educational meeting to which any one who is interested in the workers struggle is invited, will be held at 1:30 p. m. same day—same hall.

## Crowe Is a Blackbird! Make His Feathers Fly!

**ROBERT M. BUCK**, editor of The New Majority, official organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor, speaking to a body of striking garment workers last week, declared that Robert E. Crowe, state's attorney for Cook County, whose office is in the Criminal Courts building, should be "on the other side of the partition which separates his office from the County Jail," meaning that Crowe should be behind the bars.

Mr. Buck said: "In 1908 when I was one of a committee investigating election frauds in the 19th ward, we got enough evidence on this blackbird to send him to the penitentiary for a stiff term."

The "Committee of Fifteen" appointed by the president of the Chicago Federation of Labor to investigate Robert E. Crowe's conduct during the strike should lose no time in exposing his record to the workers. That his shady reputation is not one of recent origin is indicated by the statements of Editor Buck.

What are the crimes committed by Robert E. Crowe for which he should have been placed behind the bars? It is up to the "Committee of Fifteen" to throw the spotlight of publicity on the record of this agent of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce and the open shoppers.

The "Committee of Fifteen" should bring to light the facts concerning State's Attorney Crowe's use of armed slugs against the dress makers in this strike. They should ask why Mayor William E. Dever, alleged friend of Labor, placed Captain John Alcock, notorious Cossack, at the head of the large force assigned to strikebreaking work.

Captain Alcock was retired to the record department on Mayor Dever's assumption of office, but he is now trotted out to lead the strike police.

Since this strike was called it is quite clear that all the officials of Cook County, including the state's attorney's office, the office of the Mayor and that of the Chief of Police were in a united front against the striking dress makers. The workers of Chicago, who are misled into voting for these capitalist lackeys, should know the facts.

It is the duty of the committee to give them the facts without any delay. It is no exaggeration to say that the success or victory of the strike depends to a great degree on the vigor with which Mr. Fitzpatrick's committee will prosecute this investigation. The rank and file of the workers of Chicago are prepared to rally behind the striking dressmakers. They know that defeat for those on strike today will mean a defeat for them tomorrow.

They want a lead. They expect the "Committee of Fifteen" to give them that lead. Every hour counts. The bosses have the capitalist press, the courts, the state's attorney, the mayor and his police on their side. The strikers depend on organized labor for assistance. It is time the labor movement of Chicago should throw itself wholeheartedly into the battle and prove to the bosses that the workers know how to put up a united front as well as they can.

**LET THE INVESTIGATION BE QUICK AND THORO! LET US HAVE ACTION!**

## SECOND WEEK OF GARMENT STRIKE GETS UNDER WAY

### Citizens to Talk to Mayor Today

(Continued from page 1.)  
 present to the mayor. He cannot escape responsibility.

**A Dozen Investigators.**

"All last week a dozen representatives of the committee have given their time to a study of the strike facts and the civil liberties issues involved. They have been on the picket line every day as impartial observers. They have seen girls walking quietly along placed under arrest. They have seen acts of brutality against strikers. The attitude of the police is aggressive and disagreeable to visitors to the parts of the city where the strike is going on.

"The worst conduct by the regular police force has occurred on West Adam street in the vicinity of the Weiss company. Here policemen, officers attached to State's Attorney Crowe's office and numerous thugs of private detective agencies are congregated and several acts of brutality have taken place against the strikers. The Weiss company zone has already been shown up by the DAILY WORKER. Here the bosses' crowing has been paying his political obligations to Weiss by concentrating on breaking the strike in his factory.

**Second Week of Strike Begins.**

The beginning of the second week of the strike of garment workers this morning will see the return of 350 workers to 21 shops which settled with the union Saturday. This makes a total of 54 shops employing more than 900 workers which have settled. The workers who have returned to work contribute 10% of their wages to the strike committee for carrying on the strike.

**Injunction Failed Boss.**

The truth of the union motto, "Injunctions Won't Sew Clothes," became so evident to the firm of Jack Shure & Co. yesterday that they told

the union officials that they would sign up today for the return of their employees to union conditions. Shure & Co. was one of those for which Dudley Taylor had procured an injunction from Judge Denis Sillivan. They told Perlestein that the strike was proving too expensive for them; the last charge was a bill for \$5,000 which Taylor sent them for his services in trying to break the strike.

Another firm which settled today was that of Matthew Amsterdam, of 33 S. Market street.

Eighteen of the shops that settled Saturday are members of the North West Side Dress Manufacturers' Association. The other four are independent shops.

**Boss Attacks Girl Striker.**

Florence Corn, one of the strikers, will appear in South Clark St. police court this morning to ask for a warrant charging assault against Leonard Wolman, who owns a dress shop at 317 So. Market street. Saturday morning Wolman drove up to his shop in an auto with a girl. Florence Corn who was doing picket duty walked up to the girl as she got from the machine and tried to talk to her. Wolman sneaked up on Miss Corn and struck her a vicious blow on the back of the head. She was completely knocked out. When she came to she was being hustled into a patrol wagon with Elinor Sadowska and Emma Goldberg. She was taken to the S. Clark St. police station where the officer who had arrested her said that she had beaten up Wolman and the girl with him. He admitted that he had not seen Florence beat anyone but that he had seen Wolman beat Florence. The charge against Emma Goldberg and Elinor Sadowska was that they had been with Florence. Because Elinor had been arrested several times before for picketing she and Florence Corn were charged with disorderly conduct. Emma Goldberg was released.

**Keep Tab on Mayor Dever.**

The case against both girls will come up in S. Clark St. police court this morning. Sophie Altschuler, who was also arrested Saturday morning, will be arraigned this morning. Because picketing was only done for a half a day Saturday the strikers have no idea if the police have been told to behave by Mayor Dever, as a result of the visit of a committee of four from the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The union learned yesterday that J. Hiller, of the Graceline Dress Co., who is president of an association of dress manufacturers that was formed since the strike began for the purpose of fighting the union, has been bankrupt several times. Hiller's association retained Dudley Taylor, infamous union baiter, to get an injunction for them from Judge Dennis Sullivan. One of the officials of the union said: "In Hiller the bosses have picked a fine leader. If he can't lead them to victory over the union his experience should make it easy for him to lead them to bankruptcy."

## NEW SINCLAIR, DOHENY ROLE IS TO BE EXPOSED

### McLean Tries to Shield Cal Coolidge

(Continued from page 1)

ill health and that no one would blame him if he changed his attorney general.

President Coolidge replied, according to Bennett, that he did not want Daugherty to resign because he had "several important cases pending."

**Who Is "Principal?"**

Bennett's testimony was forced from him after Senator Curtis had taken the stand and denied that he was "the principal" mentioned in the telegram from Bennett to McLean in Palm Beach. Recalled to explain further following Curtis' testimony, Bennett insisted he had two or three conversations with Curtis which the senator had not told about. He at first declined to reveal them on the ground that he did not want to spread scandal but when he was ordered to tell, he said he first consulted Curtis, on instructions from McLean to get advice about how the Washington Post should handle the oil scandal in its columns.

**Says Bennett Is Here.**

The outstanding mystery—who is the principal mentioned in the telegram exchanged between Edward B. McLean in Palm Beach and his agents in Washington during the early stages of the oil probe—remains as much a mystery as ever following yesterday's hearings of the senate committee.

Senator Curtis, republican whip, testified under oath that much of the testimony given by Ira E. Bennett, editor of McLean's Washington Post, was either false or misleading and Bennett sought to refresh the senator's memory on conversations which the latter said never occurred.

**Mystery Deepens.**

Out of the maze of conflicting utterances—Curtis seeking to show he couldn't be the "principal" and Bennett endeavoring to demonstrate why Curtis was the "principal" the question of who really is the "principal" remained unproved in the minds of the committee.

**Daugherty Refuses Names.**

Attorney-General Daugherty refused to give the House the names of the two members of Congress involved in charges presented to a federal grand jury in Chicago.

In a letter to Speaker Gillett, Daugherty said it was incompatible with the public interest to make public the identity of the men involved. Such a move, he said, would tend to hamper the investigation the Department of Justice is making of the charges.

Republican leader Longworth, after Daugherty's letter was read to the House, moved that the whole matter be referred to the judiciary committee.

**Get After Daugherty.**

Stirred to indignation by the refusal of Attorney-General Daugherty to give it the names of "two congressmen involved in charges presented to a Chicago grand jury," the House ordered its judiciary committee to report at once what should be done to bring the names and thus clear suspicion of all members who are not involved.

Daugherty in a letter to Speaker Gillett in response to a House resolution refused the names of the men, on the ground to make them public would hamper the Department of Justice investigation of the charges.

**Haul Him In By Neck.**

Reading of the letter caused a storm of protest in the House, in which it was suggested that Daugherty as "creature of Congress" be haled before the House and forced to reveal the names.

His special assistant John W. H. Ginn, who presented evidence to the grand jury, also was assailed, on the ground he had spread the names of the two members about Washington by telephone.

### Chicago League Celebrates Commune; Engdahl, Minor, Shachtman, to be Speakers

The fifty-third anniversary of the glorious page in proletarian history, the Paris Commune, is to be celebrated in Chicago by the Young Workers League. Altho the bloody hangman of the bourgeoisie, Gallifet, thought that he had obliterated all traces of the Commune by the wholesale murder of the workers, the revolution still is the banner of the workers of the world.

The Chicago meeting, to be held March 16, 7:30 p. m., at the Douglas Park Auditorium, Ogden and Kedzie avenues, will be one of the best yet held in this city. Among the speakers are such well known comrades as Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, Bob Minor, editor of The Liberator, and Max Schachtman, editor of The Young Worker. With such an array of speakers, no one can afford to miss this meeting, especially since there will be an excellent musical program and the admission will be free, no charge.

Come in masses to this meeting! Young workers and old, fill up the hall and help to commemorate the first workers' revolution, the Paris Commune!

## This Bunch of Garment Bosses Have Brains Enough to Admit Defeat

Here is the latest list of the bosses who have had sense enough to know that the union has won a decisive victory in the present strike. They have settled:

Docteur and Redman, 1324 Milwaukee Ave.; G. & S. Dress Co., 1355 Milwaukee Ave.; Resnikoff and Alberts, 1324 Milwaukee Ave.; Terry Green, 1318 Milwaukee Ave.; Phillip & Guss Dress Co., 1259 Milwaukee Ave.; Nathan Alexander, 1379 Milwaukee Ave.; Weinberg & Brandon, 1355 Milwaukee Ave.; Groner & Fingert, 1351 Milwaukee Ave.; Sobie & Davis, 1524 Milwaukee Ave.; L. A. Ferdinand & Co., 1379 Milwaukee Ave.; Nu Stile Dress Co., 1375 Milwaukee Ave.; Hart & Lang, 1326 Milwaukee Ave.; J. Goldbarth, 1391 Milwaukee Ave.; Brown Garment Co., 2035 W. North Ave.; Harry Greenberg, 1375 Milwaukee Ave.; and Joe Levy, 1270 Milwaukee Ave.; all the above are members of the North West Side Dress Manufacturers association.

The following, Coppersmith & Shouler, 115 S. Market St.; H. Horberg, 600 Blue Island Ave.; S. I. Faginholz, 1507 Milwaukee Ave.; and the Dependable Dress Co., 141 S. Wells St., are the independent concerns.

The following concerns settled with the union during the last week: Isman & Walens, 172 W. Adams St.; J. D. Garment Co., 1370 Milwaukee Ave.; Langman & Wolkowitz, 327 S.

Market St.; Feldman-Hirsch, 322 W. Van Buren St.; Strand Dress Co., 734 W. Madison St.; Washington Dress Co., 702 Roosevelt Rd.; Nat Cohen & Co., 228 S. Market St.; Progress Cloak Co., 1418 Augusta St.; Victory Dress Co., 1111 Roosevelt Rd.; M. Goldstein & Co., 224 S. Market St.; Sunshine Dress Co., 304 W. Madison St.; Gelbert & Zechman, 12 N. Market St.; Libby Dress Co., 12 N. Market St.; G. & S. Dress Co., 333 S. Market St.; Doff Cloak Co., 1250 N. Paulina St.; Miller Bros., 702 Roosevelt Rd.; Fuchs & Geller, 12 N. Market St.; Yesler & Kaplan, 12 N. Market St.; M. Miller & Son, 702 Roosevelt Rd.; P. Lyons, 1711 Roosevelt Rd.; Sherman & Berman, 212 S. Market St.; Sophie Dress Co., 1246 Milwaukee Ave.; Lerm & Cable, 12 N. Market St.; Knee Bros., 327 S. Market St.; Vogue Garment Co., 1326 Milwaukee Ave.; Florence Garment Co., 12 N. Market St.; Bushman & Co., 12 N. Market St.; Savit Dress Manufacturing Co., 825 W. Adams St.; Gross & Wasserman, 323 S. Market St.; David Steinholtz, 734 W. Madison St., and Samuel M. Weiss and Co., 1332 Milwaukee Ave.

## FARMER-LABOR FORCES MEETING IN MINNESOTA

### Big Demand for May 30th Conference

(Continued from page 1)  
 such other matters as it may choose to consider.

"The said convention shall consist of delegates from the several counties of the state, chosen as hereinafter directed. Each county shall be entitled to one delegate at large and in addition thereto, one delegate for every 1,000 votes, or major fraction thereof, cast in 1922 for the farmer-labor candidate for governor, as shown by the accompanying schedule. If there shall be present in the convention at any time from any county a number of delegates less than the number allowed under this call, the delegates who are present from such county may, by majority vote, cast the votes who are absent. Otherwise each delegate shall have one vote and there shall be no proxies."

**Many Meetings Planned.**

Other meetings planned during the week are the following:

Women's Non-partisan clubs, state convention, Minnesota Daily Star building, Minneapolis, March 11 and 12.

The Non-Partisan league and the Working People's Non-partisan Political league state conventions; the first in the Star building, the second in Richmond halls, March 13.

In addition the republicans will have a series of conventions this week and the democratic state central committee will meet at Ryan hotel, St. Paul, Tuesday. The main purpose of the latter meeting is to make arrangements for the democratic state convention, and the preliminary arrangements for the presidential campaign activities.

### Democracy Means Nothing, German Steel King Says

PARIS, March 9.—"Democracy with us means nothing," says Fritz Thyssen, steel magnate of the Ruhr valley, in an interview granted to the correspondent in Germany of the Journal des Debats. Thyssen therefore argues that France can only obtain favorable terms from Germany if it will tolerate a Right, that is, a reactionary government.

Such a government would, in the opinion of Thyssen, make the workers labor for longer hours. "Our people must work more than ever to liberate themselves," he says. "It was a grave mistake of the republican regime in Germany not to tell the workers that work is an imperative national duty, now more than ever."

It is significant that men like Stinnes and Thyssen who, more than any other, urged Cuno on in his reckless policy of passive resistance, and who at the same time flattered the workers into thinking they were doing a patriotic duty by offering resistance, now are the first to give interviews in the French press, denouncing the republican regime and pretending that under their guidance things could have been done much better.

### Stinnes Gets Cold Feet in Deal for Yankee Coal Fields

BERLIN, March 9.—The oil deal made between the German capitalist, Hugo Stinnes, and Harry F. Sinclair, when the latter was in Europe last month escaping from the Teapot Dome investigation, has resulted in the withdrawal of Stinnes as a prospective purchaser of American coal fields and his concentration on the oil business in the United States, according to reports here. Stinnes is said to have cancelled his offers for certain Alabama mines. His agreement with Sinclair provides that his boats shall call at New Orleans, and Texas ports and transport oil to Hamburg.

## "BOK HUMBBUG" KICKED BEFORE CHICAGO CROWD

### Leads to War, Says Villard in Debate

"The League of Nations is based on war and leads to war," declared Oswald Garrison Villard in an attack on the "Great Bok Humbug", which endorses the League, before a large audience which gathered in Students' Theatre yesterday noon to hear his debate with James J. Forstall, Chicago attorney and disciple of Woodrow Wilson.

The debate was held under the auspices of the Rationalist University after an introductory talk by Percy Ward, who urged the audience to read the DAILY WORKER.

The admirer of Wilson made a plea for America's early entrance into the League because it "was a step forward", tended to stop war, created a feeling of "good will", thru its conferences and gave America a chance to inject her "ideals" into Europe.

Russia "Peculiar".

Nearly all nations are now in the League, stated its propagandist, except Germany and Russia where "conditions are peculiar", and Turkey, Mexico, America. In two years America, Germany and Turkey will be in the propheeted, saying nothing about Russia.

The Editor of the Nation riddled all these arguments. Accepting the League meant accepting the Treaty of Versailles, "The most infamous document ever devised by man."

The League "legalizes" the institution of war and makes war compulsory, he continued. In all its years of existence it has never taken a courageous stand on any vital issue. He flayed the League's surrender to Mussolini in the Corfu incident where the Fascist dictator was allowed to get away with 50,000,000 lire from the Greeks after his bombardment of the Island of Corfu.

**Tyranny In Saar.**

Tyranny in the Saar was cited by the pacifist editor. In that region under the domination of the League there are laws fixing penalties up to five years for speech or writing "casting discredit" on the League and its member nations; "insulting" the League; "criticizing" the governing commission or the League in the Saar and adding the further punishment of withdrawal of certain civil rights and pension privileges.

### Train Robbing Is All That's Left to Mexican Fascisti

By ELLA G. WOLFE  
 (Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)  
**MEXICO CITY, March 9.**—The rebels have cleared out of the oil zone, according to the official report of General Gutierrez. He says that Death Curve, Cerro Azul, Zacamitlle and Potrero del Llano are under federal control once more. This victory will release a goodly number of troops to fight the remaining fascist chieftains. It ends the fascist drive on the oil fields.

The fascist troops are breaking up into small guerrilla bands to see if they cannot better their luck in plundering. Their main sport is holding up and robbing trains. But the Obregon government is not sleeping on the job. According to orders the National lines have changed their schedules for trains going to Laredo and El Paso. These passenger trains will leave in the mornings now, instead of at night. Night travel will be avoided altogether. It will be slower, but safer.

### American Socialist Engineer Heads Big Kuzbas Chemical Plant

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
**NEW YORK, March 9.**—A report reaching this city states that a large chemical plant, organized by the Kuzbas colony of American workers in Russia started its first productive activities this week. The loading of the coke ovens was the occasion for a celebration, attended by delegates of the government. The capacity of the factory is estimated at 190,000 tons of coke a year, with a corresponding amount of tar, ammonia, benzol and naphthalene as by-products. The engineer in charge is an American Socialist and chemist, Dr. William Mahler.

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## Get Aboard "The Teapot Special"

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

Send me.....copies of "The Teapot Special" Edition of the DAILY WORKER, to be dated Monday, March 17, at the rate of two cents per copy; \$1 for 50; \$2 per 100. I want to help the workers and farmers learn the real meaning of these great revolutions against the social system that is oppressing them.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

DAVID BELASCO THREATENS TO SMASH EQUITY

He Signed on Dotted Line Before

By FREDERICK KUH. (Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press) NEW YORK, March 9.—With an upstage theatrical flourish, David Belasco has thrown down a flat challenge to the Actors' Equity Association...

Information elicited by The Federated Press in theatrical circles shows that Belasco's threat to close his productions is little more than a stage trick. As a matter of fact, all the Belasco presentations will continue as originally contemplated.

The Belasco version of The Merchant of Venice will be removed from the theater soon—but no sooner than had been arranged before Belasco declared his purpose of exacting the pound of flesh from his employes.

Belasco's personal record suggests that his dramatic utterances should not be taken too seriously. Before he became one of the Thoroly Successful, Belasco himself used to speak boldly about his determination of fighting the theatrical trust.

In a formal pronouncement to the press, Belasco has scurried for shelter behind the skirts of art before launching his offensive against the theatrical workers. He asserts that "the theater is not a shop."

In a retort, issued to the press, Frank Gilmore, secretary Actor's Equity Association, discounted Belasco's flamboyant threats and indicated that, if need be, the American stage could stagger along quite smoothly without Belasco's managerial activities.

It remains to be seen whether Belasco's effort to arouse his fellow-managers, many of whom are now sunning themselves on lavish Florida estates, to a fresh campaign against American actors, proves fruitful.

Jobs Grow Fewer in Czechoslovakia; Figures Misleading

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, March 9.—Unemployment in Czechoslovakia is rising, according to official government statements. While the formal announcement fixes the number of unemployed at 57,900, this figure is patently misleading.

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

The Tribune and the Defender

By ROBERT MINOR.

If you want to find a pickpocket, talk about stolen pocketbooks and watch to see who gets nervous. Last week the Chicago Defender, a Negro newspaper, published a quite cool-headed and scholarly editorial...

This Negro newspaper is not radical—at least no more radical than any paper is obliged to be in championing very mildly the commonplace civil rights of its people. In this instance it commented in a very modest and reserved fashion upon the avalanche of darker races which every thinking man knows is destined to be turned loose upon the imperialists of Europe who are now holding in subjection many times their own number of Negro and other dark races.

The result of this Negro editorial is a wild shriek from that "friend of the Negro," the Chicago Tribune. In its leading editorial of Friday's issue, the Tribune scolds the Defender and recites a set of lies that will make any Negro laugh with bitter scorn.

The Tribune says that the Negroes in Chicago "have all the police protection they want and protection from fires." This is an insult as well as a lie. Not to mention the fact that in the last Chicago riot, caused by the killing of a Negro boy for the offense of trying to swim at a public beach, the Negroes got more protection from their own firearms than they did from the police.

NEGRO "RIGHTS" MYTH

The Tribune says that the Negroes in Chicago "have all the police protection they want and protection from fires." This is an insult as well as a lie. Not to mention the fact that in the last Chicago riot, caused by the killing of a Negro boy for the offense of trying to swim at a public beach, the Negroes got more protection from their own firearms than they did from the police.

The Tribune says smugly that "the whites will not intermarry" with the Negroes. "Do not have social relations with them, do not have them to dinner, dances, or theater parties."

Bureau of Mines Publishes Figures on U. S. Mine Statistics

WASHINGTON, March 9.—About 2 per cent of coal mine accidents result fatally. Deaths, permanent disabilities, and permanent partial disabilities constitute less than 5 per cent of all mine accidents, while disabilities of a temporary nature account for 95 per cent of mine accidents.

In bituminous mines, falls of roof and side, the bureau of mines deduces, are responsible for 29 per cent of all temporary injuries and 35 per cent of all time lost by underground workers. Injuries from this cause average 21 days loss of time per man injured.

Mine explosions and fires were found to be responsible for three-quarters of 1 per cent of all temporary injuries and slightly less than that percentage of all time lost. Injuries from this cause average 12 days loss of time per man injured.

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that theatres discriminate against Negroes, but otherwise, this also is a lie. The fact is that the Chicago police habitually arrest white women seen in the company of Negro men on the south side of Chicago—a very common occurrence.

The Tribune then leaves Chicago and proceeds to tell fantastic lies about the "darkest acts conceivable to imagination, to superstitious frenzy, to lusts and appetites were the commonplaces"—not in Alabama, Georgia, or South Carolina, in the mind of the Tribune—but "in African regions which the whites had never touched" in the charitable effort to make chattel or modern industrial slaves of the Negroes.

BOLSHEVISM

But finally the Tribune gets down to what it is really driving at: "Bolshevism is the enemy of the American society in whose benefits the Negro partakes. If he thinks he could get more benefits by joining the enemies to overturn that society, he is necessarily making the majority of white Americans his own enemies."

And here again in its effort to bulldoze the Negro into forswearing all human rights and self-respect which "go by favor and not by law," the Tribune lies again; and it lies in the most contemptible fashion. The "Reds" are not fools. None of them is so crazy as to think a small minority of the population—"10,000 Reds and the Negroes"—can overthrow an order of society.

There is precisely one party in all the world that stands for undiluted, unqualified and complete liberation of the Negro to the exact status of the white race. There's the rub. It is the Communist Party—in America called the Workers Party.

The capitalist nations cannot close their eyes to the fact that the influences from Moscow will be far reaching among the proscribed and oppressed races of the world. It is the natural sequence of the late war and the disclosure to the working people of their inherent strength. Moscow leaders claim to see free of all doubts, a war cloud hovering over Europe.

Your Union Meeting

- Second Monday, March 10th, 1924. No. Name of Local and Place of Meeting. 625 Bolter Makers, 524 S. Halsted St. 14 Boot and Shoe Workers' Joint Council, 1530 Milwaukee Ave. Brewery Workers' Joint Ex. Board, 1700 W. 21st St. 261 Brewery Workers' Joint Ex. Board, 1700 W. 21st St. 1 Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 918 W. Monroe St. 598 Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Blvd. Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Road. 70 Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St. 80 Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St. 181 Carpenters, 2640 W. North Ave. 199 Carpenters, S. C., 9139 Commercial Av. 416 Carpenters, 565 S. State St. 419 Carpenters, 1457 Clybourn Ave. 445 Carpenters, 222 N. West St. Wauegan. 1367 Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave. Carpenters, 6554 S. Halsted St. 2096 Cigar Makers' Ex. Bd., 188 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m. Coopers' Joint Ex. Bd., 2525 S. Halsted. 4 Engineers (Marine), 401 Capitol Bldg. 400 Engineers, 1563 S. Halsted St. 401 Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave. 589 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St. 629 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St. 645 Engineers (R. R.), 2423 W. Roosevelt. 799 Engineers (Loc.), 3900 W. North Ave., 7 p. m. 50 Firemen and Enginemen, 5655 Westworth Ave. 7 Firemen and Oilers, 175 W. Wash. Gardeners and Florists, Neider's Hall, Hinsdale, Ill. Hotel and Restaurant Empl.'s Joint Ex. Bd., 146 W. Washington, 3 p. m. 59 Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St. 74 Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave. 104 Langhorshemen, 355 N. Clark St. Machinists' Dis. Council, 112 S. Ashland Moulders Conf. Bd., 119 S. Throop St. 101 Painters, 316 W. North Ave. 194 Painters, Madison and 5th Ave. 265 Painters, 111th and Michigan Ave. 217 Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave. 228 Painters, 26 W. Randolph St. 227 Railway Carmen, Kellogg and Superior. 453 Railway Carmen, 5252 S. Ashland. 1662 Railway Carmen, 85th and Commercial. 1162 Railway Clerks' Dis. Council, 165 W. Madison St. 276 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington. 342 Railway Clerks, 155 W. Madison St. 449 Railway Clerks, Madison and Sacramento. 695 Railway Clerks, 76th and Drexel. 781 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington. 877 Railway Trainmen, 2090 W. North Ave., 9:30 a. m. 196 Retail Clerks, Van Buren and Ashland. Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark St. 1698 Scientific Laboratory Workers, City Hall, Room 712. 143 Signalmen, 2165 W. 51st St. 3 Switchmen, 323 Collins St., Joliet, Ill. 708 Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd. Trade Union Label League, 166 W. Washington. Typographical, 180 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.

The Chicago Tribune has long made a specialty of lying to the Negroes and trading their support to a lot of republican politicians who grow wealthy on the Negroes' faith while denying the Negro his rights with hypocritical sneers about not having "social relations with them, nor having them to dinner, dances or theatre parties."

'DEFENDER'S' EDITORIAL

Moscow and the Darker Races. (Chicago Defender.)

The rapid change of political conditions throughout the world is day by day bringing the problem of the darker races to the fore as never before in latter-day history. It is quite significant to note at this time that G. Zinoviev, the great Russian leader and president of the Third International, has just sent rigid instructions to the French Communists setting before them in pointed language that their duty should be to agitate among France's black troops the independence of French Africa.

To the student of European politics it is quite clear that France in order to maintain her present position in Europe must rely to a greater degree than ever on the loyalty and valor of her black soldiers. At the same time it is equally true that Russia will be unable to attain the ideal socialist state, surrounded by capitalist nations as she is.

There is nothing humanitarian in the political policies of Europe in Asia or Africa; her interest in the countries of the darker races is to exploit the natural wealth of those people who are without means of self-defense. We are wont to believe that French rule is ideal as far as her darker subjects are concerned, but more and more it is coming to light that there are many of her darker subjects who have justifiable reasons for complaint, altho as yet somehow the discontented elements are inarticulate.

The capitalist nations cannot close their eyes to the fact that the influences from Moscow will be far reaching among the proscribed and oppressed races of the world. It is the natural sequence of the late war and the disclosure to the working people of their inherent strength. Moscow leaders claim to see free of all doubts, a war cloud hovering over Europe.

Wood Favors Chase Bank with Lots of Philippine Money

WASHINGTON, Mar. 9.—General Leonard Wood, governor general of the Philippines, is responsible for the fact that the Philippine government now has \$32,000,000 on deposit in American banks—the Chase National Bank has half of that sum—earning only 3 to 3 1/2 per cent, while it is paying 4 1/2 per cent on the bonds which were sold to produce that money.

Congress Calls on D. of J. for Names of Grafting Solons

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A resolution calling on the Department of Justice for the names of two congressmen, whose indictment on charges growing out of improper issuance of liquor permits and granting of paroles is to be asked, was reported to the House by the House Rules Committee late today.

Big Business Organs Attack American Legion, Say Bonus Crusade Menaces Capitalist System

"The best laid plans of men and nice aft gang agree." Thus sang the sweet poet of Scotland, the beloved Bobby Burns. The American Legion, founded immediately after the termination of the world war, with the dollars of the powder barons and big business which fattened on the carnage in Europe, is today dubbed by the same interests as an anti-capitalistic institution that is breeding class hate in its crusade to force the American business men to cough up some of the spoils of the war in the form of a bonus.

The Chicago Journal of Commerce of November 6 carried a news story and editorial in which it excoriated the action of the American Legion in its agitation for a bonus. "Bonus Agitation Becomes Anti-Capitalistic Crusade" was the head over the story and the editorial was entitled "Bonus Leaders Arouse Class War."

No doubt the leaders referred to, will vigorously resent the imputation that their activities in behalf of adjusted compensation can be construed in this manner, and yet, the present bonus crusade of the ex-veterans, whether they like it or not is anti-capitalistic fundamentally.

Founded by Big Biz. Here we have a very interesting situation. The American Legion which was founded by the big capitalists, and subsidized with their money is now fought by the very element that founded it. It is not performing the function that it was intended for. Instead of devoting itself exclusively to anti-labor strike-breaking companies, which its leaders undoubtedly wish it to do it is compelled in order to hold its members to fight the capitalists, and spit in its parents' face.

The Stars and Stripes, organ of the American ex-soldiers in an editorial prior to the last convention of the American Legion, said that the main cause of the decline in membership of the Legion is that it had no mission. That paper stated frankly that it owes its origin to Big Business which hope to use it to fight radicalism, but when the radical menace somewhat faded and the plutocrats breathed easier they did not bother any longer with the ex-servicemen.

Naturally the soldiers felt this. They realized that they were tools in the hands of the master class of this country, that their services were appreciated so long as danger threatened the bosses but once that threat was removed the men who did the fighting and took the risks could go and chase themselves.

A great falling away in the ranks of the Legion took place and in order to stop the ebb the Legion leaders were obliged to grab some issue that would hold the ex-soldiers. That of compensation for the time they spent fighting for \$30.00 a week while the bosses made millions, was the logical one.

Now it happens that this is the last thing the bosses liked. While it was perfectly proper to hand over billions to the railroad owners for the use of the railroads which do not rightly belong to the railroad magnates in the first place, it was branded an inimical to the best interest of the country to pay the soldiers a trifling sum in compensation for their war service.

So the business men—the big fellows—have organized an ex-Servicemen's Anti-Bonus League which is financed by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and others. Knowlton Durnham is president of the league. In a statement headed "The Bonus and the Bolshevik Fringe," Durnham claims that the bonus agitation is only a mask for an anti-capitalist propaganda which is becoming more menacing every day.

The Chicago Journal of Commerce flays the veterans mercilessly. Referring to the attacks on Mellon its says: "Their opposition to the bonus, of course, is not based on their association with Mr. Mellon. If they had never met Mr. Mellon, they would be against the bonus. And that is true because they are business men. Everyone knows that nearly all business men are against the bonus."

"Thus it is clear that the attack on Mr. Mellon's business associates is a part of the general attack on business men for daring to give money to help circulate the business arguments against the bonus bill. "These leaders are deliberately promoting class warfare in order to silence the sane economic arguments against the bonus bill. "In thus deliberately arousing class feeling, the pro-bonus leaders have done their best to intimidate the business men of the country. Now, as a new feature of that intimidation, they are trying to make

CHICAGO PARTY MEETINGS SPEED MEMBER DRIVE

Speakers Cover City in Brisk Campaign

Chicago Workers Party branches are speeding up the membership drive, the English speaking branches being in the lead. Effective propaganda meetings are being arranged with speakers basing their subjects on the Theses and Resolutions adopted and Reports made to the last Party Convention.

Monday, March 17, at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted street, 8 p. m., Arne Swabeck, District Organizer of the Workers Party, speaks on the subject "Farmer-Labor Unity and the Crisis in the American Capitalist Parties." Auspices North Side Branch.

Monday, March 17, at Irving Park Peoples House, 4021 N. Drake ave., 8 p. m., Harrison George speaks on the subject "Farmer-Labor Unity and the Crisis in the American Capitalist Parties." Auspices Irving Park Branch.

Thursday, March 20, at the Community Center, 3201 S. Wabash ave., 8 p. m., J. W. Johnston speaks on the subject "Communism in the Labor Unions." Auspices South Side Branch.

Thursday, March 20, at the Emmet Memorial Hall, Ogden and Taylor avenues., 8 p. m., Harrison George speaks on the subject "Anti-Allen Laws: The Menace of a Super-Blacklist." Auspices Mid City Branch.

Tuesday, March 25, at Workers Lyceum, (Rear Hall), 2733 Hirsch Blvd., 8 p. m., Tom O'Flaherty, Associate Editor DAILY WORKER, will speak on the subject "Farmer-Labor Unity and the Crisis in the American Capitalist Parties." Auspices Douglas Park Branch.

Wednesday, March 26, at Milda Hall, 3138 S. Halsted street, 8 p. m., William J. Kruse will speak on the subject "Anti-Allen Laws: The Menace of a Super-Blacklist." Auspices Bridgeport Branch.

Monday, April 7, at Jewish Institute, 3322 Douglas Blvd., 8 p. m., Sam Hammersmark of the DAILY WORKER Staff will speak on the subject "Farmer-Labor Unity and the Crisis in the American Capitalist Parties." Auspices Douglas Park Branch.

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



The Dictatorship of Hunger compels the German workers to bow in meek submission to the greedy demands of the industrial lords and accept THE DICTATORSHIP OF MILITARISM which was forced upon them in exchange for something to eat.

Workers and Farmers of America INVEST IN LABOR'S FUTURE

Help avoid the complete demoralization of the German workers and the annihilation of their organizations. Help feed the German workers out of their present lethargy into a state which will make them fit to decide their own destiny.

Help establish more kitchens. A DEFEATED GERMAN WORKERS MEANS A DEFEATED WORLD WORKERS

Today It Is Germany. Tomorrow It May Be America.

TODAY!

Any organization wishing to maintain a Soup Kitchen in its own name can do so by remitting thru us. It takes \$500 initial outlay and \$2000 monthly for upkeep. Several organizations can club together in this effort.

**ASK AID IN  
FARMER-LABOR  
PARTY FIGHT**

**Big Campaign for a  
Class Party Planned**

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party is asking forty thousand readers of Communist publications in the United States to aid in the creation of a nation-wide Farmer-Labor Party for the presidential election this year.

The Workers Party believes that every reader of its publications is interested in creating a mass political party which will fight the battles of the farmers and workers in the 1924 campaign. It is giving these readers, as well as the members of the party, the opportunity to make their contribution toward reaching this goal by aiding the party in raising the funds for a great campaign through speakers, literature and organizing work to create a Farmer-Labor Party on a national scale which will have hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of workers behind it.

In presenting the case to the readers appealed to, the Workers Party states:

"This presidential year offers the greatest opportunity to build a class movement of the Farmers and Workers against capitalism which has presented itself in the last quarter of a century in this country.

"The farmers are in revolt against the conditions which have driven millions of them from the land and bankrupted other millions. The industrial workers are still smarting from the experiences of the open shop drive which culminated in the government securing the infamous Daugherty injunction as a blow against them. Unemployment is growing all over the country.

"The exposures of the Teapot Dome affair, showing the highest government officials bribed and corrupted by Big Business in its efforts to loot the nation's natural resources, has deepened the crisis which the capitalist system and the two old parties which represent it face."

Stating the role of the Workers Party in this situation the circular letter continues:

"The Workers Party has for nearly two years carried on a consistent campaign for the formation of a mass Farmer-Labor Party. It is now throwing all its strength into the work of crystallizing this movement THIS YEAR. To enable it to fully take advantage of the existing opportunity it needs a Farmer-Labor Party Campaign Fund of \$15,000. This money is needed for speakers, organizers and literature which will help crystallize the Farmer-Labor movement in the May 30th convention in St. Paul, Minn."

Each person receiving the letter is asked to circulate a subscription list and raise at least \$5.00 for the campaign fund.

With the funds thus raised the Workers Party will make an aggressive nation-wide drive to build a convention of several thousand delegates at the Twin-City Convention.

**Mobs Raid Negroes,  
Workers Party and  
California I. W. W.**

(By The Federated Press)  
NEW YORK, March 9.—The latest bulletin of the Civil Liberties Union reports the customary quota of Balkan eruptions by mobs in half a dozen states during the last two weeks. These include four attempts in southern states to capture Negroes held in jail; in each case the attack was thwarted. From Farrell, Pa., comes news of a raid by department of justice agents upon local Workers Party headquarters; the agents took literature, cash and correspondence, arrested eight men and held six of them under \$2,000 bail for trial by the Mercer county grand jury. Anti-bobby squads in California continue their reign of terror against I. W. W. members, with cordial co-operation from the state authorities.

**Brotherly Love City  
Unionists Insist on  
May 30 Convention**

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Philadelphia Paper Hangers Local Union No. 587 at their last meeting condemned the Teapot Dome scandal re-perpetuating both the Republican and Democratic Parties as being equally corrupt and agents of the capitalists and decided to participate in the May 30 Convention called at St. Paul for the purpose of organizing a real class Labor Party. The resolution adopted by the Paper Hangers was the same as previously adopted by the Philadelphia Painters. The resolution was published in the DAILY WORKER last Friday, Feb. 29.  
The Washington investigation of the gigantic oil fraud has stirred up quite a number of local labor unions which will undoubtedly follow the lead of these two local unions and will adopt similar resolutions.

Elect "Good Men," He Says.  
CHICAGO, March 9.—Charles J. McGowan, chairman Illinois Conference for Progressive Political Action, 4570 Broadway, Chicago, is issuing an appeal to farmer and city worker voters to "help take Illinois out of the reactionary column" by supporting "good measures and good men."

**TRIBUNE FALSEHOODS EXPOSED**

**CONVICT 5 MORE  
IN DRIVE AGAINST  
LABOR GRAFTING**

conviction of four members of the upholsterers' union and one member of the painters' union last night in Judge Hosea Wells' court brought the total number of labor convictions up to forty-seven since the State's Attorney drove his drive against labor graft and extortion.

Dan, business agents of the upholsterers' union, were fined \$200 each and Gus J. Daid and Michael J. Kennell, the upholsterers' union. All were charged with conspiracy to defraud.

The defendants were indicted last week. They were accused of refusing to work and refusing to allow nonunion men to work. They offered no defense. Hearing on motions for a new trial will be heard March 8.

*W. K. Hill, Ex-Chicago*

*Chic. Trib. 2-28 '24 P. 21*

**BEG YOUR PARDON!**

The five members of the upholsterers' and painters' unions, convicted of conspiracy to boycott, were not charged with grafting as indicated in a headline in THE TRIBUNE Tuesday.

Only fear of a libel suit that would tear away some of the money it loves more than anything else in the world made the Tribune insert this obscure correction.

Day by day it slanders the working class at home and abroad. It lies about the upholsterers, the garment strikers, the building trades, the Herrin miners and the Russian workers government.

The Tribune is only one of several thousand capitalist dailies that poison the minds of the American people. From the Los Angeles and Seattle Times on the Pacific Coast to the New York Herald on the other side of the continent the country is infested by the employers' propaganda sheets.

Let these rags do their "lying" on the news stands.

Read THE DAILY WORKER.

**JOBS AND MEAT  
GO HAND IN HAND,  
FIGURES SHOW**

**Workers Carnivorous  
Last Year**

Did you eat 16 per cent more meat in 1923 than you did in 1921? If you did you were right in line with the rest of the country which illustrated the fact that steady wages help the farmer to dispose of his products by establishing a record for meat consumption.

The average person in the United States consumed 167 pounds of meat in 1922 and 144 pounds in 1921. This is one clear indication of the rise of the country out of the depression when unemployment and low earnings forced workers to short themselves and their families on food. The per capita consumption of the various kinds of meat is shown by the department of agriculture as follows:

	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Beef	57.8	61.4	62.5
Veal	7.0	7.3	7.9
Mutton, Lamb	6.2	5.0	5.2
Pork	72.9	76.0	91.4

Total .....143.9 149.7 167.0

Such meat consumption by the people of the United States also accounts for the enormous business done by Armour & Co. during 1923. The recently announced total was \$800,000,000. With approximately 4% cents out of each \$1 out of business going into the profit chest the concern was able to report a net income of \$38,583,217 or enough to set aside a large depreciation allowance, to pay heavy interest on bonds and after preferred dividends to show 7.33 per cent on its common stock.

The United States department of agriculture illustrates the magnitude of the meat producing industry required to provide each person with 167 pounds by suggesting that the \$1,532,609 hogs slaughtered last year would extend 61,770 miles, or twice around the world at the equator with enough left over to reach from the North Pole to the southern end of South America.

The department dubs the United States the greatest meat eating nation of the world.

**Underworld Sluggers  
Not the Only Bad  
Eggs in Windy City**

Almost dizzy from chasing hard guys in Chicago's double-murder mystery, police today were asked to take the trail of an additional 144,000 bad eggs.

These bad eggs—and the pure food inspectors said no one could realize how bad they were unless one took a whiff of them—were shipped from the Ozarks to Alex Getz, a wholesale grocer here. The inspectors captured the advance guard of 10 cases, and told Getz to hold the rest for further instructions.

Then the inspectors rushed off for gas masks and carbolic acid; the bureau finds carbolic very effective in suppressing restless eggs. But when they returned they found the eggs had come and gone—walked off under their own horsepower, one inspector said with a shiver of poignant recollection.

Police have been asked to help hunt down the eggs; which, if not consumed, will betray themselves, the inspectors said. Getz has been ordered to court for violating the order to hold the eggs.

Suppress Workers' Paper.  
LEIPSIC, Germany, March 9.—On the ground that the periodical Marx is merely a continuation of the suppressed daily Saechische Arbeiterzeitung, the former has also been suppressed by the military dictator of Saxony, General Mueller. The fact that Marx has appeared regularly for the last six years, except that formerly it was a monthly, while more recently it has become so popular as to develop into a semi-weekly, does not seem to have weighed with the general.

**A Bed-Time Story  
for Morons**

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.  
You remember, don't you, children, when President Harding died and Calvin Coolidge, the big, strong, silent man who made the naughty Boston police-men go back to chasing the bad burglars, went into the White House and sat down in the presidential chair?

You remember, don't you, children, how glad and happy almost every-one was because at last from the old state of New Hampshire we had a vice-president who could take up the noble work of President Harding right where he left off?

All the big papers and all the big, brainy men with lots of money said that he was the right man in the right place and that now we would have a real American government because he was a strong man and had proved it by writing articles about the wicked radicals in the schools and sisters that rich men had stolen their money from the poor working-men.

All the big papers and magazines praised Calvin because he did not do a lot of talking and told how smart he must be because he said nothing and what wonderful things he could say when he wanted to.

He kept all of the cabinet officers that poor President Harding had given jobs to because they had helped him to be president and all the papers said what a kind thing to do and what a good man he must be and how proud his folks must be of him—this big, strong, silent man.

Good men like Elbert Gary whom God has rewarded with a big business and Sun-day school teachers like young Miss-ter Rockefeller said that Calvin was the next president and ever-y-one was glad because he was such a big, strong silent man.

Then all of a sudden the cabinet officers whom Calvin had kept because he had such a good heart were found out to be bad men who were stealing Uncle Sam's oil lands but Calvin did not think they could be so wicked and he did not do anything to them.

Even when all the papers told what was true and terrible things these bad men had done to our government Calvin did not do anything. He just kept on being strong and silent.

Then a lot of mean old sen-a-tors who were jealous of big, strong, silent Calvin said he had to chase out the wicked men who were stealing oil from poor old Uncle Sam but Calvin did not pay any attention to them until they began to say that Calvin was afraid to chase the wicked cabinet officers because they had given him part of the oil.

This made Calvin so mad that he chased out a bad man named Denby who was supposed to look after our navy just to show that he was not afraid but it was too late because other wicked men had been telling the people that Calvin was not a big, strong, silent man but never talked because he had nothing to say.

The jealous old sen-a-tors say that Calvin must chase out all of the men that President Harding gave jobs to and that he should have done it a long time ago but Calvin won't do it.

So whole lots of people say now that these bad men must have something on Calvin and that when he was on Calvin-president he was just as wicked as any of them and no-body talks any more of what a big, strong silent president Calvin is and the wicked Boston police-men are all very angry because if they had known that Calvin would get into all this trouble they would not have gone back to work chasing the bad burglars until they got more money.

The moral of this story is, children, that no-body can be elected president in the U-nit-ed States without talking e-ven tho he comes from New Hampshire.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

The Land for the Users!

**RAILROAD UNIONS  
URGE SCRAPPING  
OF LABOR BOARD**

**Public Representatives  
Made the Trouble**

(By The Federated Press)  
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 9.—The demand of the 16 standard railway unions for abolition of the U. S. railroad labor board and a return to direct mediation and voluntary arbitration between railroads and their employees was explained here in a press statement by D. B. Robertson, president, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Robertson helped to draft the Barkley-Howell bill to abolish the labor board, which is now before congress. He declares that the board is an admitted failure, and that peace in the industry will not be brought about until it is abolished.

The railroad officials were the enthusiastic sponsors of the board at the time of the enactment of the Esh-Cummins law. They then declared that it would solve all railroad labor problems efficiently, thereby putting an end to the possibility of strikes. In other words, they knew that the three public representatives would side with their own in out-voting the labor members of the board, and they felt confident that public opinion would then compel the employes to kneel down and accept the dictates of the board as law.

The employes, who opposed this sort of "solution" for industrial difficulties, now find that experience has vindicated their stand, and that the railroad officials themselves have learned the folly of attempting to make both sides agree and compel men to work by judicial mandate.

"Under the existing law discord and strife have been promoted," Robertson says. "The only nation-wide strike in American history occurred after two years of embittering effort to settle industrial disputes thru the ill-advised mechanism of the railroad labor board."

The amendment to the transportation act proposed by the labor organizations not only eliminates the board but provides ample machinery for the prompt and peaceful settlement of difficulties arising between the management and the employes by the creation of a national board of adjustment with four sections covering all branches of the railroad industry. This board would consist of an equal number of representatives from the roads and unions, appointed by the president.

If this method of voluntary negotiation falls, the parties can go to a board of mediation and conciliation, with a final appeal to a joint board of voluntary arbitration.

The merits of the new plan, according to Robertson, are: "It places on railroad officials and employes' representatives the obligation to negotiate agreements and abide by voluntary contracts, providing that concurrences must be held between employes and men. If this fails, a board of mediation's aid may be invoked or its services tendered. This board is to consist of five disinterested persons appointed by the president."

"If mediation is not successful provision is made for the selection of arbitrators by the board of mediation, with voluntary submittal of the dispute by both parties. The arbitration board's findings are to be binding."

"These provisions," Robertson concludes, "are a distinct advance over the present act, whose awards of the railroad labor board have not been binding upon neither party."

Moslems Find New Calif.  
LONDON, March 9.—Mesopotamian moslems have proclaimed King Hussein caliph and other Arab moslems are expected to do likewise, according to a news agency dispatch from Jerusalem today.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

**NEW ENGLAND  
STATE REPORTS  
LABOR SURPLUS**

**Wage Decreases Follow  
Unemployment**

By LELAND OLDS  
(Federated Press Industrial Editor.)

Employment in Massachusetts factories continued to decrease, according to the monthly report of the state department of labor. Between December and January the number employed by 814 concerns decreased from 213,081 to 203,969, or by 4.3 per cent. Added to the reductions reported in December and November this means that nearly one-tenth of the workers employed in October are today unemployed.

The general character of the depression is shown by the fact that decreased employment was reported by 28 of the 35 industries and by 12 out of the 15 cities reporting.

The heaviest cuts in the pay roll appeared in the cotton manufacturing industry. Concerns making cotton goods reduced their working forces from 34,539 to 30,798 or by more than 10 per cent. While concerns engaged in dyeing and finishing the goods reduced their forces from 6,741 to 5,118 or by nearly 25 per cent. In fact, the depression in the cotton industry resulted in a decrease of 37 per cent in the number of employees reported by 21 representative concerns in Fall River and a decrease of 11 per cent in the average earnings of workers employed in Lawrence, Mass.

Decreases in employment to the extent of 24 per cent in the automobile industry, 19 per cent in the manufacture of stationery, and 10 per cent in the printing and publishing of newspapers are also worthy of note.

Part-time operation was also general with approximately half of the establishments reporting less than capacity operation. Of the 402 plants reporting their operating schedules below normal 207 reported full time but only part capacity and 195 reported both part time and part capacity. In 8 of the 15 cities covered by the report the number of establishments operating on less than normal schedules exceeded the number operating normally.

In the boot and shoe and the clothing industries only approximately one-third of the establishments were operating full normal schedules in January. In the cotton industry, including dyeing and finishing, only 17 of the 46 plants covered by the report were operating at capacity. While only 38 out of 100 concerns producing foundry and machine shop products, including machine tools, reported capacity operation.

**Egyptian Government  
Takes Unto Itself  
Ashes That Was Tut**

LUXOR, March 9.—Luxor was gay with flags and bunting in the Egyptian national colors Thursday and crowded with sightseers, natives, and distinguished visitors here for the official reopening of the tomb of King Tut-Ankh-Amen under government supervision.

Three luxuriously fitted special trains arrived from Cairo bringing members of the government who came to pay the respects at the shrine of one of Egypt's first rulers. Two hundred notables including Viscount and Viscountess Allenby, the Duke and Duchess of Aosta and virtually the entire diplomatic corps, came along.

No longer was Howard Carter, who is forced to content himself with a law suit in the Cairo courts, the perspiring master of ceremonies whose word was law. The special correspondent of the news syndicate to whom Carter and Lord Carnarvon sold the news rights to their discovery, was forced to take his chances along with correspondents representing the press of the world.

**Millionaires Will  
Boycott O'Neil Play  
with Negro Actor**

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
NEW YORK, March 9.—Otto Kahn, Mrs. Willard Straight and Eddie Meade, manager of professional boxers, are all lined up together in opposition to the Provincetown Players' attempt to produce a new play by Eugene O'Neill, "All God's Children Got Wings," which deals with the marriage of a white woman and a Negro.

It is reported that Mrs. Straight and Kahn are threatening to withdraw their financial support from the Provincetown Players if they insist on producing the play. Meade objects to the play because one of the characters in it is portrayed as a boxer but not as a gentleman. The players have expressed their determination to produce the play no matter who fails to support their efforts.

Howe Organizes Hoboes.  
SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—"A hobo is only a person out of work. I am here to organize the unorganized, and to advance the slogan, 'fewer jails, more municipal lodging houses,'" said James Eads Howe, millionaire hobo, at a meeting held here to establish a "hobo lodging house," on the plan of those already in operation in New York, Los Angeles, Kansas City and elsewhere. A committee was formed which will go to work immediately on plans for such an establishment.

**Eighty Years of It**  
By SCOTT NEARING  
(Federated Press Staff Writer)

The ordinary textbook on political economy tries to prove that interest is the reward for saving. The experience of American life indicates quite clearly that interest is a method by which one man is enabled to live upon the labor of his fellows.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company is offering to the public \$14,000,000 in first mortgage gold bonds bearing interest Oct. 1, 1923, and maturing April 1, 2003.

These bonds at 5 per cent every 20 years. At the end of the 80 years thru which they run, the owners will have received \$70,000,000 in interest and they will then get their \$14,000,000 in principal (depending somewhat on the patience of the American people).

In other words, in the course of 80 years they will have received four times their 1923 investment and will still have their principal to invest over again.

Slavery was a system under which the master said to the man: "You work and toil and earn bread and I'll eat it."

Investment bonds are a method whereby the investor says to the workers of the community: "You work and toil and earn bread and I'll eat it."

Some capable economic student ought to explain the difference between the two processes and thus try to prove that there is no slavery in the United States.

**Radio Barrage May  
Banish Troubles of  
Bankrupt Farmers**

The radio broadcasting station of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, scheduled to open April 1, will be in charge of Edgar L. Bill, director of information of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The station will be for the benefit of farmers. Markets, statistics and educational matter for farmers will be broadcasted. Entertainment will be broadcasted from a loop branch in the Sherman Hotel.

Farmers from different sections of the country will be asked to give programs from the station telling of cooperative marketing, livestock breeding and feeding.

The chosen director of the station originated the homestead films for rural residents some time ago.

**Ford's Friends Expect  
Muscle Shoals Plan  
Will Pass the House**

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Friends of Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals are confident that legislation accepting the bid will pass the house without change.

A final vote on the McKenize bill embodying the Ford contract for the power plant will be taken in the house before night, party leaders said.

More than a score of amendments are still pending or are to be offered by the foes of the Ford offer. The adoption of any of these amendments, party leaders said, would kill the legislation. Friends of the measure intend to continue their air tight defense and vote down all alterations that might cause the Detroit manufacturer to turn down the contract.

**Australian Flivver  
Factory Will Be  
Opened by Henry**

(By The Federated Press)  
SYDNEY, New South Wales, March 9.—It is stated that Henry Ford has decided to open in Australia a branch factory for the manufacture of motor cars, accessories, and tractors. It is not yet decided whether the factory will be situated at Newcastle, N. S. W., or at Hobart, Tasmania.

Protests have been issued by the iron trades unions against the action of the Australian federal government in ordering locomotives from Great Britain for the federal railways at a time when there is much unemployment in the iron trades in Australia.

**AMALGAMATED  
BANK HAS GROWN  
MANY TIMES OVER**

**Loans to Labor, Are  
Finance Feature**

Nineteen-twenty-four brings the Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank to the end of 17 months of successful operation, a report just issued shows. In the face of marked industrial depression in the clothing industry each department of the institution has grown in volume and many departments have developed a maximum volume of business possible in the present quarters.

The commercial and savings departments, receiving on the first day of business, July 1, 1922, approximately 1,000 accounts with a total of \$250,000 now have more than 10,000 depositors with total deposits of \$2,137,559.19. These depositors include approximately 250 trade union organizations in or near the city of Chicago and also include all of the locals of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Chicago.

The foreign exchange department has now developed a large and profitable mail and counter business to all European countries. In February, 1923, a contract was negotiated with the Russian government providing for the transfer of money to all parts of Russia payable in American dollars, thru the Russian American Industrial Corporation. A tremendous demand for this service immediately developed and a business of approximately 44,756 orders to a gross total of \$1,564,810.99 has been delivered in the eleven months of operation in this department alone.

Contracts with correspondents in Poland, Latvia, Germany and other countries were later consummated, permitting transfer to these countries in American dollars.

The real estate loan department has attempted to stimulate home building and home owning by adhering closely to the policy of making as many small loans as possible to Amalgamated and trade union members at lowest rates of commission and interest. This department has, to date, made loans on approved Chicago real estate amounting to a total of three quarters of a million dollars, most of these loans under \$5,000. Many of these first mortgages have been sold to individual investors and trade union organizations.

Other departments, such as steamship, insurance, Christmas savings, have met with general success. The steamship department has sold 1,500 or more tickets in the period of operation.

**\$2,462,297 Resources.**  
From a more general point of view, the development of the institution gives cause for gratifying hopes as to the future. When the bank opened with a capital of \$200,000 and surplus of \$100,000 each share of stock sold for \$150. The bank has now a surplus and undivided profits amounting to \$116,746.40 which raises the book value of the stock to more than \$160 per share. Opening with but six employees including officers, the institution now employs 36. Total resources at the close of business, December 1, 1923, were \$2,462,297.19.

Republicans on the committee, including Chairman Green, who have supported the McKenize bill providing for the four-fold plan, will vigorously oppose the democratic plan.

**Free Embalming Fluid  
May Be Next Sop  
to Post-War Heroes**

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A new soldier bonus bill providing for cash payments and paid up insurance will be presented to the house ways and means committee today.

It will be submitted by Representative Jeffers, Alabama, an ex-service man and chairman of the special committee appointed by the house democrats to formulate a party measure. It has virtually the solid support of the democrats.

While Jeffers has not made known the details of his plan, it is understood to provide for full cash payments with paid up insurance as an option.

Republicans on the committee, including Chairman Green, who have supported the McKenize bill providing for the four-fold plan, will vigorously oppose the democratic plan.

**The Housing Crisis!  
What About It?**

Is there a crisis in the housing conditions in Chicago? THE DAILY WORKER has put that question to every available source of information on the subject in the city. In the political and industrial organizations of labor, charity organizations, civic clubs, settlements, real estate and business organizations, departments of the city government—every group possible of approach has contributed its facts and figures to the DAILY WORKER investigation.

The conditions revealed, affecting the large majority of the people of the city—the workers—have been startling. In a series of articles starting tomorrow the DAILY WORKER will tell the significant results of this inquiry. An unprecedented housing shortage will be exposed, with its accompanying exorbitant rents, and the evil effects of Chicago's negligence in allowing the real estate speculator and unscrupulous contractor to control the housing of its citizens will be taken up.

Tomorrow the DAILY WORKER investigator will tell to what extent he has found a shortage of houses in Chicago.

# BRITISH DOCKERS LEAD OFFENSIVE OF ISLAND LABOR

## Ashleigh Tells About Militant Dockers

NOTE.—This is the first of a series of descriptive articles on the great British dock strike by the DAILY WORKER's own correspondent—Charles Ashleigh. The articles came by mail. Ashleigh, poet and journalist, served a term in Leavenworth penitentiary as a class war prisoner and was afterwards deported to England. The first article follows:

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH  
(Special to The Daily Worker)  
LONDON, Feb. 19 (By mail).—On Saturday, February 16, at noon, the great British dock strike began. This strike is unequalled in the annals of the struggle of the dock workers, as it is the first completely national conflict in which they have engaged. All previous strikes have been of a sectional nature, confined to one or more ports, but never has there been a strike which affected every port in Britain, from the largest to the smallest. Thus begins a new chapter in solidarity.

I went to-day for a walk in the great dock neighborhood of London. It was like a Sunday or other holiday. Hardly a man was to be seen on the water front. Here and there, perhaps, in the long vista of miles of docks, you would see a little group of half a dozen strikebreakers, endeavoring to cope with the immense accumulation of goods which lie upon the wharves. But most of the docks were completely deserted.

There was one exception to this, however. And that was in the case of the National Amalgamated Stevedores', Lightermen's and Dockers' Union, an organization which possesses members only in London, a small union whose numbers were somewhat swollen after the unofficial strike of last year. The members of this union remained at work—or, rather, were ordered to remain at work, for many of them did not respond to the order. Many of them tore up their cards in their union and came over to the striking union, the Transport and General Workers' Union. On the South side of the river, however, some of the men remained at work. Now, even those on strike, for last night, the smaller union ordered its men to come out with the rest. So, now, complete solidarity prevails.

Nearly 150,000 men are on strike. From all parts of the country come reports of the firm attitude of the men. There is general satisfaction among both leaders and rank-and-file militants at the success of the movement.

**At the Dock Gate.**  
The dockers are striking for two shillings a day increase in wages, and for the guaranteed week. This last means the decausalization of the work. The method at the British docks is that, in the early morning, or before each shift, the dockers stand in their crowds at the dock gates. At the appointed hour, the gates open, and the foremen step out. He then selects, one by one, the men whom he requires, and the rest go disconsolately home. By this method, a docker is never sure of employment. When a ship has been discharged or loaded, he does not know when he will get his next job. This insecurity is one of the worst features of the industry. The workers, besides the increase in pay, also wish to stabilize their employment. They demand that a fund be created, by which each docker may be guaranteed a fixed minimum weekly wage. Ten Dollars a Week.

Owing to the iniquitous system, above described, there are about 50,000 dockers in the country who average about three days' work a week, thus earning under two pounds weekly—a miserable wage, which, in the case of a married man with children, is less than he would receive as unemployed pay from the authorities. It is against these degrading conditions that the dockers are now fighting.

In 1921, when the employers started their offensive, the dockers were forced to retreat. The retreat went on until they had lost, thru a series of wage reductions, six shillings a day. Now, at last, the retreat has stopped. The dockers are desperate. They are striking for the bare necessities of existence—and they are determined to win.

The port employers' organization, in reply to the men's demand, stated that they could not afford to pay the two shillings daily. They offered one shilling, and to submit the other shilling to arbitration. This, the men refused.

But, could the employers afford to pay the two shillings? Let us look into the facts, and see what truth there was in the pitiful wail of the

# Zinoviev's Speech to Leningrad Communists

(NOTE.—Today THE DAILY WORKER publishes the first installment of Comrade Zinoviev's speech on the situation within the Russian Communist Party to a conference of party members in the Leningrad district. Zinoviev was one of Lenin's closest associates and is chairman of the Third International.)

ZINOVIEV SAYS:

COMRADES! At the present time the Central of the Party is engaged with the discussion of those same questions which are now being dealt with publicly. The Central has formed a comprehensive commission, participated in by some members of the political bureau, for dealing with this question. This commission will begin work within the next few days, and we are firmly convinced that within the next few days the Central will lay before the whole Party a definite and unanimously accepted resolution containing proposals towards the solution of the whole of the burning questions which have been recently debated in the press.

Perhaps, comrades, I really acted somewhat wrongly in giving the title of: "New Tasks of Our Party" to the article which I wrote as subject for discussion. A number of opponents have pointed out that these are merely old questions which have never been answered, and that the title of my article does not, therefore, quite correspond to its contents. To be perfectly accurate, I should have indicated that I was writing on the topical tasks now set our Party—whether they be old or new tasks will be seen later.

NEP—Necessary Chapter.  
At the present juncture, however, we are faced with a number of

bosses. Let us see whether they are really so poverty-stricken that they cannot afford the two shillings.

**What Profits.**  
If we take the reports of the capitalists themselves, we see that the profits of the ship owners, for one year only, are 38 million pounds. The Cunard Line made a net profit of £12,844,164 during the years from 1913 to 1922. Between 1914 and 1922 the White Star Line made £8,428,000 clear profit. In the year 1922, the Royal Mail Line's profits amounted to £708,808.

And so on, taking company after company, these fabulous profits were piled up, after all expenses had been met for wages, maintenance, expansion, the cost of new ships, etc. And, out of all this tremendous profit, coined from the workers' labor, they cannot afford the two shillings daily which their slaves are demanding. And this increase would only mean about four million pounds per year out of their profits of 38 millions!

**Beginning of Offense.**  
The great significance of this strike is that it is not an answer to a new attack of the employers upon the standards of the longshoremen. In this case, the workers are not upon the defensive. They have launched an attack upon the masters' profits, in their effort to gain for themselves improved conditions.

And that is the vital importance of this strike. It is the first offensive move of the British workers since the long series of defeats which started at long last, the workers of Britain are recovering from their discouragement, and are once more preparing for battle. This strike must be won—and that will be the battle cry to other sections of the British proletariat to assume the offensive, to carry the fight on into the enemy's territory.

## Chamber of Commerce Has Dick on Guard at State Capitol

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 9.—The Illinois chamber of commerce, which wants to put a state police bill thru the 1925 legislature has an agent at the state capitol here closely watching the primary nomination petitions filed for prospective lawmakers with the secretary of state.

Legislators running for re-election are divided into sheep and goats. The sheep are those who voted for the state constabulary in 1923; the goats those who successfully opposed it.

The chamber's agent reports on senators as follows: "Senators who voted for the bill who are candidates for re-election are: Hicks, Turnbaugh, Lantz, Meents, Bailey, Dunlap, Wood, Swift, N. E. Smith and Gray. Hold-over members who supported the bill are: Boyd, Carlson, Essington, MacMurray, Mason, Roos and Wright.

"The ten who voted against the measure and are candidates for re-election are: Van Lent, Schulze, Dailey, Hanson, Hamilton, Cuthbertson, Forrester, Telford, Sneed and Kessinger."

problems requiring solution, authoritative solution on the part of the Party.

For two years the Party has been working under the conditions induced by the New Economic Policy. At the Twelfth Party Congress I emphasized the fact that we must make a distinction between two things. In the first place the New Economic Policy is a historically necessary and very earnest chapter in the history of our struggle for the world revolution. But when we speak of the NEP we have often in mind the capitalist commercial view of it, the speculative moment. I believe, comrades, that we must not forget this difference for a moment.

To what degree this NEP influenced our Party? Are those adversaries right who croaked their prophecies that the NEP was bound to transform our Party into a petty bourgeois Party? Is it true that the fundamental nucleus of our Party organism has degenerated? Is it true that we have ceased to be the Party of the World Revolution, and have become transformed into a Party of democratic petty bourgeoisie?

It seems to me, comrades, that the best answer to these questions is as follows: The German revolution is developing, but the period of its development is proving longer than the estimate made by us, in the month of October, on the basis of our information. The German revolution is postponed for some months, but the fact that our Party took action, and the manner of this action is and remains, in view of the impending events, a point of the utmost importance.

Severe Test Undergone.  
The Party, from the top to the bottom, down to the last man, re-

acted upon the impending events in Germany just as the revolutionary Party of the proletariat should react, and not as would have been expected of a NEP party.

This test is very important. It is the test in the light of history. The Party reacted in such a manner that, had the expected events taken place in Germany, our Party would have regarded itself as the corner stone of the Communist International, and would have been prepared to fulfill to the utmost the duty of the revolutionary party of the proletariat.

The test thus undergone by the Party must serve to prove to us that it is essentially sound, quite apart from the way in which events actually developed.

Had there been any real decay in the Party, had there been any degeneration of the fundamental nucleus of the Party organism, then our Party would have reacted very differently with regard to the maturing events in Germany; it would have hidden its head in the sand. But it did nothing of the sort. On the contrary, if there is any approach which can be made to us, it is what we over-estimated to a certain extent the speed at which events were developing, and that we expected in October, in November, and in December, 1923, that which will perhaps happen in Germany in May, 1924—but no one can reproach us that we have succumbed to the NEP, and that we made any attempt to avoid following up the world revolution.

**Our Weak Points.**  
This does not by any means signify that we possess no weaknesses whatever within the Party. We have many weak points. In connection with the NEP we can observe, in my opinion, two departures from the cor-

rect line, two false views of the nature of the Party itself.

On the one hand, those comrades who are up to the eyes in administrative economic work look upon the Party as an institution provided for the purpose of aiding the successful execution of administrative or economic work. The others go to the opposite extreme and look upon the Party as a sort of free debating society, a kind of "parliament of opinions."

Neither extreme is right. We must reject both, and must look upon our Party, as it is right for Bolsheviki to do, as a political organism, connected with the masses by thousands of threads, and setting itself the gigantic task of leading the whole state.

What is the present qualitative standard of our Party? We have statistical data up to Sept. 1, 1923. Speaking generally, our statistics are somewhat lame in this direction. As you know, the latest statistics were compiled with special care and accuracy, with the aid of the Central. I believe that they correspond very fairly with the truth.

The figures are somewhat surprising. We had all assumed that we have about half a million, or even 600,000 Party members. It appears, however, that up to Sept. 1 we had in the whole federation only 351,000 communists (including the communists in the Red Army), and 92,000 candidates for Party membership. To this the C. Y. must further be added. I am, however, dealing with the members of the Party in the strict sense of the word.

We have 54,000 Party members actually working in the shops and factories (not including candidates); this is but few.  
(To Be Continued Tuesday)

## Youth Views By HARRY GANNES

### Young Investigator Finds Job Hunting Hard Work.

ONE of the big capitalist dailies has employed a young fellow to look for jobs. His stories make interesting reading to a rebel. They show how heart-breaking it is for the young fellow or girl, without any outside help, like his family or friends, to exist. Jobs are almost impossible to get, and where the young worker is offered an opportunity to work, he must do the thing at lower wages than the older workers.

The Western Electric Company in Chicago and other cities is a pretty good gauge of unemployment for the youth. The Hawthorne plant, for instance, employs 40,000 workers, 27,000 men and 13,000 women—nearly all of the women are under 30 and most of them are under 21, while half of the males are very young, a great deal of them only sixteen.

Five thousand men and boys make application for jobs at the Chicago Western Electric Company every week. Out of this veritable army of job seekers, only 800 are employed, and many of these are kicked out in a very short time. The wages are so low that a good deal of the growing crime at the present time can be charged to the inability of many of the young workers to live decently on the money they get.

At the same time, we find that the Western Electric Company spends hundreds of thousands of dollars in propaganda to keep the workers contented in mind if they are not exactly so in their stomachs.

There are entire industries that are run on youth labor in the United States. Every day so-called "light factory" work becomes more common. The youth are used almost exclusively in the light factory institutions, which also pay "light" wages. Unemployment is affecting all of the factories that hire the young men and women. Others which formerly employed older workers for the light factory work, let them go and take younger people in their places at less wages. This is a regular procedure for the bosses when hard times and unemployment comes.

The problem of remedying the economic conditions of the young workers is extremely hard because there is no organization whatever industrially among them. The Young Workers League is working hard wherever it can to urge the unions to organize the youth; but results are slow and hardly perceivable. Meanwhile the organization of shop nuclei (units of the Young Workers League on the job and in the factories) is being pushed in the effort to get the youth themselves to fight against the miserable conditions imposed on them.

For information concerning the Young Workers League of America, address Y. W. L., 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

## SPAIN'S DICTATOR IS NOT AFRAID OF WOMEN'S VOTES

### Dissolves Barcelona Regional Commune

(By The Federated Press)

MADRID, March 9.—Primo de Rivera, the Spanish dictator, has granted votes for women. Thus he imitates his great model, the Dictator Mussolini, who granted the ballot to women in Italy. But while Mussolini gave that cherished privilege only to Fascist women thru decrees limiting the vote to property holders, wives of war veterans, wives of Fascists, etc., Primo has gone him one better and given it to all women.

It is significant that woman suffrage, once ultra-radical doctrine, in this day of Fascist versus proletarian dictatorships, should prove a fitting instrument in the hands of reaction. It is a fearful commentary on the conservatism of the Spanish women, that Primo de Rivera should have granted the ballot to all of them.

**A Castilian Patriot.**  
De Rivera is a Castilian patriot and in the dominance of Castille over the other regions of Spain, he thinks should be included an edict that everyone should talk Spanish with a Castilian accent. He has forbidden the teaching of the Catalanian dialect, the Basque dialect and other regional variations of the general language family of the Spanish peninsula.  
This decree has strengthened the already powerful movement toward regional autonomy and even independence. He permitted the Basques to sing religious songs in their own language during the fiestas of Santa Agueda, but otherwise none of the regional languages must be sung in public or taught in schools.

**Barcelona Boycott.**  
To greater enrage Catalonia, the industrial center of Spain, he has dissolved its regional commune or government and replaced it with hankickered members, all of them of the National Monarchist union. The people of Barcelona have responded by boycotting the members, who, being prominent patriots are also big business men. One of the boycotts is against the biggest department store in Barcelona.

Hard-won parliamentary institutions, such as exemption of members of parliament from arrest until they have been impeached or expelled, a privilege slowly conquered thru the middle ages in long fights with emperors and kings, has been abolished by a decree of the directorate. It has decided that it can try its parliamentary critics for treason or any other offense without asking permission from parliament.

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## Wagner's Misery Hit Responsive Chord in Hearts of Hearers

ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Selections from Richard Wagner's love tragedy, "Tristan and Isolde," occupied half the program of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra concert at Orchestra Hall on March 7 and 8. The music was an outgrowth of Wagner's own tragic experience, and more than any of his operas gets close to the souls and frustrated hopes of his hearers. Three excerpts were played, taking in the best music of the drama. The prelude is a long, sombre study in despair, the love duet and death of Isolde reach the highest degree of artistic expression to which love inspiration can carry genius.

Another Brahms work, the overture "Academic Festival," opened the concert. This consists of some student songs of Germany, particularly of Breslau university, woven together in a singularly brilliant orchestral pattern.

A somewhat similar work is Rubin Goldmark's "Negro Rhapsody," played also on this occasion. Goldmark has taken a number of Negro melodies and made a splendid, in the literal sense, orchestra piece out of them. The finest thing about the work is that, in treating the themes symbolically, Goldmark has not lost their Negro character.

Next week, Wanda Landowska, a Polish pianist, will be the soloist. Miss Landowska is an enthusiast over old music, and has had constructed a harpsichord, the instrument that was in use before the modern piano was invented. On this she will play a concerto by Handel and three short solos. She will also play a piano concert by Mozart. The orchestra will play a suite by Grieg, the Brahms third symphony, and two nocturnes of Debussy.

Every new DAILY WORKER reader means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor.

# SOVIET BANK TO AID FARMERS CO-OPERATIVES

## 'Chervonetz' Notes Are Stabilizing Currency

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 9.—A Central Agricultural Bank of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was authorized by the Soviet Congress on the recommendation of Acting President Tsurupa of the council of people's commissars.

The government bank is to have a paid-up capital of 40,000,000 "chervonetz" rubles and is organized to provide the peasants with cheap credit and to develop the agricultural co-operative movement.

**Stabilizing Currency.**  
Mr. Vladimiroff, making a report for the People's Commissariat of Finance, stated that the monetary reform, consisting in the introduction, along with "chervonetz," of stable treasury notes, would be completed by the end of the month. The speaker stressed the importance of this reform to the peasants, who must have a stable currency.

With references to the state budget of the Soviet Union, Mr. Vladimiroff pointed out that it was for the first time that, in the working budget year, not only was a certain equilibrium being established between revenue and expenditure, but there was actually an accumulation and growth of national capital of the Union.

Thus the State budget for 1923-24 had been balanced at 1,400,000,000 gold rubles, while the estimates for the year 1923-24 were computed at 1,750,000,000 gold rubles.

In the course of the ensuing debate, Mr. Larin insisted on the increase of the income tax. Mr. Bogdanoff stressed the necessity of a larger unification of the taxing system in the urban and country districts.

In a resolution, unanimously adopted, the Congress approved the reported financial reform.

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## Our Own Home

The news that the DAILY WORKER will soon occupy its own home should prove most welcome to every man and woman who is compelled to labor for an employer in order to earn a livelihood. This arrangement will enable the only fighting working class daily in America to render better service and to strike more telling blows against the exploiters.

The value of a Daily to the workers is estimable. We need but notice the tremendous propaganda launched for the Mellon plan to save the tax bills of the millionaires. It was thru their control of the press that the bankers and manufacturers were able to organize the greatest propaganda campaign that has perhaps been seen in the world since America's entry into the war. The importance of being able to state the case of the workers and farmers cannot be exaggerated.

The situation in England at this moment affords the most striking proof of the necessity of the workers of every country building up a powerful press. Here we have the British Labor Party at the helm of the government. This party despite all the advantages that its present parliamentary position entails is now seriously handicapped in its functions because it does not have its own press and is at the mercy of practically the entire press of the country which is capitalist and reactionary. The British Labor Party has only one daily, The Herald, and this paper is weak because many of the men who are now the leading figures in the cabinet did not find it necessary to render it proper and sufficient support.

This change, welcome as it is, should encourage all the workers and farmers to take a greater interest not only in making the DAILY WORKER the most powerful influential newspaper in the country, but should also stimulate the activities of the working masses towards building up a chain of labor and farm newspapers that will speak for the workers fearlessly and unflinchingly.

## Chicago's Homes

The exposure made by the DAILY WORKER of the wretched housing conditions of New York pointed out very clearly that this acute suffering was not local and that the housing problem was a national question.

The conditions to which the mass of workers in New York are subject are essentially repeated in every large industrial center of the country. In Chicago, for instance, the unsanitary conditions, the poorly constructed homes, the miserably congested areas are almost the exact replica of the New York situation.

The report of Mr. Thomas Allenson of the Department of Public Welfare, arrived at in co-operation with the Illinois Department of Public Health, makes one shudder at such a state of affairs being tolerated in a city which has often been called the "Queen of the West." Hundreds of dilapidated, germ-laden dwellings are now overcrowded with men and women of the working class. "To have lived one's childhood here is sufficient evidence that one has seen the rough side of life." This is typical of the painfully graphic way in which the report views the conditions of the so-called homes which the working men of Chicago are compelled to inhabit because of their low wages and because of the exorbitant profits being piled up by the landlords and capitalists.

The housing conditions in Chicago are as unbearable as they are in New York. Many schemes have been put forward by all sorts of nondescript capitalist and semi-capitalist institutions to relieve the distress. All of these have failed. All of these schemes have only tended to perpetuate the acute gravity of the housing crisis. It is time that the workers themselves, those who have been doing the suffering, those who have been subject to these abject conditions, should get together into a national united tenants association of their own and force an end to this misery and wretchedness.

## "Gutter Gatherings"

At last the Chief Executive of the nation, the symbol of honesty and integrity in American government today, has been drawn into the oil mess!

What times are these when so skilled a ward-healer as Coolidge, so consummate a capitalist politician as the President, loses control of the rudder of the ship of state to such an extent as to allow himself to be caught manipulating and maneuvering with the Teapot thieves?

It is rather difficult for us to understand why "Silent Cal" should have been so talkative in his dealings with the high lights of the oil drama. It is even more difficult to understand

how Coolidge could permit such leaks, as his message to McLean, in his sacred affairs of state. Really, the president ought to do some housecleaning and he ought to begin in his own White House first by getting himself servants who would never permit such information to get to the masses.

Senator Lodge, the most cultured ignoramus in the Senate, and the leader of the republican reactionaries, has called the charges against Coolidge "gutter gatherings." We agree with the aged self-styled historian from Massachusetts. Coolidge has at last been put in his proper place. The gatherings in the gutters of Washington have been piling on so thick of late that they have caused the news sewers of the country to burst with filth. And the president is by no means the least conspicuous of these "gutter gatherings."

The exposure of Coolidge and his deals in the oil scandals should immediately raise a storm of protest to drive him out of his office. Coolidge should be impeached. There is more than enough grounds on which Congress can impeach him. The president is besmeared with oil from head to foot.

How can the workers and farmers be expected to have the slightest trust in Coolidge and his appointed oil prosecutors when he sends private messages, secret telegrams, to McLean the day after the latter confessed publicly that he lied in order to protect Fall? How can Coolidge be expected to use the unlimited powers of his office to punish the criminals when he publicly admits that one of the arch-criminals, Mr. McLean, has "always been most considerate" to him? How can we expect Coolidge to act fairly and squarely in the prosecution when he himself must rely on McLean to get in touch with his own private secretary, Mr. Slomp? How can we be expected to put our trust in a president who has been so deeply involved in the oil scandal that he is compelled to issue conflicting apologies and explanations for his telegraphic connections with the nest of oil thieves at Palm Beach?

The finger of guilt points straight to the White House. Coolidge ought to show some of his former practical, hard-headed political sense. He ought to make a sacrifice, as Borah said, and quit his office of which he is most unworthy. But the workers and farmers must not hesitate a moment. The working masses the country over must unite their forces to kick Coolidge out of the White House, to force Congress to impeach him without any further delay.

## The Dictatorship of Dicks

The labor spy is a definitely American institution. But during and since the war he has become a menace not only as an institution, but as an institution protected, encouraged and allied with the government itself.

The labor spy has no especial reason for existence in organizations which are not proletarian, and for the same reason those unions in which the rank and file is bound hand and foot by reactionary officials the demand of the employers for industrial espionage never reaches the point it does in fighting militant organizations. It is not surprising, then, that the I. W. W., for instance, which has been the bogey-man of the bosses in such industries as copper production, should be the target of the bosses working thru such nefarious agencies as the Burns' Detectives. Such opponents are the inevitable compliment of a fighting organization.

In the investigation of the conduct of the Department of Justice under the administration of Daugherty and Burns, which is just now opening, the greatest threat to capitalist government is not the exposure of corruption and graft in the heart of the federal government, but the exposure that the government, which is theoretically supposed to stand above classes and to take no sides in the struggle between capital and labor, is secretly in closest co-operation with great corporations in black-listing, deporting and persecuting discontented workers and labor organizers. Senator Wheeler has in his hands the power to tear aside the traditional mask of federal government "Justice" and display to the simplest worker the cynical smirk of a harlot government sold and delivered to capital.

In the exposures which are to come the subservience of the federal government to the Burns' Agency in its union wrecking will be proved beyond all doubt, despite the lie Burns told the Walsh Committee as to his severance from his agency since becoming a government officer. It is a duty of all workers' organizations to expose this plot widely.

## Daugherty's Defender

Ex-Senator Lane-Duck George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, is the main battery in the array of legal counsel marshalled by Attorney General Daugherty to defend him before the Senate Committee.

Obviously Mr. Chamberlain is well qualified for the job. He was one of Mr. Harding's best friends in the democratic party. On the eve of the 1920 landslide for the republican party Mr. Chamberlain remarked: "There is just one democrat, I hope, will be elected tomorrow. That's George Chamberlain." After the Oregonian was defeated by Mr. Stanfield, who vies with Senator Warren, of Wyoming, for being the greatest shepherd since Father Abraham, the greatest sheep owner in the world, Mr. Harding was quick to help him. Mr. Chamberlain was appointed to the shipping board. In the last year Mr. Chamberlain has practiced law in Washington. The law practice of ex-senators and former congressmen in Washington is limited to lobbying for big business interests. Mr. Daugherty undoubtedly chose Mr. Chamberlain because of his three-fold qualifications of having good connections with the democratic, republican, and Wall Street outfits. Who could be a better defender of the crooked conduct of Daugherty than Mr. Chamberlain?

**IMPEACH COOLIDGE!**

# Are You Reading "A Week"?

## AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

### What Do You Think of Our First Story?

By IURY LIBEDINSKY  
Published by THE DAILY WORKER thru special arrangement with B. W. Huebsch, Inc., of New York City. Copyrighted, 1923, by B. W. Huebsch & Co.

(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE)

The Russian Communist Party branch is governing this frontier city and fighting the counter-revolution. Earlier installments tell of the fuel shortage that prevents seed grain from being fetched on the railroad. The Party meeting decides to send the Red Army far away for fuel, at the risk of leaving the city open for bandits and counter-revolutionists. It also decides to conscript the local bourgeoisie for wood cutting in a near-by park. Varied types of party members are flashed on the screen: Klimin, the efficient president of the branch, who still finds time to have a sweetheart; Robeiko, the consumptive, whose devotion is killing him; Gornuikh, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Cheka; Matzenko, the luxurious, love-placer and Stalmakhov, a practical workingman revolutionist. Gornuikh, disguised as a peasant, overhears talk in the market place about a plot of counter-revolutionists to seize the town while the Red Army is away getting wood. The Communist company is summoned but, perhaps, too late. Robeiko is dragged out of his house and shot. Klimin's sweetheart is butchered and Klimin and Stalmakhov are overpowered and hurled into a dungeon. The counter-revolutionaries are in possession of the town, with the Red Army away.—(NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY).

CHAPTER XI—Continued.

WITH shouts and curses they dragged out Klimin and Stalmakhov. Stalmakhov looked with cold hatred deep into Repin's grey, angry eyes, and was going to say something. But a shot rang out and, irrationally jerking his hands and feet, his body fell on the snow. There was a second shot and a second body writhed in the snow beside the dying first. The yard emptied. Repin galloped off after the carts and the victoria. For fifteen minutes the two dead bodies lay motionless in the middle of the yard, while the shooting came nearer and nearer and then began to go off already in the opposite direction, while the bullets flew more and more rarely over the empty yard.

The sun was already hanging above red clouds and the sky was turning blue. . . . Gornuikh ran into the yard with a revolver in his hands. At his heels were three men in black short coats with red stars on their black fur hats, gripping their rifles firmly in their strong, dark brown hands. They were the Communist railwaymen. They rushed to examine the barn. Gornuikh ran at once to the dark mass on the snow, and saw the familiar face, the dead eyes, the calm, half-opened lips, from which it seemed that at any moment would escape a white-toothed smile that would make the face young once more, in spite of its grey skin and network of wrinkles. . . .

And, lifting Klimin's head on his knee, Gornuikh bent over it, and looked endlessly into this motionless face. And suddenly he felt that a sob was rising from the depths of his being, from depths of which he had not known himself, higher, and higher. . . . Gornuikh wept silently with a dry sobbing that was so painful that it was as if not one but several hearts, more hurt, more disturbed than they could bear, were beating in his breast.

CHAPTER XII.

THE black, melting earth and the blue drifts of the last snow mingled together in a whimsical pattern stretching far, far away, and the changes in its various, ever new design were still monotonous.

Karaulov looked sharply about him, listened keenly in the darkness, and held the reins in a special manner, making his horse step carefully and silently.

Before him, in a wide two-verst semicircle, embracing the empty ravines, ditches and low hills, towards the town, moved three lines of Red Army soldiers, one behind the other. The order had been to make no noise. But the moving of the thousands of feet on the earth seemed a loud noise to Karaulov, and the sharp-eared beasts of the field, hares and field mice, heard it for many versts, far, far away. . . . It was like the monotonous gushing of a flood in the steppes, and they noiselessly fled from it. But a few hours earlier, Karaulov had been hurrying his brave little horse over this very place, galloping from the town towards the monastery where was the battalion of the Cheka.

He had gone as if merely to make sure how the fuel-getting was going on, and to see if his telephogram about precautionary measures had been obeyed. But some cloudy instinct had taken him from the town and told him to be as near as he could to the battalion. And that same cloudy instinct had made him stop and listen to the town he had left behind.

But under the fading evening sky everything was quiet, and as before the scent-laden, sweet, cool stillness of an evening in early Spring ruled over the earth. And then, when it was altogether dark, and the ruby trace of the sun had dissolved in the dark blue sky, and the first timorous stars were glimmering out, the keen ear of Karaulov caught, suddenly, from the direction of the town, one after another, three far-away shots.

Karaulov checked his horse. Silence. A crow called, flying across. And then again he heard a far distant shooting. . . . a disorderly

bundle of sounds.

He spurred his horse and with all his strength struck it with his nagaika, and it dashed forward at a swift trot, avoiding the deep pits invisible in the darkness.

Arriving at the monastery, he enquired if his telephogram had been obeyed, assured himself that everything had been done, shortly explained the character of the operation to the battalion commander, Seletsky, and, fifteen minutes later, before the quiet ranks of the Red Army men, told them briefly what was on foot. And then, as they rode out into the country, he explained to the military Commissar of the battalion, Danilov, elegant, good-looking, in leather coat and broad red riding breeches, the political meaning of the revolt, and Danilov in reply nodded his handsome head that he carried lightly on his strong neck. Danilov had been a minor, unable to read or write, and even now he read with difficulty, and indeed had not been able to even read "The A B C of Communism" all thru, but the Red Army men loved him for his simplicity, which they divined under all his elegantly got up equipment, while Karaulov thought well of him for his boldness, for his honesty, for his directness and also because sometimes they had a drink together.

Seletsky, meanwhile, was riding from end to end of the battalion, assuring himself over and over again that everything had been done as it should have been done. . . . It seemed that the line was properly deployed, machine guns in the center, and patrols sent out on the right flank, together with cavalry scouts. . . .

Everything had been done, and presently Seletsky would meet the enemy once again, and once again would be solving in human lives that familiar, but every time new and interesting military problem. Once again to meet the enemy. . . . the bandits. . . .

Were not religion, nationality, class, merely colored, modifying denotations, concrete denotations thru which were expressed the abstractions of the great game of war? Of the beloved game of death which, for Seletsky, was like an intoxicating narcotic. . . . And he remembered how seven years before Ensign Seletsky. . . . then against the Germans. . . . led his company to the attack, and was full of enthusiasm and dreamed of a heroic death for Russia. And then, in the opaque gloom of the trenches, what with illness, contusions and wounds, this enthusiasm had withered. But in its place there had grown up a new, painful interest in this deadly game at which for so many years on end the whole of mankind had been playing, in this oldest of all games, in this most beloved of all children's games. . . . And now it was all the same to Battalion Commander Seletsky. . . . Germans, Poles, Czechoslovaks, Cossacks, Whites, bandits. . . . all the same. . . . Before him was an enemy who also would be throwing out his lines, sending out scouting antennae, pouring out rifle fire, and flinging forward the flame of bayonet attacks. And the suffering, wounds and deaths were merely algebraic signs to express the quantitative changes in the opposing sides.

(To Be Continued Tuesday)

# Canada Is Financial Colony of U.S.

By SCOTT NEARING.

POTENTIALLY Canada means more to the United States than to Great Britain. The Canadian wheat fields will become indispensable to the American people. Already the great forest resources of Canada are being drawn upon for paper stock and lumber. The coal of Nova Scotia, the iron of Newfoundland, and the copper of the lake regions will be requisitioned for American manufacturing industry.

By 1910, the volume of investable surplus cash in the United States had increased to such a point that Cuba, Mexico, Central America and Canada were all called upon to absorb their share of surplus American funds. At that time, however, the amount of United States investments in Canada did not exceed \$225,000,000.

Meanwhile the British investors had been making the best of an excellent opportunity. By 1914, the total of British investments in Canada had exceeded \$2,000,000,000. In the same year the total of United States investments was not more than \$650,000,000.

The war not only destroyed a part of the British market in Canada by stimulating the development of local Canadian industry, but it hurt British industry at home by stimulating the export of Canadian manufactured goods to the home country. At the same time, British investments in Canada virtually ceased. This war situation gave United States investors their opportunity.

The Dominion bureau of statistics recently published a report on The Nationality of Capital in Canadian Industries for 1919. According to this report all of the major manufacturing and mining industries of Canada were being financed by Canadian or by United States capital. The United States investments had practically equalled British investments and the volume of United States money pouring into Canada every year far exceeded the volume of British money. In many instances United States capital is invested under Canadian names, under Canadian directorates, never-

theless the real control remains in New York or Chicago. Unofficial estimates for 1923, place the total British capital in Canada at \$2,000,000,000 and the total United States capital in Canada at \$2,500,000,000.

The economic tie to Canada's foreign investment field has passed from British to United States bankers. The political tie still remains in British hands. History shows that economic possession ultimately carries with it political control.

With the lines of economic advantage which bind Canada and the Unit-

ed States together; with the very large sums of investable surplus which lie ready on hand in the United States and with the pressure of British imperial policy forcing American industries to locate in Canada in order to obtain the advantages built upon imperial preferences, there seems to be an overwhelming probability that the British financial position in Canada will grow proportionately less and that the position of the United States will become rapidly more dominating.

## Two Women on a Street

By MAXWELL BODENHEIM.

This street is callous apathy. In a scale of greys and browns. Its black roof-line suggests Flat bodies unable to rise. Its air is swarthy rawness, Troubled with ashcans and cellars. Even its screams are listlessness. Having an evil dream.

An old woman ambles on With a black bag that seems a part of her back, And a candidly hawk-like face. She croons a smothered folk-song That sifts a flittering roundness Into her sharply parted face. Then she surrenders her hand To the welter of a garbage can.

A hugely wilted woman slinks by With a cracked stare on her face. Her eyes are beaten discs Of the street-lamps' ghastly keenness. She glides away as tho the night Were a lover flogging her: Glides into the callous apathy Of this street, like one who cringes Happily into her lover's room.

Every possibility however slight, for organizing its forces, as the curse of our class is that we are not organized, that we do not always act as a compact mass, that we do not always know our direction.—Zinoviev.

## W. Va. Farmer-Labor Conclave Mar. 13 to Name Candidates

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., March 9.—In complying with the action of the July convention, the officers of the West Virginia Farmer-Labor Party issued a call for a convention, to be held March 13, in Carmichael Hall, on 6th street in Clarksburg.

It is believed that the convention will nominate candidates from governor down on the Farmer-Labor ticket.



The Poor Fish Says: It is about time somebody should blame the Teapot Dome Scandal on the Reds. They are getting away with murder. What is the matter with Gompers?

Washington still marvels at the silence of Calvin Coolidge. Not so Cyril Lambkin of Detroit, who has sent the following comment to this column: "Only those with poor memories will marvel at the golden silence of Cautious Cal. It is no mystery to those whose memory serves them well. Just recall what happened two summers ago, when Cal, who was then vice president, attempted to bestow his golden eloquence on a gathering of farmers in Minnesota. The whole gathering got up and walked away whistling. Under the circumstances what man with a grain of self respect would not exchange golden eloquence for golden silence?"

We are of the opinion that Calvin is silent because he has more political sense than brains. (Woodrow Wilson talked himself to death. He was really too clever for the average type of politician and he became unpopular as a result. Harding talked and everybody laughed at him. Coolidge says nothing and the nation marvels at what he doesn't say. He can't fool our correspondents, tho.

Secretary of the Navy Denby—he is still on the job—states that even Woodrow Wilson did a little "teapotting" while he was in the White House. In a letter to Congress, Denby declares that on Dec. 6, 1920, Secretary Payne wrote to Woodrow Wilson suggesting that the Boston Pacific Oil Company be allowed to drill five new wells on California naval reserve No. 2. The letter was found in the records of the navy department and annotated "approved Dec. 1920, Woodrow Wilson." Our contention that the Teapots are simply calling each other names is borne out by the development in this scandal.

The desire of the dope trained readers of the capitalist press for salacious and thrilling stories is responsible for the manner in which the capitalist papers play up murders and sexual crimes. This leads them to commit offenses in order to make news for which ordinary citizens would be arrested. But the papers can violate the law with impunity here. The Daily News, Tribune and Herald-Examiner have their own finks and when a murder story breaks, ten to one that they nab the suspect ahead of the police. Tense rivalry exists here in Chicago between the Tribune and the Herald-Examiner.

When the Duffy double-murder occurred here a week or so ago, the police made the usual fatheaded assertions that the murderers would be arrested "within twenty-four hours," or that "a blond girl well-known in the bright light district of lower North Clark Street was known to have been with the murdered man 30 minutes before his body was found." Policemen are known to have talked like this in their sleep. The Herald-Examiner arrested Duffy, held him prisoner until it got a good story out of him and then turned him over to the police. Naturally it chuckled over the feat. It had a scoop. The city editor might get a raise. It meant a few thousand more readers. Up goes circulation and advertising rates. That's the point to be taken into consideration. That is how Hearst and all the other capitalist paper magnates make their millions.

Now something happened. The circulation manager of the Tribune warned the editor that "100 per cent Americans" may be virtuous but it is generally compulsory. Their virtue is for use in the show window but they secretly admire those whose profession is taking liberties with the moral code, and they greedily devour every bit of news concerning the activities of the daring fraternity. Now, competition may be the life of trade but sensation is the life of circulation. A hint is as good as a nod to a city editor.

That worthy, with one eye on pay day and another on his job, got his sleuths busy, and from distant Cleveland brought in a victim by the name of Jeanne Mason, underworld character for whom the sleuths of the police department and the Herald-Examiner office looked for in vain, into its own "gold fish" room and over crackers and cheese pried forth the information that Chicago is famous for its stockyards and Boul. Mich. Now the Tribune laughs at the Herald-Examiner and justice is being served.

Where this competition will stop is hard to say. Why not abolish the police department and the state's attorney's office and leave the task of protecting the fair name of justice in the hands of the Tribune and Herald-Examiner? The incentive to get busy whenever the murder ring gets unusually irresponsible and kills a bootlegger by mistake will be the circulation figures. Criminals would have the advantage of getting their photographs printed, and those of them who do not like the limelight might enjoy the privilege of having their views on everything from the Teapot Dome to capital punishment appear anonymously. This suggestion is worthy of consideration. Furthermore those who enjoyed the pleasure of spending a little time as guest in the detective bureau's front room will not feel offended at the prospect of becoming a steady visitor to the "gold fish" rooms of the two sterling capitalist newspapers of Chicago. Let justice be served!

**IMPEACH COOLIDGE!**

Get unity thru the Labor Party!