THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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FLOUR CITY LABOR RAPS MAY 30TH DELAY

Payroll Rule Halted in Miners' Convention

DAUGHERTY, DENBY, DUE FOR DISCARD

Too Much to Carry for Candidate Cal.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attorney-General Daugherty and Secretary of the Navy Denby are slated for the discard, is the prediction freely made by senators closely in touch with the developments in the Teapot Dome investigation.

Well-informed political observers are of the opinion that ousting of these two old-done twins will come too late to save the Coolidge administration but believe that the president's hand has been forced by the recent disclosures.

It is a matter of record that Denby joined Fall in recommending the transfer of the naval reserve oil lands to the jurisdiction of the department of the interior over the protest of naval engineers.

On Record in Senate

On April 21, 1922, Denby, in a communication to the senate, said that "at the suggestion of the secretary of the navy, the President of the United States, directed the secretary of the interior to take over the administration of lands in the naval reserves in consultation and cooperation with the secretary of the navy."

After this, Denby signed the Teapot Dome lease giving these properties to Sinclair and the Number 1, naval reserve lease to Doheny.

Before the senate investigating committee, Denby claimed to know very little about these leases, but senators hold that as the official watchman of the naval oil reserves it was his duty to guard them and that he cannot escape responsibility for their loss and the subsequent scandal.

Daugherty Under Suspicion

No one, apparently, is willing to entrust the handling of any proceedings, criminal or civil, to Attorney-General Daugherty, and a knowledge of this strong feeling against the head of the administration's legal department is believed to have been a factor in prompting President Coolidge to announce his readiness to appoint special prosecutors if criminal proceedings should be necessary.

Senators are emphatic in denunciation of the part played by Daugherty and his departure for Florida, while the administration is quivering from the shock of one of the greatest scandals in American political history, is considered highly significant.

When action is taken next week by the house and senate on the cancellation of the oil leases it is practically certain that all legal measures will be taken entirely out of Daugherty's hands.

See Coolidge as Target.

Overnight developments in the oil lease scandal, now engaging official Washington at all hours, made it appear today that President Coolidge may become a direct target of attack of those who are demanding a complete cleanup in the present investigation.

The President, it was reported, is inclined, at present, to stand by his cabinet members. Friends of the President in the Senate represented him as feeling that charges that have been

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"Daily Worker's" Summary of Oil Mess Disclosure

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—Here is the story in skeleton of the Teapot Dome and other naval reserve leases:

On May 31, 1921, President Harding, urged by Secretary of the Navy Denby and Secretary of the Interior Fall, transferred the navy oil reserves from the navy to the interior department.

July 21, Fall and Denby signed contracts with E. L. Doheny for exploitation of reserves One and Two in California.

April 7, 1922, Fall and Denby signed leases with H. F. Sinclair for Teapot Dome reserve, a 9,481-acre tract in Natrona county, Wyoming, containing roughly 22,000,000 barrels of oil.

April 15, the senate, having heard of the Teapot Dome lease, which was not officially announced, asked for copies of all leases.

April 21, Senator LaFollette, in a resolution, called for a complete investigation.

April 29, senate ordered investigation.

January 30, 1923, senate public lands committee hired experts to see whether it was true oil was draining out of Teapot Dome.

March 4, Fall resigned from cabinet.

October 22, senate committee began hearings, following report of experts.

October 23, Fall, before committee, said he was proud of leases.

October 25, Denby told committee leasing was "a routine detail," and he knew little about it.

December 27, Fall wrote committee he borrowed $100,000 from E. R. McLean, publisher, to buy ranch and said he never got a cent from Sinclair or Doheny.

January 11, 1924, McLean at Palm Beach, testified Fall got checks for $100,000, but returned them uncashed, saying he had arranged to get money elsewhere.

January 21, Archie Roosevelt and G. D. Wahlberg, Sinclair's personal secretary, told of suspicions that Teapot Dome lease was obtained by corruption and said Sinclair had gone to Europe secretly.

January 22, Fall subpoenaed.

January 24, Doheny said he loaned Fall $100,000 on unsecured note.

January 25, J. W. Zevely, Sinclair's man, said he loaned Fall $25,000 and advanced $10,000 for expenses of trip to Russia.

January 26, President Coolidge announced he would appoint special counsel to investigate and to prosecute civilly and criminally any wrong-doing. Doheny offered to cancel leases on California reserves.

January 28, senate prepared to demand immediate cancellation of leases.

New $17,000,000 Oil Scandal Is Capital Sensation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A new sensation involving the navy department appeared this afternoon when Chairman Butler of the House naval affairs committee, summoned Secretary Denby and several naval officers to appear tomorrow for questioning in connection with charges of alleged illegal expenditure of some seventeen million dollars in oil royalties.

It's All Right for England,

WASHINGTON.—Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, when asked for an opinion as to the entrance of the British labor movement into political power in the government, said: "It is a remarkable achievement. I see no reason why the taking of political control should dampen the ardor of British trade unionists for unionism."

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

LEWIS GRIP ON UNION IS WEAKENING

Militants Win In Hard Fought Battle At Indianapolis

By JOHN FITZGERALD

(Staff Correspondent of The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—John L. Lewis and his machine received a crushing defeat when, after a stormy session, the convention voted down the report of the constitution committee headed by Van Bittner.

The constitution committee report recommended non-concurrence in resolution 115, from Pursglove, W. Va., calling for the election by referendum vote of all organizers and field workers. The resolution specified that these officials should be prorated according to the numerical strength of the nationalities composing the membership of the union.

Machine Beat by 30 Votes.

After John Hindmarsh, of Riverton, Ill., had delivered a telling speech against the report of the committee, James Watt, of Springfield, one of the progressive leaders in the convention, took the platform and, amid encouraging cheers, moved the previous question. The previous question carried by a large majority and the vote on the committee report was then taken. The count was 730 in favor and 760 against.

The administration then staged a demonstration for a roll call and many of the progressives voted in favor of it declaring that the great majority of the local unions had pledged their delegates to work and fight against the appointive power clause in the constitution. They predicted that the amendment providing for the election of international organizers would carry by a heavy majority.

Whole Day for Roll Call

The roll call may take one whole day or even longer. If it ends in a defeat of the administration it is the opinion of both administration and progressive delegates that the power of John L. Lewis in the United Mine Workers is broken.

Wild Rumors

Shortly after Chairman Van Bitner of the constitution committee began to read the report, Delegate Savage, secretary of the Ohio district, moved that the convention go into executive session allowing only press correspondents to remain. The reason given was that divers persons of "red" proclivities, not delegates, were voting. Rumors were spread that 300 "reds" had been imported from Pittsburgh the previous evening.

The motion carried and all visitors were ordered to leave the hall exception being made in favor of wives of delegates.

Capellini Unpopular.

Rinaldo Cappellini, president of the anthracite district, until his election an enemy of the Lewis machine, does not appear to be very popular at this convention. He was howled down when he tried to put Delegate Oates of Pittsburgh in a corner. Oates expressed in no uncertain terms his disgust with the attempt of Cappellini to come to the rescue of the hard pressed administration.

Delegate Prentiss, colored, an appointee, upheld the appointive power clause, declaring that colored men would be discriminated against in the election of organizers.

An outstanding characteristic of this convention is the superb loyalty of the appointed organizers to the Lewis machine. As Delegate Hindmarsh pointed out, they support the administration on every issue, big and little.

Lewis' Squawks.

After the previous question had been carried Lewis tried to state that he had been given no opportunity to state his views but the delegates did not want any more oratory.

Duncan McDonald spoke here Monday night to an audience of three or four hundred delegates and replied to attacks made on him by the convention. His speech was witty and instructive and he was loudly applauded.

Alex Howat was an interested member of the audience.

JUST ANOTHER MINE DISASTER

Only a Few More Miners Murdered.

OVERFLOW LENIN MEETINGS HELD IN LOS ANGELES

Huge Demonstrations in Many Cities

"Two overflow meetings, expressing condolences of Los Angeles workers with the Russian workers over the loss of our great leader, Lenin, were held here Sunday afternoon," says a message from S. A. Baker, secretary of the Workers Party in Los Angeles.

"For over two hours," the message continued, "1,500 workers listened to speeches in five languages, expressing undying devotion to the ideals for which Lenin lived and died. The meetings were held under the auspices of Workers Party, Local Los Angeles."

A successful meeting was held in Denver at Machinists' Hall, the same date.

New York's meeting in Madison Square Garden, Monday evening, February 4th, will be one of the biggest events the city has seen in months. Speeches by C. E. Ruthenberg and William Z. Foster will be followed by addresses from well-known citizens of the metropolis. The Russian Symphony orchestra and moving pictures of the life of Lenin will add to the features of the evening.

Chicago's great meeting in Ashland Auditorium comes just too late for this issue of the DAILY WORKER, but it will be described in the following issue.

Other Lenin Memorial meetings, next week, are listed as follows:

Big Philadelphia Meeting

Musical Fund Hall, 8th and Locust street, Saturday evening, Feb. 2.

The following speakers will address the meeting: Ludwig Lore, Editor Volkszeitung; W. W. Weinstone, Eastern District Organizer of the F. S. R. Schachno Epstein will speak in Russian, and M. Olgin, Philadelphia manager of the Freiheit, will be chairman.

A large Russian Orchestra will supply appropriate music.

Twin City Memorial

Other Lenin memorial meetings will be at:

Minneapolis, Richmond Halls, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 2 p. m., with James P. Cannon, W. S. Wiggins, assistant county attorney; Norman E. Tallentire, speaking, and H. D. Kramer, editor of the Minneapolis Labor Review, presiding.

St. Paul, Labor Temple, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 8 p. m. James P. Cannon and Norman H. Tallentire, speaking.

Detroit, Arena Gardens, 5810 Woodward ave., Sunday, Feb. 3, at 2 p. m. Speakers: Dennis Batt and C. E. Ruthenberg. The Ukranian and Russian choir will sing the Russian revolutionary funeral march.

New York, Madison Square Garden, Monday, Feb. 4, at 8 p. m. Wm. Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg, speakers.

Warren, Ohio, Hippodrome, Sunday, Feb. 3, 7 p. m. Speakers in English, South Slavish, Polish and Finnish.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 8, 8 p. m.

Connecticut Meetings

Bridgeport, Conn., Carpenters' Hall, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 8 p. m.

Ansonia, Conn., City Hall, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 8 p. m.

Hartford, Conn., Sunday, Feb. 3, at 8 p. m.

New Haven, Conn., Hermanson Hall, Feb. 6, at 8 p. m.

Stamford, Conn., Feb. 7, at 8 p. m.

Streetcar Men Ask Wage Increase.

CLEVELAND.—The underpaid street car men of Cleveland will demand wage increases and improvement in working conditions to take effect at the expiration of the present agreement May 1.

The Lead for the Unemployed

CIVIC FEDERATION AND GOMPERS UNITED BY MUTUAL SOVIET FEAR

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Samuel Gompers has called upon Chairman Borah of the senate subcommittee investigating Russian-American relations, to permit Gompers and some of his associates in this country to testify.

It is the purpose of this group, back of which is the National Civic federation, to argue that recognition of Russia would endanger the conservative leadership of American labor, and turn the workers over to victimization at the hands of Communist agitators. They maintain that the existing leadership of the A. F. of L. is the safest bulwark of existing social institutions in the United States.

Legion Takes Over City Government of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—The local post of the American Legion, which broke up the Lenin Memorial meeting in lawless fashion, has been given the authority by Mayor Hart to decide what meetings shall and shall not be held in future.

This decision was made at a conference with the mayor when Harry Winitsky and Herbert Benjamin, representing the Workers Party, declared that they would insist on the right of free speech in Wilkesbarre.

Legionaires at the conference tried to intimidate the workers' representatives and seemed to be on the point of attacking them physically.

All meetings demanding civil liberty will be dispersed, the mayor and legionaires declared, unless they have the Legion's permission.

The labor men will contest this outrageous fascist rule.

Fight Anti-Labor Policy.

WASHINGTON.—Officers of the International Seamen's Union of America have appealed to Admiral Palmer, president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, to reserve the anti-labor policy which has been pursued by the Shipping Board for the past three years.

Lure Mexicans to U. S.

MEXICO CITY.—The annual tragedy of the luring of unskilled Mexican workers across the borders into the American beet field by employment agents is about to begin again and the warning against the spring drive of agents has been issued.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

MINNEAPOLIS UNION MEN FOR NO DELAY

Insist on Holding of May 30th Convention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Unanimous endorsement of the May 30 convention, an emphatic declaration in favor of a national class Farmer-Labor Party and unqualified support of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Federation, were the outstanding features of the meeting of the Hennepin County Committee of the Working People's Non-Partisan Political League held here last night.

Wm. Mahoney of St. Paul, editor of the Minnesota Labor Advocate, recently returned from Washington, gave an impartial summary of the arguments for and against a postponement of the May 30 Farmer-Labor convention, stating that the conference of farmer-labor groups of the western and southwestern states held recently in Denver, had gone on record for the May 30 meet as scheduled and against any postponement. The report of the action of the Denver conference carried considerable weight with the delegates.

Militants Fight Postponement.

I. G. Scott, socialist alderman and a member of the Plasterers' Union; R. E. Wigrin, member of the City and County Employees' Union and assistant city attorney; Frank Miller of the Machinists Union, and Robley D. Cramer, editor of the Minneapolis Labor Review, all made telling arguments against any postponement of the May 30 convention.

The opposition to the May 30 convention was few in number and poorly organized; it made some feeble attempts to block the landslide for May 30 by attacking the radicals in the style of the capitalist press, but these tactics had no effect on the overwhelming majority of the delegates present.

Candidates endorsed for committee offices by the delegates opposing any postponement of the May 30 convention were elected unanimously by acclamation.

The new officers are: Scott, chairman; Drake, vice-chairman; Miss Myrtle Cain, financial secretary-treasurer.

The meeting was in its entirety the most emphatic endorsement of the work for a class Farmer-Labor party yet given by the progressive labor elements in this city.

Radio Monopoly Charged

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A radio monopoly is charged by the federal trade commission against eight corporations listed as "violating the laws against unfair competition in trade." Practically all radio equipment and service comes thru this gigantic combine, the government charges. The accused corporations are: The Radio Corporation of America, General Electric, American Telephone and Telegraph, Westinghouse, Western Electric, International Radio, United Fruit and Wireless Specialty companies.

Don't be a "Tom, Dick, and Harry" supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

Johnson City Mine Horror Due to Deadly Fire Damp From Workings

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The explosion in the McClintock mine at Johnston City, which resulted in the death of 33 miners and injury to eight, was caused by fire damp, forced out of an abandoned working, becoming ignited from an open miner's lamp, in the opinion of Director Martin Bolt of the State Department of Mines and Minerals. Bolt has just returned from making an investigation of the explosion. Bolt is in Belleville on official business today.

A probe will be made to discover whether the laws relating to gas inspection had been followed out before the disaster.

(More news of mine disaster on Page 2.)

Militants Organized for First Time in Miners' Convention

"The progressives are organized behind a definite program for the first time in the history of the United Mine Workers of America," said William Z. Foster, just back from the Indianapolis convention.

"That is the outstanding fact of the convention," said Foster with elation, "and it is the thing that will win for the

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PRESS PLAYS UP LEWIS DRIVE ON "BILL" FOSTER

"Not Foster But Principles," Says Kennedy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The United front between the reactionaries in the labor movement and the capitalist press was again demonstrated this afternoon when the local papers here came out with big headlines featuring the passage of a resolution at the convention of the U. M. W. of A. attacking William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, who spoke here a few days ago.

The resolution originated from a local union in Taylorville, Illinois, and was introduced by one Ben Williams, a staunch member of the "payroll" brigade. It charged Foster with seeking to dictate his policies to the United Mine Workers of America and several other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Kennedy Urges Concurrence

Chairman Kennedy of the resolutions committee recommended concurrence with the resolution, on the ground that the resolution came from a "legitimate" source and also that the United Mine Workers union was perfectly well able to take care of its own affairs. He declared that the committee was not inspired by any animus against Foster personally but against his principles and methods.

Foster and the things he stands for did not lack support in the convention. Delegate Thomas Parry of Illinois took the platform and in well chosen words paid testimony to the great work Foster did and is doing for the American labor movement. He referred to his leadership in the steel strike and the organization of the stock yard employees in Chicago, and asked that Foster be given the privilege of the floor to answer the charges against him.

Foster Defended

"William Z. Foster is not a disruptor of the American labor movement," declared Delegate Parry, "and I challenge any man on the floor of this convention to prove it. The things that he stands for are the things that the American working class want and the hatred that he has earned from the capitalist class is the best testimony to his worth to the labor movement."

The report of the resolutions committee was adopted by a safe majority, the payroll vote being an important nucleus which can always be relied on.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Rodzianko Dies Forgotten.

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia.—The day Lenin was being buried Michael V. Rodzianko, president of the last Russian Duma died. Rodzianko, born in 1859, took part in the March revolution.

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

Capellini, Broken Progressive Reed Leans Against Reactionary Lewis

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (By Mail).—When Rinaldo Capellini, president of District 1, United Mine Workers of America, came to bat for the administration against the radical element at the convention, a deep feeling of disgust swept thru the sophisticated portion of the gathering, that portion that understands the art of changing progressives into reactionary henchmen.

Capellini is not an intellectual, neither is he a thug. At least not in appearance. His English is by no means perfect, but he has a good voice and can appeal to the emotions of his hearers very effectively. He is not a strong man, but he has an emotional appeal, and his empty sleeve lends pathos to his words. He reminds one somewhat of Michael Davitt, the great Irish Land Leaguer, in this respect. Of course Davitt was not a renegade. Capellini is.

Nobody doubts but that the young Italian mine leader was won over by arguments other than those that appeal to the intellect. But there is a difference of opinion among those that knew him when he cherished a book full of newspapers clippings containing attacks on him by John L. Lewis and the mine owners' for his activities in behalf of Alex Howat and the radicals in general. Some believe he was at that time a sincere progressive. Others believe that he was only catering to the progressives and once having gained office that he felt safe to dispense with his radical camouflage.

Capellini was the possessor of three automobiles and well furnished home before he was elected as president of District One. He was given the automobiles by the miners who looked up to him as a sincere and honest leader.

Capellini Outdoes Brennan

His opponent, William Brennan was considered a reactionary but it is safe to say that Brennan could not deliver a more vicious tirade against the progressive elements in the miners union than Capellini did last week.

When Capellini "wined and dined" the Communists in his district, he was under no illusions as to what they stood for. They told him what they stood for and nobody talked more vigorously than he did for progressive and radical measures, the program that he spurns today. What has happened in the meantime to account for the right-about-face?

Those who claim that Capellini was always a reactionary in disguise, point to the fact that he had his headquarters in Mulligan's barroom, his several automobiles and his comparative affluence. But merely meeting his friends in a saloon would not convict him of playing double in spite of John L. Lewis's objection to having anything to do with a bartender, other than transacting legitimate business in accordance with the rules of the Bartender's' Union.

Something Happens Behind Scenes

The writer was informed by those who were acquainted with him after his election that he held to his convictions such as they were until the meeting which took place in Scranton, which among other matters decided the matter of the legality of his election as president of District 1, against his oponent William Brennan, conservative.

Something happened behind the scenes there that must have made a very strong impression on Mr. Capellini. Our readers may remember that at the beginning of that session Bishop Hoban, of Scranton, took the platform and flayed the radicals and eulogized Mussolini and the Italian Fascisti. Capellini after some difficulty took the platform and told the bishop where to get off at and denounced the Fascisti as enemies of the labor movement. John L. Lewis had not then arrived.

His Voice of Protest Stilled

When Mr. Lewis appeared and worked up the miners into a frenzy against the radicals that almost resulted in the murder of Joe Manley, Jack McCarthy and his wife, perhaps Capellini felt that he was up against a buzzsaw.

He did not raise a voice in protest against the murderous attack on people he had entertained as guests in his home, but allowed the mad fury created by Lewis to spend itself when he could with a few words have stopped the disgraceful scene.

Mr. Lewis confirmed Capellini's election as president of District 1. Capellini was appointed a member of the scale committee of the anthracite region. Ever since he has been sending men back to work when they went on strike in the usual "regular" manner. His conversion to the "safe sane and conservative" policy is complete.

How long will he be able to hold his strength with those who elected him? So long as he can do that he will find room in the Lewis machine. But the general opinion is that his political career as leader in District 1, will be as short lived as his career as a radical.

Jewish Comrades In N. Y. Lead Fight for the Foreign-Born

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—The Jewish Federation of the Workers Party in New York City has sent out a call inviting the United Hebrew Trades to take part in common action to combat the repressive laws being planned against immigrants. A similar invitation had already been sent to the central committee of the right and left Poale Zion and to the Jewish Socialist Federation.

A provisional committee will direct the fight of the Jewish laboring masses for the protection of the foreign-born against repressive measures. In this provisional committee there will be representatives of locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the bakers, painters, carpenters and many other unions, and also representatives of the Workmen's Circle and of political labor organizations.

A series of big protest meetings are being planned to take place in all parts of the city. A special leaflet has been issued by the Jewish Federation as a part of the campaign against the exception laws which are being planned.

Dick Trails Dick Thru Vice Dens of Old New York

NEW YORK.—Police Commissioner Richard Enright doesn't trust his own dicks, so he is using two special and very secret squads of detectives to watch the others. Just now the men who shadow the shadowers are on the trail of the vice and liquor battalion, known as the reorganized Special Service Division.

It seems that chastity and sobriety is not the invariable rule among the dicks whose duty it is to keep New York pure and sober, and some there be who prefer dalliance in the houses of sin to the cold work of riding in patrol wagons with arrested ladies of easy virtues and handcuffed bootleggers. So Enright is following the motto of "set a dick to catch a dick."

But who will shadow the shadowers of the shadowers?

Mexican Fascisti Suffer Heavy Rout as Esperanza Falls

MEXICO CITY.—A rear guard action was fought today between Fascisti retreating from Esperanza and federal troops who scored an important victory in the capture of that city yesterday.

Bells were rung here and sirens blew when word came that Esperanza had fallen at 2 p. m. Monday. The counter-revolutionists were driven in the direction of Boca del Monte.

Two thousand workers met at the Ideal theater, listened to patriotic speeches and then paraded the streets of the capital. Street cars bore banners, "Death to Traitors."

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

GOMPERS WILL BREAK LANCE ON SOVIET SHIELD

Invites Himself Before Reopened Hearings

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—With the hope of turning the tide against the sentiment for Russian recognition, Samuel Gompers, conservative leader of the American Federation of Labor, has called upon Senator Borah for permission to testify before the committee investigating evidence of Russian propaganda in this country. The committee opens its hearing today or tomorrow.

Gompers asks that several of his associates appear with him. These may include James Duncan, vice president of the federation. Matthew Woll, chief spokesman for Gompers, and Chester Wright, renegade Socialist and chief engineer of the Gompers' anti-red publicity.

The A. F. of L. heirarchy will maintain that their organization, as now constituted, is the chief bulwark of existing social institutions in the United States, and that recognition of Russia will threaten the domination of conservative labor policy in this country. At the Portland convention of the federation, Matthew Woll declared that recognition would assist such movements as that represented by William F. Dunne, who had just been unseated.

Duncan is the "Russian expert" of the official family of the federation. He was a member of the Elihu Root mission to Russia in 1917 and enjoyed the confidence of the leaders of the mission to such an extent that he was chosen by his colleagues to speak before the Petrograd Soviet. His subject was the "Union Label," and he spoke for an hour and a half on this safe and sane theme to the astonishment of the delegates to the Soviet, who had just overthrown czarism and capitalism.

Represent Civic Federation

Behind the Gompers' forces lurks the American Civic Federation, arch foe of Russian recognition.

Senator Borah is not enthusiastic about the continuance of the hearings, being more interested in bringing the subject of Soviet recognition direct before congress, but he has consented to give the state department and its friends another opportunity to present some of the evidence that they have failed to adduce so far.

Friends of Russian recognition will get the floor and be given an opportunity to reply to the wild charges that have been made against them.

Party Spokesmen May Appear

The Workers Party expects to have the opportunity to nail the lies against Soviet Russia and American radicals when the senate subcommittee resumes its hearings on the recognition of Soviet Russia. Senator Borah, after a visit from C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the party and Jay Lovestone, said he would take up their request to appear before the committee with his colleagues and expected quick action.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, is expected to send Ellis Searles, author of his anti-red publicity, as a pinch hitter for the reactionary forces. Lewis's original intention, it is learned, may be given up as the result of the strength shown by the progressive forces at the miners' convention.

It was Senator Borah's intention to adjourn the hearings permanently and throw the whole case before the senate but demands of witnesses to appear have caused reconsideration. Borah feels that Secretary Hughes has made no case as yet, but he will continue the hearings till opportunities to present evidence have been exhausted.

N. Y. Unions Will Raise $10,000 for German Relief

NEW YORK.—The conference for the relief of German workers, called by local New York Friends of Soviet Russia and of Workers' Germany was a huge success. Two hundred and sixty delegates, representing labor unions, fraternal organizations and working class political organizations, pledged themselves to raise $10,000 for German relief. Already $3,000 has been raised and an additional $900 was pledged at the last conference meeting. A new executive committee of seventeen members, all of them hard workers, was elected. The New York branch of the F. S. R. and W. G. is all set for a hard winter's work.

The Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany national office in Chicago has just received a cable report of the recent meeting of the International Workers Relief organization, which was held in London. The Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany is the American branch of the International Workers' Relief.

At the London meeting 210 delegates from all over the world laid plans for carrying on German relief. The parliamentary committee of the British Labor Party was represented at the conference. The conference pledged the entire resources of the International Workers' Relief, which did such fine work during the Russian famine, to the work of relieving hunger in Germany this winter.

Satisfied With the Daily.

To The DAILY WORKER: I am very well satisfied with The DAILY WORKER so far. The paper as a whole has been surprisingly lively and appealing.—George Halonen, Superior, Wis.

Children of New York's Poor Are Victims of Sewer Rats

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—Baby cribs in New York's tenement districts are being armored against assaults by vicious sewer rats which recently attacked and bit three children in a week.

Adele Quattrochi, who was bitten thirteen times by a rat "as large as a cat," is back in her crib after being treated at the hospital. Her mother has encased the crib in small-mesh chicken wire.

The latest victims of rats were Louis Adamo, 40 years old, and his 11 year old son, tenants of the same building as the Quattrochi family.

PREACHERS FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH IN K. C. PULPITS

Insist on Right to Call Courts Crooked

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Ministers of Kansas City united today to battle againts "efforts of courts to curb free speech in the pulpits."

Practically every minister in the city came to the support of Rev. Baxter Waters, pastor of the Budd Park Christian Church who, after attacking delays and other "loose" methods of courts in dealing with criminals, was hailed before Thad B. Landon, circuit judge, and severely reprimanded for criticizing the courts.

Judge Landon demanded Rev. Waters prove his statements that "juries are fixed," and then told the minister that encouragement of criminal classes comes, not from laxness in court methods, but from violation of laws by church members. He charged many of Rev. Waters' congregation were breaking the prohibition law.

Rev. Waters characterized Judge Landon's efforts to curb his speech was a "reversion to the ancient days of oppression when the prophets were banished, tortured and imprisoned because of their criticism of civil and political evils."

"If the time ever comes when any man is denied the right to discuss the conduct of courts, then freedom will have ceased," Rev. Waters told his congregation.

A score of other ministers delivered sermons Sunday on the incident, all backing Rev. Waters' statements.

Judge Landon refused to make any answer to the ministers today and indicated the incident was closed as far as he is concerned.

What's This? The LaFollette Crowd Remembers Farmers!

WASHINGTON.—The La Follette group in the senate today appealed to American farmers to show constructive interest in measures pending before congress for their relief.

In a manifesto addressed to "farmers of the Northwest," nine progressives stated their inability to legislate wisely on farm relief matters without guidance from the farmers themselves.

They called on the farmers to hold old time precinct meetings in their localities, adopting resolutions stating clearly what legislative relief they desire, sign and forward them to Washington.

Senators who signed the manifesto were La Follette, Wisconsin; Ladd and Frazier, North Dakota; Brookhart, Iowa; Howell, Nebraska; Johnson and Shipstead, Minnesota; Wheeler, Montana and Dill, Washington.

General Strike Is Threatened in Argentina Friday

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUENOS AIRES.—All Argentina may be tied up by a general strike Friday morning, involving railway workers, dockers and seamen, building tradesmen, chauffeurs, retail clerks, newspaper compositors and miscellaneous crafts.

The labor unions declare they will walk out if the government attempts to put into effect the new pension law under which the workers will be assessed 9 per cent of their wages the first year and 5 per cent thereafter.

February 1 is the last day for putting into effect the new law and if the government yields to the strike threat and fails to institute the pension scheme by that date the law is automatically dead.

Magnus' Curb Is Decked by Eleven Cars of Old Crowd

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Eleven limousines were standing at one time, one day, in front of Senator Magnus Johnson's little house in the suburb of Tacoma Park, here, while wives of the standpat senators and cabinet members made calls. The rule until now—when the administration needs to get support from the progressives at any price—has been that wives of new members must call first on the wives of the old crowd.

The use of the White House car, offered to Mrs. Johnson, was declined.

Down With Enemy's Press

To the DAILY WORKER: The birth of the DAILY WORKER testifies a new era in the labor movement history of America.

The great emancipator opens a large passage toward the sun of the future. All unite with the DAILY WORKER! Down with the prostitute press!—Silvia Monaco, Buffalo, N. Y.

STEEL WORKERS RESISTING DRIVE ON FOREIGN-BORN

Pittsburgh Meeting on March 9th

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Workers of Pittsburgh and the surrounding steel and coal areas will stage a monster demonstration March 9 for the protection of foreign-born workers. Many labor organizations, the Workers Party and the Defense Council, will participate in the preparations for the meeting. The steel workers and coal miners of this district are much interested in laws Congress is contemplating against the foreign-born workers.

Congressman Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York will be one of the speakers at this meeting. Mr. LaGuardia has been very active in the fight made by progressives and insurgents for the liberalization of the reactionary rules governing the House. Colonel LaGuardia has also consistently fought all restrictive immigration legislation and has incurred the enmity of many of the Old Guard reactionaries in his party.

This meeting of March 9th will be one of the many meetings and activities arranged for by the Workers Party and the labor organizations cooperating with it in the fight for the protection of foreign-born workers.

Ford Won't Go to Washington.

WASHINGTON.—Henry Ford today flatly refused to appear before the house military affairs committee to explain his bid for Muscle Shoals.

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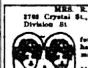
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2. Albert F. Coyle, editor, Locomotive Engineers Journal and executive board member, The Federated Press.
3. Carl Haessler, managing editor, The Federated Press.
4. Paul Blanshard, field secretary, League for Industrial Democracy.
5. Robert Morse Lovett, editorial board, The New Republic and member, Federated Press League.
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A LETTER TO AMERICAN WORKINGMEN

By NICOLAI LENIN

(This was the first direct word that came to the American people from Nicolai Lenin after he became the recognized leader of the proletarian world. Early efforts to get it past the censorship lines evidently failed. It arrived in this country in December of 1918.)

Moscow, August 20, 1918.

COMRADES: A Russian Bolshevik who participated in the revolution of 1905 and for many years afterward lived in America, wishes to address a few words to you in this letter to you. I am granted this opportunity joyfully, for I know that in fighting for the Soviet Republic I am fighting for it in the interests of American imperialism, just as much as in the interests of the workers of all other countries.

Peace Proposed to Soviet-Litovsk

Did the Anglo-French and American governments accept the Soviet Government's proposal to make peace with Soviet-Litovsk, Germany, and the other Central Powers, on the basis of no annexations and no indemnities, and of the right of self-determination of all peoples, we would have been forced upon Germany's attempt to force upon Soviet-Litovsk a peace which would enable the Eastern Prussian Junkers more drastically to loot Soviet-Litovsk, and would enable the Kaiser more drastically to force peace negotiations upon Soviet-Litovsk, and to obtain a free hand to crush the revolution in Finland, Ukraine, and the Baltic provinces.

Attitude of the Allied Governments

The Allied governments, however, rejected our peace proposal. It was the Allied governments, not the Soviet Government, that made it impossible for us to make peace and to throw all our forces against the Russo-German robber band.

Thus, the workers of the whole world, including those of America, may blame the Allied governments which have been waging war against Soviet Russia for the fact that Soviet Russia has been forced to make peace with Germany, and to throw all its forces against the Russo-German robber band. But what would have happened had we accepted the peace proposal of the Allied governments? What would have happened had we not been able to throw our forces against the Russo-German robber band? What would have happened had we not been able to drive out the Germans from Ukraine, from the Baltic provinces, from Finland, and from the Volga region, even as we have already driven out the Germans from the Don region, and even as we are now driving them out of the Crimea? Had we been unable to do all this, we would have been crushed by Germany, and the Allied governments would have been able to force us to accept the peace dictated by Germany, and to throw our forces against the Soviet Republic for the Russo-German robber band. What would have happened then? What would have happened then? But this hatred of the Russian workers and the sympathy of the American workers of all other nationalities for the Soviet Republic are the results of the Russian Revolution.

Russian Revolution Inspires Workers

The Russian Revolution has inspired the American workers who cannot understand and must understand the Russian Revolution to bring even that present government, the sacrifice of terrible sacrifices, must be ready to accept even military defeat at the hands of imperialism, in the interests of the bourgeoisie, in the interests of a transfer of power to the working class. For the sake of this, for the sake of this for the conquest of world-power by the imperialists of England and Germany have contributed to ruin a whole row of countries from Belgium to Serbia to Palestine to Mesopotamia. Shall we be hesitate to act in the name of the world, if the workers of the world free from the yoke of capitalism, in the name of a general honorable peace, if we wish until we can do anything that entails no sacrifice; shall we be afraid to begin the fight until victory is assured; shall we wait until the security and safety of our fatherland created by the victory over the interests of international socialist revolution?

The great Russian revolutionist, Herzen, once said: "Political activity is not as smooth as the movement of the Novski Prospect." Those revolutionists who would wait for the revolution of the proletariat until under the "conditions" that it would proceed smoothly and in an orderly manner that the proletarians of all countries immediately go into action, to guarantee against defeat by the Netherlands, that the revolution go forward along the broad, free, straight path to victory, that there shall be no hindrances, that there shall be no obstacles, that we shall not have to lie in wait in besieged fortresses, shall not have to climb up steep, inaccessible paths, the most dangerous, winding, dangerous mountain roads. He is no revolutionist, he has not yet freed himself from the slavery of bourgeois intellectualism, he will fall back, again and again into the camp of the counter-revolutionary bourgeoisie.

Hypocritical Accusations

They are little more than imitators of the bourgeoisie, these gentlemen who delight in holding up to us the "chaos" of the revolution, the "destruction" of industry, the unemployment, the lack of food. Can there be anything more hypocritical than such accusations from people who greeted and supported the imperialistic war and made common cause with Kerensky when he contributed the most? Is not this imperialistic war the cause of all our misfortune? The revolution that was borne by the war must necessarily go and thru the terrible difficulties and sufferings that war created, thru the heritage of destruction and reactionary mess mouldy. To accuse us of "destruction" of industries and "terror" is hypocrisy or clumsy pedantry, and shows an incapacity of understanding the most elemental fundamentals of the raging, climactic force of the class struggle called revolution.

In words our accusers "recognize" this kind of class struggle, in deeds they revert again to the old, stale, middle class ideals of "class-harmony" and the mutual "interdependence" of classes upon one another. In reality the class struggle in revolutionary times has always inevitably taken on the form of civil war, and civil war is unthinkable without the worst kind of destruction, without terror and hesitations of the form of democracy in the interests of the war.

Jacobin's Revolutionary Tradition

The best representatives of the American proletariat—those representatives who have repeatedly given expression of their full solidarity with us, the Bolsheviki—are the expression of this revolutionary tradition in the life of the American people. This tradition originated in the war of liberation against the English in the Eighteenth and the civil war in the Nineteenth Century. Industry and commerce in 1870 were in a much worse position than in 1860. But where can you find an American so pedantic, so absolutely idiotic as to deny the revolutionary and progressive significance of the American civil war in 1860-1865?

The representatives of the bourgeoisie understand very well that the overthrow of slavery was well worth the five years of civil war, the depth of destruction, devastation and misery that were its accompaniment. But these same gentlemen and the reform socialists who have allowed themselves to be cowed by the bourgeoisie and tremble at the thought of a revolution, cannot, nay, will not, see the necessity and righteousness of a civil war in Russia, the it is facing a far greater task, the work of abolishing capitalist wage-slavery and overthrowing the rule of the bourgeoisie.

Bourgeoisie Used Terror

We are accused of having brought devastation upon Russia. Who is it that makes these accusations? The train-bearers of the bourgeoisie, of that same bourgeoisie that almost completely destroyed the culture of Europe that has dragged the whole continent back to barbarism, that has brought hunger and destruction to the world. This bourgeoisie now demands that we find a different basis for our revolution than that of destruction, that we shall not build it up upon the ruins of war, with human beings degraded and brutalized by years of warfare. O, how human, how just is this bourgeoisie! Its servants charge us with the use of terroristic methods. . . . Have the English forgotten their 1649, the French, their 1793? Terror was just and justified when it was employed by the bourgeoisie for its own purposes against feudal domination. But terror becomes criminal when working men and poverty stricken peasants dare to use it against the bourgeoisie. Terror was just and justified when it was used to put one exploiting minority in the place of another. But terror becomes horrible and criminal when it is used to abolish all exploiting minorities, when it is employed in the cause of the actual majority, in the cause of the proletariat and the semi-proletariat, of the working class and the poor peasantry.

Mass Slaughter in World War

The bourgeoisie of international imperialism has succeeded in slaughtering 10 millions, in crippling 20 millions in its war. Should our war, the war of the oppressed and the exploited, against oppressors and exploiters cost a half or a whole million victims in all countries, the bourgeoisie would still maintain that the victims of the world war died a righteous death, that those of the civil war were sacrificed for a criminal cause.

But the proletariat, even now, in the midst of the horrors of war, is learning the great truth that all revolutions teach, the truth that has been handed down to us by our best teachers, the founders of modern Socialism. From them we have learned that a successful revolution is inconceivable unless it breaks the resistance of the exploiting class. When the workers and the laboring peasants took hold of the powers of state, it became our duty to quell the resistance of the exploiting class. We are proud that we have done it, that we are doing it. We only regret that we did not do it at the beginning, with sufficient firmness and decision.

Force Must Be Met With Force

We realize that the mad resistance of the bourgeoisie against the socialist revolution in all countries is unavoidable. We know too, that with the development of this revolution, the bourgeoisie will grow mad. But the proletariat will break down this resistance and in the course of its struggle against the bourgeoisie the proletariat will daily become ripe for victory and power.

Let the corrupt bourgeois press and puppet writers think that is made by our revolution out into the world. We are not afraid of our mistakes. The beginnings of the revolution have not sanctified humanity. It is not to be expected that the working class which has been exploited and forcibly held down, in the clutches of want, of ignorance and degradation for centuries should conduct its revolution without mistakes. The dead body of bourgeois society cannot simply be put into a coffin and buried. It rots in our midst, poisons the air we breathe, pollutes our lives, clings to the new, the fresh, the living with a thousand threads and tendrils of old customs, of death and decay.

We Learn By Mistakes

But for every hundred of our mistakes that are heralded into the world by the bourgeoisie and its sycophants, there are ten thousand great deeds of heroism, greater and more heroic because they seem so simple and unpretentious, because they take place in the every-day life of the factory districts or in secluded villages, because they are the deeds of people who are not in the habit of proclaiming their every success to the world, who have no opportunity to do so.

But even if the contary were true—I know, of course, that this is not so—but even if we had committed 10,000 mistakes to every 100 wise and righteous deeds, yes, even then our revolution would be great and invincible. And it will go down in the history of the world as triumphant. For the first time in the history of the world not the minority, not alone the rich and the educated, but the real masses, the huge majority of the working class itself, are building up a new world, are deciding the most difficult questions of social organization out of their own experience.

Every mistake that is made in this work, in this honestly conscientious co-operation of ten million plain workingmen and peasants in the recreation of their entire lives—every such mistake is worth thousands and millions of "faultless" successes of the exploiting minority in outwitting and taking advantage of the laboring masses. For only thru these mistakes can the workers and peasants learn to organize their new existence, to get along without the capitalist class. Only thus will they be able to blaze their way thru thousands of hindrances to victorious socialism.

Mistakes are being made by our workmen in their revolutionary activity, which in a few short months, have [illegible] especially all of the largest industries and works under state ownership, and are now learning [illegible] day to day, under the gre[illegible] difficulties, to conduct the management of entire industries, to reorganize industries already organized, to overcome the deadly resistance of laziness and middle class reaction and egotism. Stone upon stone they are building the foundation for a new social community, the self-discipline of labor, the new rule of the labor organizations of the working class over their members.

Pioneed Work

Mistakes are being made in their revolutionary activity by the Soviets which were first created in 1905 by the gigantic upheaval of the masses. The Workmens' and Peasants' Soviets are a new type of state, a new highest form of democracy, a particular form of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a mode of conducting the business of the state without the bourgeoisie and against the bourgeoisie. For the first time democracy is placed at the service of the masses of the workers, and ceases to be democracy for the rich.

Hollowness of Bourgeois Democracy

While the old bourgeois democratic constitutions, for instance, proclaimed formal equality and the right of free assemblage, the constitution of the Soviet Republic repudiates the hypocrisy of a formal equality of all human beings. When the bourgeois republicans overturned feudal thrones, they did not recognize the rules of formal equality of monarchists. Since we here are concerned with the task of overthrowing the bourgeoisie, only fools or traitors will insist on the formal equality of the bourgeoisie. The right of free assemblage is not worth an iota to the workmen and to the peasant when all better meeting places are in the hands of the bourgeoisie. Our Soviets have taken over all suitable buildings in the cities and towns out of the hands of the rich and have placed them at the disposal of the workmen and peasants for meeting and organization purposes. That is how our right of assemblage looks—for the workers. That is the meaning and content of our Soviet, of our socialist constitution.

And for this reason we are firmly convinced that the Soviet Republic, whatever misfortune may still lie in store for it, is unconquerable.

It is unconquerable because every blow that comes from the lowers of madly raging imperialism, every new attack by the international bourgeoisie will bring new, and hitherto unaffected strata of working men and peasants into the fight, will educate them at the cost of the greatest sacrifice, making them hard as steel, awakening new heroism in the masses.

International Revolution Delayed

We know that it may take a long time before help can come from you, comrades, American Workingmen, for the development of the revolution in the different countries proceeds along various paths, with varying rapidity (how should it be otherwise!). We know full well that the outbreak of the European proletarian revolution may take many weeks to come, quickly as it is ripening in these days. We are counting on the inevitability of the international revolution. But that does not mean that we count upon its coming at some definite, nearby date. We have experienced two great revolutions in our own country, that of 1905 and that of 1917, and we know that revolutions can come neither at a word of command nor according to prearranged plans. We know that circumstances alone have pushed us, the proletariat of Russia, forward, that we have reached this new stage in the social life of the world not because of our superiority but because of the peculiarly reactionary character of Russia. But until the outbreak of the international revolution, revolutions in individual countries may still meet with a number of serious setbacks and overthrows.

Soviet Russia Invincible

And yet we are certain that we are invincible, for humanity will not emerge from this imperialistic massacre broken in spirit, it will triumph. Ours was the first country to break the chains of imperialistic warfare. We broke them with the greatest sacrifice, but they are broken. We stand outside of imperialistic duties and considerations, we have raised the banner of the fight for the complete overthrow of imperialism for the world.

We are in a beleaguered fortress, so long as no other international socialist revolution comes to our assistance with its armies. But these armies exist, they are stronger than ours, they grow, they strive, they become more invincible the longer imperialism with its brutalities continues. Workingmen the world over are breaking with their betrayers, with their Gompers and their Scheidemanns.

The inevitably labor is approaching communistic Bolshevistic tactics, is preparing for the proletarian revolution that alone is capable of preserving culture and humanity from destruction. We are invincible. The proletarian Revolution is invincible.

THE FATHERLAND AND THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL

By NICOLAI LENIN

(Lenin wrote this article on Nov. 1, 1914. The idea of the Third International is expressed for the first time in this article.)

THE question of the fatherland—this is meant for the opportunists—cannot be considered properly while the concretely historical character of this war is ignored. This was is an imperialist war, that is, a war of the epoch of the most advanced form of capitalism, the epoch of the consummation and end of capitalism. The working class first has to "establish" itself within the national frame-work, says the Communist Manifesto, while pointing out at the same time the limits and conditions of our recognition of nationality and fatherland as the indispensable forms of the capitalist system as well as of the capitalist fatherland. The Opportunists distort this truth; and that which holds true for the epoch of capitalism's start they transfer to the epoch of the end of Capitalism. But Karl Marx speaks clearly and distinctly of this epoch, and of the tasks of the working class in the fight to destroy, not feudalism, but capitalism. He says: "The workers have no fatherland." It is clear enough why the Opportunists are afraid to recognize this truth of Socialism, or why they are afraid, for the most part, even to take it openly into account. The Socialist movement cannot be victorious within the old framework of the fatherland. It creates new, higher forms of human co-operation, for the justified needs and forward looking endeavors of the laboring masses of every nation-ality will be gratified for the first time by international unity, with the elimination of the present national limitations. The attempts of the present capitalist class to separate and to split the workers by means of hypocritical arguments of "defense of the fatherland" will be answered by the class-conscious workers with new and ever new and repeated attempts to restore the unity of the workers in the fight for the overthrow of the rule of the capitalist class of all nations.

The capitalist class deceives the masses and cloaks every imperialist predatory attack with the old ideology of "national war." The working class exposes this deception and proclaims the slogan: convert-sion of imperialist war into civil war. In fact this slogan was the object of the Stuttgart and Basle resolutions which did not foresee war in general, but precisely the present war; these resolutions did not speak of "defense of fatherland," but of "hastening the collapse of capitalism," of the utilization of the crisis created thru the war, and utilization of the armed capitalist class; a fancy that capitalism can be done away with without a desperate civil war or a series of wars. The transformation of the national war into civil war is the only Socialist war in the period of imperialist, armed clash of the capitalist class of all nations. Even with the priestly, sentimental and deluding dreams of "Peace at any price!" We must raise the banner of civil war. Imperialism has staked the destiny of European culture. If there are not a series of successful revolutions, this war will be followed by other wars—the myth of the "last war" is a flat, injurious fairy-tale, a petty bourgeois "mythology." To-day or tomorrow, after the present war if not during it—in this war or the next year, the proletarian banner of civil war will rally, not only hundreds of thousands of class-conscious workers, but also millions of semi-proletarians and petty bourgeois at present misled by chauvinism, who are not only terrified and disgusted by the frightfulness of war but are being taught, enlightened, awakened, organized, steeled; and they will be prepared for war against the capitalist class of their "own" country as well as of "foreign" countries.

The Second International is dead, vanquished by Opportunism. Down with Opportunism and long live a Second International purified of the "deserters" as well as of Opportunism!

The Second International has done its share of useful work of preparation in organizing the proletarian masses during the long "period of peace," during the cruelest capitalist enslavement and the most rapid capitalist advance in the third part of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century. Upon the Third International devolves the task of organizing the forces of the working class for the revolutionary onslaught against the capitalist government; for civil war against the capitalist class of all countries, to secure political power and the victory of Socialism!

Lenin

By SIMON FELSHIN

In the Children's Homes
The orphans are weeping
For their father, who is dead.
The men of the Red Army
Stand at attention.
The men of the Red Army
Who never bow their heads
Are bowed with grief.

I am standing in the snow,
I am there in Moscow.
We are eight abreast waiting
My heart is lying in the snow
Waiting to see Lenin.
I go by and look at his face,
It is the last time.
Our leader is lying dead

I know in Russia
Humble women are wailing.
Men are weeping.

I know in Russia
The peasants are grieving.
Because Ilyitch is dead.

In the whole world
There is mourning
In the homes of the poor
A wailing cry arises from the lower depths.

The cautious ones in our midst say:
"We must make Lenin's retreats."
We reply:
"First make Lenin's advances."

Our enemies say:
"Lenin, the dictator."
Our answer is:
"Lenin, the leader."

The wiseacres say:
"It's all over with Russia."
But we answer:
"Leninism lives."

Lenin on De Leon

Told By ARTHUR RANSOME

LENIN said he had read in an English Socialist paper a comparison of his own theories with those of an American, Daniel Le Leon. He had then borrowed some of De Leon's pamphlets from Reinstein (who belonged to the party which De Leon founded in America), read them for the first time, and was amazed to see how far and how early De Leon had pursued the same train of thought as the Russian. His theory that representation should be by industries, not by areas, was already the germ of the Soviet system. He remembered seeing De Leon at an International Conference. De Leon made no impression at all, a gray old man, quite unable to speak to such an audience, but evidently a much bigger man than he looked, since his pamphlets were written before the experience of the Russian Revolution of 1905. Some days afterwards I noticed that Lenin had introduced a few phrases of De Leon, as if to do honor to his memory, into the draft of the new programme of the Communist Party.

THE LIGHT OF LENINISM

TROTZKY'S MESSAGE

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

LENIN THE REALIST - - - By KARL RADEK

LIKE everything else in nature, Lenin was born, has developed, has grown. When Vladimir Ilyitch once observed me glancing through a collection of his articles written in the year 1903, which had just been published, a sly smile crossed his face, and he remarked with a laugh: "It is very interesting to read what stupid fellows we were!" But I do not here intend to compare the shape of Lenin's skull at the age of 10, 20, or 30, with the skull of that man who presided over the sessions of the Central Committee of the Party or the Council of Peoples' Commissars. Here it is not a question of Lenin as leader, but as a living human being. P. B. Axelrod, one of the fathers of Menshevism, who hates Lenin from the bottom of his soul—Axelrod's case is an excellent example of how love can change to hate—related, in one of the philippics with which he sought to convince me of the harmfulness of Bolshevism in general and of Lenin in particular, how Lenin went abroad for the first time, and how he went walking and bathing with him. "I felt at that time," said Axelrod, "that here was a man who would become the leader of the Russian Revolution. Not only was he an educated Marxist—there were many of these—but he knew what he wanted to do and how it was to be done. There was something of the smell of Russian earth about him." Pavel Borisovitch Axelrod is a bad politician, he does not smell of the earth. He is one who reasons at home in his own study, and the whole tragedy of his life consists of the fact that at a time when there was no labor movement in Russia, he thought out the lines upon which such a labor movement should develop, and when it developed on different lines, he was frightfully offended, and today, he continues to [illegible] with rage at the disobedient child. But people often observe in others, that which is lacking in themselves, and Axelrod's words with regard to Lenin grasp with unsurpassable [illegible] precisely those characteristics which make Lenin a leader.

Must know Labor Movement

It is impossible to be a leader of the working class without knowing the whole history of the class. The leader of the labor movement must know the history of the labor movement, without this knowledge there can be no leader, just as nowadays there can be no great general who could be victorious with the least expenditure of force unless he knew the history of strategy. The history of strategy is not a collection of recipes as to how to win a war, for a situation once described never repeats itself. But the mind of the General becomes practiced in strategy by its express study; this study renders him elastic in war, permits him to observe the dangers and possibilities which the empirically trained general cannot see. The history of the labor movement does not tell us what to do, but it makes it possible to compare our position with situations which have already been experienced by our class, so that in various decisive moments we are enabled to see our path clearly, and to recognize approaching danger.

But we cannot get to know the history of the labor movement without being closely acquainted with the history of capitalism, with its mechanism in all its economic and political phenomena. Lenin knew the history of capitalism as do but few of Marx's pupils. Lenin has independently grasped and thought out the theory of historical materialism as no one else has been able to do, for the reason that he has studied it with the same object in view by which Marx was actuated when creating the theory.

Lenin entered the movement as the embodiment of the Will to Revolution, and he studied Marxism, the evolution of capitalism, and the evolution of socialism, from the point of view of their revolutionary significance. Plekhanov was a revolutionist, too, but he was not possessed by the Will to Revolution, and despite his great importance as a teacher of the Russian Revolution, he could only teach its algebra and not its arithmetic. Herein lies the point of transition from Lenin the theorist to Lenin the politician.

Combines Marxism with Strategy

Lenin combined Marxism with the general working class strategy, but at the same time he applied it concretely to that strategic task involving the fate of the Russian working class. Herein lies the whole of Lenin's genius: in his utmost intensity of intimate contact with his field of activity.

I must take some other opportunity of debating why so great a mind as that of Rosa Luxemburg was not capable of understanding the correctness of Lenin's principles on the origin of Bolshevism; I can only outline the fact. Rosa Luxemburg did not grasp concretely the economic and political difference between the fighting conditions of the Russian proletariat and those of the proletariat of Western Europe. Therefore she inclined to Menshevism in the year 1904. Menshevism regarded historically, was the policy of the petty-bourgeois intelligentsia, and of these strata of the proletarait most closely related to the petty bourgeoisie.

Today it is most interesting to read the controversy on the famous first paragraph of the Party Statutes, the paragraph which led to the split of the Social-Democratic Party into Bolsheviki and Mensheviki. At that time Lenin's demand, that only the members of illegal organizations were to be counted as party members, appeared highly sectarian. But what was the real point in question? Lenin sought to prevent the confused ideas of certain intellectuals from determining the policy of the labor party. Before the first revolution, any malcontent of a physician or lawyer who happened to have read Marx styled himself a social democrat, altho at bottom he was only a liberal. Even when they entered an illegal organization, even when they had broken with their petty-bourgeois way of living, history shows many intellectuals to have remained liberals at the bottom of their souls. But the limitation of the Party to such persons as were willing to face the dangers of belonging to an illegal organization, had undoubtedly the advantage of lessening the danger of bourgeois ascendancy in the labor party, and permitted the revolutionary ray emanating from the working class to penetrate the party organizations, however much filled with intellectual elements. But in order to be able to grasp this, in order to be even prepared to split the Party on this account, it was necessary to be as closely bound up with Russian realities as was Lenin, in his capacity of Russian Marxist and Russian revolutionist. And if this was not fully clear to many a good Marxist in the years 1903 and 1904, it became clear enough from the moment when Axelrod began to mix up the class struggle of the proletariat against the Russian bourgeoisie with the famous agrarian campaign, that is, with the appearance of workers at liberal banquets for the double purpose of: getting to know the bourgeoisie, and of becoming filled with hate against the capitalist class which, as is well known, had never seen the working class except at the banquet; moreover, the capitalists were to be thus educated into a comprehension of the necessity of furthering general national interests.

Applies Common Sense.

Lenin's way of knowing Russian actuality is another point in which he differs from all others who have stretched out their hands towards the sceptre of leadership over the Russian proletariat. Not only does he know Russian actuality, he sees and feels it as well. At every turning point in the history of the Party, and especially at the moment when we seized power, and the fate of 150 million people hung on the decisions of the Party, I have always been amazed at Lenin's store of what the English call "common sense." It may be remarked that when we are speaking of a human being of whom we are convinced that his like will not occur for a century, it is but a poor compliment to praise his common sense. But it is in just this that his greatness as a politician lies. When Lenin has to decide on an important question, he does not think of abstract historical categories, he does not think of ground rents, of surplus values, of absolutism or liberalism. He thinks of Sobakevitch, of Gessen, of Syder from the Tver Province, of the Putilov worker, of the policeman on the street, and he thinks of the effect of the measure on the Mujik Syder and on the workman Onuffia, as bearers of the revolution.

And I shall never forget my talk with Ilyitch before the conclusion of the Brest-Litovsk peace. Every argument which we brought up against the conclusion of the Brest-Litovsk peace rebounded from him like peas from a wall. He employed the simplest argument: A war cannot be conducted by a party of good revolutionists who, having seized their own bourgeoisie by the throat, is not capable of closing a bargain with the German bourgeoisie. The mujik must carry on the war. "But don't you see that the Mujik voted against the war?" Lenin asked me. "Excuse me, when and how did he vote against it?" "He voted with his feet, he is running away from the front." And for him that settled the matter. That we would not be able to agree with German imperialism, this Lenin knew as well as everybody else, but when he spoke in favor of the Brest pause for breath, he did not conceal from the masses for a single moment the sufferings which were bound to follow. But it was no worse than the immediate breakdown of the Russian Revolution; it gave us a shadow of hope, a pause for breath, if only but a few months, and this was the decisive moment. It was necessary that the Mujik should touch with his hands the earth which the revolution had given him; it was necessary that he be confronted with the danger of losing this earth, for then he would defend it.

Let us take another example. It was at the time of our defeat in the Polish war, when negotiations were taken up at Riga. At that time I went abroad, and before leaving I paid Ilyitch a visit, in order to speak with him on the differences of opinion which had arisen between us on the relatons to the trade unions. Just as Lenin held the Mujik from the Riazan Province before his mental vision when deciding on the Brest peace, knowing that this Mujik was the decisive personality on the drama of war, in the same manner he placed himself in the position of the plain workman as soon as it was a question of transition from civil war to economic reconstruction, for without this plain workman no economic reconstruction is possible. How did he put the question to himself? The Party meeting discussed the role played by the trade unions in political economy; there were controversies on syndicalism and eclectism. But what Lenin saw was the victimized workman, enduring unheard of and indescribable sufferings, and now called upon to reconstitute political economy. That the economic reconstruction was an imperative necessity, that we had to assemble all our forces, and that we had the right to call upon the working class to take part in the work, all this appeared incontestable to him, but it was a question whether we should begin with this at once, whether we should withdraw thousands of our best comrades from the army, where they had accustomed themselves to commanding, and send them back into the factories at once. Nothing would be produced bye pursuing such tactics. "They must have a rest, they are very tired." Such was Lenin's decisive argument. He saw before him the real Russian worker, as he was in the winter of 1921, and he felt what was possible and what was not possible.

Not Blind to Reality.

Marx, in the introduction to his Critique of Political Economy, states that history only sets itself such tasks as it can fulfill. This means, in other words, that only he who grasps what tasks are historically capable of fulfilment at a given moment, and who does not fight for the desired, but for the possible can become the instrument of history. Lenin's greatness lies in the fact that he never permits himself to be blinded to a reality when it is in process of transformation, by any preconceived formula, and that he has the courage to throw yesterday's formula overboard as soon as it disturbs his grasp of this reality. Before our seizure of power, we issued as revolutionary internationalists, the slogan of the peoples' peace against the government's peace. And suddenly we found ourselves in the position, of a Workers' Government surrounded by peoples that had not yet succeeded in overthrowing their capitalist governments. "How can we conclude a peace with the Hohenzollern government?" was a question put by many comrades. Lenin answered mischieviously: "You are worse than hens. A hen cannot make up its mind to step over a circle drawn around it with chalk. But it can at least justify itself by the hassertion that this circle was drawn by a strange hand. But we have drawn up our formula with our own hands, and now you see the formula only, and not the reality. Our formula of peace to be concluded by the peoples, has for its object the awakening of the masses against the military and capitalist government. Now you want us to go to ruin, and to let the capitalist governments carry off the victory in the name of our revolutionary formula.

Lenin's greatness lies in his aiming at goals arising out of realities. In this reality he sees a powerful steed which will carry him to his goal, and he trusts himself to it. But he never abandons himself to his dreams. This is not all. His genius contains another trait: After he has set himself a certain goal, he seeks for the means leading to this goal thru reality; he is not content with having fixed his aim, he thinks out concretely and completely everything necessary for the attainment of that aim. He does not merely work out a plan of campaign, but the whole organization of the campaign at the same time. Our organizers, who are organizers only, have often laughed at Lenin as an organizer. Anyone seeing how Ilyitch works at home, in his room, or at the Council of Peoples, Commissars, might think it impossible to find a worse organizer. Not only has he no staff of secretaries to prepare his material, but up to now he has never even learned to dictate to a stenographer, and gazes at the pen he is writing with, something like a Mujik from the Don district gazes at the first motor-car he sees. But show us in the whole Party one single individual capable of realizing within decades this central idea on the reform of our bureaucratic apparatus, altho this reform is invitable if we do not want the Mujik, indignant against officialdom, to begin to howl. We all know our bureaucratic apparatus, we all cry out against the scandalous state of affairs named by comrade Steklov (chief editor of the Izvestia), with all the delicacy of a semi-official organ: "slight defects of Soviet mechanism." But which one of the party leaders puts himself the question: The new economic policy has created a fresh basis for an alliance between proletarat and peasantry; how are we to prevent bureaucracy from destroying this alliance? But the great politician of the Russian proletariat, prevented by his illness from going thru his daily routine, thought of the central question of state organization, and worked out the plan of the struggle for decades in advance. But this is only the preliminary draft—details are dependent on the confirmation of experience. But the more attention we devote to this superficial draft, the more plainly we see that in Lenin's personality the great politician and the great political organizer are combined.

Afterword to "The State and Revolution"

By NICOLAI LENIN.

This little book was written in August and September, 1917. I had already drawn up the plan for the next, the seventh chapter, on the experiences of the Russian Revolutions of 1905 and 1917. But, apart from the title, I had not succeeded in writing a single line of the chapter, being prevented therefrom by a political crisis—the eve of the November Revolution of 1917. Such a hindrance can only be welcomed. However, this final part of the book devoted to the lessons of the Russian Revolution of 1905 and 1917, will probably have to be put off for a long time. It is more pleasant and more useful to live thru the experience of a revolution than to write about it.—The Author.

Petrograd (Nov. 30) Dec. 12, 1917.

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses.—Karl Marx.

Special Magazine Supplement

THE DAILY WORKER.

LENIN Memorial Editon

LENIN, THE SOUL OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

By MAX BEDACHT.

LENIN is dead.

Words so simple, and yet so awe-inspiring. Slowly we learn to grasp the full significance of the news. The heart of the greatest man of his time no longer beats. The working class has lost its greatest thinker and ablest teacher. The proletarian world revolution is robbed of its outstanding leader.

Lenin the revolutionist was a true son of Russia. Yet he was an internationalist. He assimilated all the experiences that the fertile soil of the native class-struggle in Russia provided. And thru these experiences he helped to open the eyes of the workers of the world as to the real character of the struggle they are engaged in.

Scylla and Carybdis.

He led his party safely thru the Scylla of all kinds of temporary alliances into a position of leadership over the working masses of Russia. He steered the ship of the revolutionary proletariat without loss thru the carybdis of a bourgeois revolution and finally planted the banner of victory of the working class over the vast empire of old Russia, now the United Soviet Socialist Republics.

Lenin's tactical skill treated history to the phenomenon of two revolutions in one: The long delayed last battle of the universal bourgeois revolution; and the first victorious battle of the universal proletarian revolution. And Lenin was the master statesman of this fastest period of development of human society.

Lenin's Childhood.

Lenin's cradle stood in Simbirsk on the Volga. He was born just about the time when Bismarck built, with blood and iron, the foundation for the upward flight of German capitalism, on April 19, 1870. His father was a teacher whose learning and understanding fostered and encouraged intellectual interests in his family and especially among his children. There even in his childhood Lenin developed and showed already the intellectual honesty which characterized the great leader. The constant spectacle of slavery in the masses around him decided the future of the man. On the 20th of May 1886 Lenin's brother was hanged in the courtyard of the Schluesselburg Bastile, by order of the Czar, for revolutionary activity. Deeply impressed though he was by this terrible event, the fate of his brother could not shake the determination of Vladimir Ilyich to dedicate his life work to the movement of the exploited and downtrodden for their liberation.

In Lenin the man of thought and the man of action found a most perfect unity. For Lenin all the theories of social change were of value only as they served the exploited in their struggle for the change. Lenin personified reconstructed Marxism.

In the rut of stereotyped phrases the socialist movement had lost all substance. And when the great clash came that was to herald the bankruptcy of capitalism, when the crisis of imperialism came in those memorable days of 1914, there was no revolutionary spark to explode the great fraud of capitalism, and crowd the imperialist war off the stage of history. Lenin created the spark. He set off that great blast that tore Russian absolutism to shreds, that tore the basis from under Russian capitalism, the state power, and that drove the first opening wedge into the seemingly impregnable line of defense of world capitalism. Thus he unquestionably hastened the end of the world war.

Marx Fights Utopianism.

At a time when the inconsistencies of capitalism formed the basis of endless speculations, when utopian aims and conspiratory plans of action exhausted the physical and mental energies of the revolutionary strata of the workers of Europe, Marx appeared on the scene, awakened the masses from the enervating dreams of utopian speculations and destroyed the futile hopes for the success of proletarian conspiracies. He uncovered the intricate laws of social development. And on the basis of an analysis aided by the knowledge of these laws he proclaimed to the working masses of the world that their emancipation can only be accomplished by themselves. He said to them: Workers of the world, unite!

Upon the rockbed of the scientific accomplishments of Karl Marx the modern Socialist movement was built. Idle speculations into the future were replaced by purposeful action. Purposeless criticism of capitalism was replaced by a scientific analysis and a conscious political struggle against the ruling powers.

Capitalism did not stand still. It pushed on and on in the direction of imperialism. The middle classes and the petty bourgeosie found themselves pressed harder and harder. They learned to hate and fear imperialist capitalist groups. So they, too, indulged in bitter criticism of certain manifestations of capitalism. This caused a great influx of the petty bourgeois elements into the revolutionary workers' movement. This influx made itself felt more and more. The apparent rapid growth of strength of the Second International became its weakness, for it meant the submerging of the revolutionary labor movement in the quagmire of petty bourgeois indecision and vacilation.

Lenin Combats Menshivism.

Lenin foresaw this development. His clear insight into the economic background of all class groupings taught him to recognize the political reflexes of those groupings. To his clear eye petty bourgeois substance could not hide successfully behind revolutionary phrases. As early as 1903 he broke with the Russian Scheidemanns to set up that party which under his leadership fought out the proletarian class struggle in Russia to its logical conclusion by establishing a proletarian state power. In 1904 Lenin introduced to the congress of his party all those practical questions that demanded solution by the revolutionary awakening brewing in Russia: The question of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The question of expropriation of the capitalists. Form and essence of revolutionary action. Immediate steps to prepare for the coming revolutionary struggle. Thus the thinker Lenin performed an operation on the official "Socialism" of the Second International not less radical, not less important than the one performed by Karl Marx on utopian Socialism more than a half century ago.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit of the great leader never shone forth brighter than after the defeat of the revolutionary movement in Russia in 1905. The Mensheviks wailed about a defeated revolution and proposed to replace action by mere propaganda. But Lenin knew not the term, defeated revolution. The proletariat can lose battles in the revolution. But it can not lose its revolution. Action is the only form of struggle that leads to success. Action is the only teacher that gives understanding and self-confidence to the masses. One battle of the revolution is lost. Long live the Revolution! Lenin nailed to the pillory and held up to the contempt of the workers those charlatans who clothed their petty bourgeois cowardice and hatred of the working class in a pseudo-Marxian wrapper to pass them on, with treacherous intentions, as revolutionary socialism.

Lenin Accepts Facts.

As a man of action Lenin hated phrases, but he paid his respect to facts. His popularity meant nothing to him, success of the revolution everything. The dark days of Brest-Litovsk demonstrated that. Indignation ran high against the impudent proposals of General Hoffmann, the outstanding military member of the German peace commission. Rather die than accept this shameful brigand peace, was the cry. But Lenin stood up against this sentimental wave. He carefully weighed the chances for success of a continued struggle. He came to the conclusion that no amount of sacrifice on the battlefields of German imperialism could save the revolution. It is unworthy of a revolutionist to sacrifice himself to an emotion. The revolution demands our devotion. A continuation of the war is equal to the sacrifice of the revolution. Therefore peace by all means, even a brigand peace.

Lenin was the proletariat's greatest teacher because he was its greatest leader. His maxim was that the working class will learn methods and aims of struggle only in the struggle itself. The Marxist, as a leader, leads the masses on to the highways of experience, and, as a teacher, he interpretes that experience for and to them. The application of that maxim is the essence of Leninism. And Leninism is the secret of success of the Russian revolution, a success gained apparently against terrific odds. Leninism is the guiding principle of the Third International. Leninism accomplishes the tremendous task of clarifying and crystallizing the international revolutionary workers' movement out of the indefinite mass it became under pseudo-Marxian leadership.

Leninism.

Lenin was the undisputed leader of his party and of all Russia. His enemies and especially those who felt the lash of his accusations for their treachery toward the working class explain this leadership by accusing Lenin of dictatorial methods. But it is not the heartless despot who gains the love of millions. The despot is feared, not loved. To convince and to inspire his comrades and his followers, and not to terrorize them, that was his tactic.

Yet he was no sentimentalist. Like a rock he stood and fought for the thing he considered of importance and value to the success of the revolution. He was ruthless against what he considered treacherous and false theories and tactics. But he was patient with the masses that lacked understanding.

Soul of Russian Revolution.

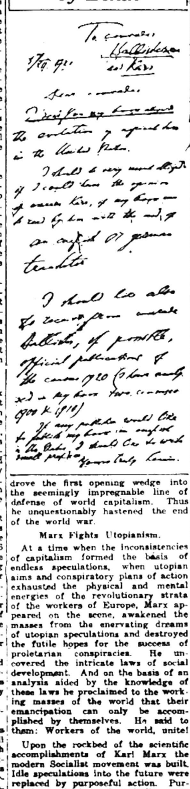
The theoretician, the teacher and the leader of the working class combined in a wonderful harmony in Lenin the revolutionist. Lenin cannot be disassociated from the Russian revolution. Lenin was the head and the soul of that revolution. His convictions supplied hope to it when all seemed hopeless. His resourcefulness supplied new ways and new methods when all seemed lost. His indomitable spirit supplied energy when the long and terrible struggle seemed to have exhausted everybody. He led the revolution. He guarded the revolution. He was the revolution.

Though Lenin is dead, Leninism will live and will lead the proletariat on and on. The revolutionary workers of the world realize the tremendousness of their loss. They close their ranks more tightly then ever. Every individual revolutionist tries to double his energy and activity to make up for the loss.

Over the bier of Lenin the communists the world over, pledge to follow the path that he has hewn as his life work out of the solid rock of the via dolorosa of the working class. And to those of his enemies who rejoiced at the death of our leader we will demonstrate that Lenin in his death is as terrible to them and to their system as ever he was while alive.

Lenin will live in the memory of mankind forever. His life work has put its stamp upon future society. And the loyalty and love of the revolutionary working masses will complete whatever was left undone at the time of the unexpected death of their great leader Vladimir Ilyich Ulianov, Lenin.

Letter Written by Lenin



Lenin on the March Action in Germany and the Theory of Offensive

WE can find examples in our struggle against the Menshevists which go to prove that before the Russian revolution there were people still who doubted that the revolutionary party must start the offensive. When a Social Democrat—at that time we were all called that way—would raise such a doubt, we took up the fight against him and said that he was an opportunist, that he understood nothing about Marxism or about the dialectic of a revolutionary party. Can a Party have any disputes over the entire admissibility of the offensive? 'Is there a Centrist, or disguised Centrist, who disputes the idea of offensive on principle? This cannot permit of any dispute in any way.

Was it not wrong to begin to speak of the theory of Offensive in Germany when no real offensive had been prepared? The March action is nevertheless a great step forward, notwithstanding its faulty leadership. But that does not matter. Hundreds of thousands of workers fought heroically. Even when the K. A. P. D. (Communist Labor Party of Germany) fought heroically against the capitalist class, we could not but say what Radek said about Max Holz in a Russian article. When anyone, be he even an anarchist, fights heroically against the capitalist class, it already means a great deal. When, however, hundreds of thousands fight against the vile provocation of the Social traitors and the capitalist class—that is a real step forward.

And it is important to criticize the mistakes committed. When anyone, after a struggle of hundreds of thousands, behaves like Levi, he must be expelled. Did we prepare the offensive? (Radek: Not even the defensive.)' Yes, indeed, the offensive existed only in leading articles. This theory, applied to the March Action in Germany in the year 1921 is wrong, we must admit that. But the theory of Offensive in general is not wrong.

DRAG OUT BODIES OF DEAD MINERS; PROBE DEMANDED

Rescuers Fight Way Thru Gas and Water

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BRANKTOWN, Pa.—Groping thru gas filled corridors with the water sloshing about the boots, rescuers are dragging out one by one the bodies of the victims of the blast explosion that took more than forty lives in the Barnes and Tucker Coal company.

Thirty-six bodies have already been brought to the surface and stretched out in an emergency morgue at Star Ford, near here. Recovery of the bodies has been delayed by the almost insurmountable difficulties in which they are working.

Four May Be Buried Alive.

Possibility that four other men are still entombed and alive is arousing the rescuers to the most determined efforts, tho they are exhausted by 12 hours of exhausting toil, broken by meager periods of rest.

Officials of the United Mine Workers, District No. 2, are demanding a probe of the disaster that will unearth all the facts of the gas conditions that snuffed out the lives of their 49 fellow workers. State mine inspectors are expected to start their inquiry today.

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Hold Inquest Today.

JOHNSTON CITY, Ill.—The coroner's inquest this morning into the causes of the deaths of the miners who lost their lives in the terrific gas explosion in the east mine of the Crerer-Clinch Coal company is eagerly awaited by the population of Williamson county.

Witnesses will be called to tell of gas conditions immediately preceding the disaster. It is charged by miners that mining laws have been ignored by the company in the past.

Men who escaped uninjured will appear in person at the inquest and depositions will be taken from survivors who are confined to their hospital cots by burns and the effect of the gas fumes.

Rescuers are still penetrating the shattered workings of the 280-foot level in the hope of recovering the bodies of six men still said to be missing.

Johnston City is wrapped in gloom over the awful disaster. Nearly every family is connected by ties of friendship, if not of blood, with the victims of the catastrophe.

West Frankfort Miner Killed.

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill.—Vernon Burton, 30, died in a hospital here, a few hours after he was caught under a fall of coal in mine Eighteen of the Industrial Coal company. He had a wife and one child.

Both Daugherty and Denby Are Due for the Discard

(Continued from Page 1)

made against Secretary of the Interior Hall, but neither are yet sufficient for serious consideration.

One reason, however, has already been introduced, demanding the resignation of Secretary Denby. Senator Walsh is scheduled to take further direct action against Denby today.

As a consequence, Senator Caraway, for one, is prepared to turn the guns directly upon the White House. Mr. Coolidge was the first vice-president to sit with the cabinet. Senator Walsh has called the senate's attention to the Fall letter of June 1923, in which the then secretary mentioned that the oil leases were discussed at cabinet meetings.

Where was Mr. Coolidge while the cabinet was discussing the legality of the Teapot Dome lease?" Caraway intends to ask.

The investigating committee refused this morning to accept an invitation to go to Fall's house to question him.

Washington's Greatest Sensation

By LAURENCE TODD.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—F. L. Doheny, confessing his unsecured "loan" of $100,000 to Secretary of the Interior Fall—given in cash and sent to Washington in a satchel carried by Doheny's son, at a time between the planning of the disposal of the naval oil lands and the making of the lease of the two California naval reserves to his concern—was the first of the major characters in the Teapot Dome scandal to face Senator Walsh's committee after the McLean and Roosevelt disclosures.

Doheny is a former mining prospector—weak and flabby of appearance, and given to protecting himself by boasting that he is "just an improvident, irresponsible, old-time prospector," of generous impulses and ready to lend a hundred thousand or a million of his ready money to an old-time friend like Fall. He chokes back a sob when he speaks of Fall's hard financial luck—"after he has tried all his life, like myself, to acquire money."

Committee Room Hounded.

Senators and congressmen and scores of newspaper correspondents crowd the committee room, listening for every word. Gavin McNab, lawyer to Doheny and "Iron Boss" of Democratic politics in California, sits beside him, hands trembling, waiting to put in a helpful word as to secret conferences in New Orleans with Fall, and as to proposals made in New Orleans that Doheny talk things over with Sinclair's lawyer, Zevely. Senator LaFollette, whose resolution led to the unmasking of this gigantic robbery of the public domain by Fall and his friends smiles quietly as he hears Doheny protest that the naval reserve lease was not considered by Doheny's manager to be "worth a nickel." Doheny testified a month ago that he ought to clean up $100,000,000 on the deal.

Doheny's Poor Memory.

Walsh gently asks Doheny why he sent $100,000 from New York to Washington in cash, and by his own son. Doheny cannot remember whether that was his own idea or Fall's. And about the date of the loan, with reference to the date of negotiating the lease.

Doheny began by saying that it was long before the lease, and his company knew nothing of the loan, and hence could not have been influenced by it. And that there was positively no relation between the two things.

Walsh reminds him of Admiral Robinson's testimony, showing that the whole scheme for getting rid of the naval oil reserves was decided upon in the council of the navy department at about this same time.

Spectators gain a sense of impending climax when Walsh asks Doheny whether he has conferred with any members of the senate committee since reaching town, and then demands the contents of a note which Senator Smoot has handed to Doheny. The note reads: "I want to see you in my room." Smoot laughs uneasily.

Suspect Daugherty.

Senators whisper back and forth. They remember that Walsh has told the senate that Attorney General Daugherty is "under suspicion" in this case, and that Walsh has not said that Daugherty is the only suspect. They smile when Doheny's offer to return his oil lease is read by McNab. The thing is hung on a proviso that a special commission to be named by the president shall first find that the lease was improperly secured. In other words, the senate shall surrender the inquiry into the hands of the administration to which the suspect belongs. Daugherty is to be questioned with regard to his stopping of federal suits involving title to oil lands now held by Doheny.

Women's Minimum Wage Test Case.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The fate of the minimum wage for women in California may depend on a case now before the supreme court, involving the Golden Gate Canneries Co. of this city. The first victory of the controversy lies with the cannery, in a recent decision by Attorney General Webb of this state.

Should Be Success.

To THE DAILY WORKER: I think that THE DAILY WORKER is full of pep and it published the real stuff not the junk the capitalist papers print. There is no reason in the world why it should not make a great success.—Benjamin C. Chass, Pittsburgh, Pa.

British Actors Win Case.

LONDON.—Actors organized as the Joint Protection Committee of the Entertainment Industry, familiarly called the Actors' Association, won a victory in Justice Russell's court, when the judge upheld the right to induce theaters to break contracts with the plaintiff, the producer of a revue.

Syndicalism Jury Deadlocked.

UKIAH, Cal.—The jury in the criminal syndicalism trial of Oscar Erickson is deadlocked. The jury will probably be dismissed before long and a new trial ordered. No charge except membership in the I. W. W. was made against Erickson.

Turkey Goes Back to Liquor.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Without a dissenting vote, the Turkish assembly abandoned the nation's prohibition experiment, adopting Ismet Pasha's scheme for restoring state monopoly of liquor.

Men, Messages and Motions at the Coal Miners' Convention

The afternoon session was quite sweet. Its smile, tone, and its effect on the audience was electrical. Coming from the stage and shook hands with a miner. Several delegates were seen taking notes. No doubt this will be considered of tremendous importance to report back to their local unions as an outstanding event.

Delegates to the convention stood in silence for one minute at the convention to express their sorrow for the victims of the mine blast in Johnson City, Illinois and Shanktown, Pa. The miners are accustomed to such incidents, approximately ten lives being sacrificed daily to the greed of the coal barons who hesitate to apply the necessary expenditures to guarantee safety.

It was learned today that the local union in Johnston, Ill., which had jurisdiction over the fifteen men called the attention of the state mining inspector to the unsafe condition of the mine. No attention was paid to this request and many lives are now sacrificed for this criminal negligence.

On recommendation of the resolutions committee one thousand dollars was voted to the defense fund of the Tom Mooney Moulders Defense Committee.

Rana Mooney addressed the convention briefly and was given an ovation out of respect for the brave man who is behind the bars in Saint Quentin. It is a pardonable digression to say here, that the Mooney case is a standing indictment of the American labor movement. Had the reactionaries who control the movement taken any real interest in his case, the capitalist government of California would have been compelled to release him long ago. The radicals saved him from the gallows and organized whatever was done to bring his case before the public. Now, the labor lieutenants of capitalism from Gompers down, donate a thousand dollars occasionally for his defense, as a sop to public opinion.

It the labor leaders were half as interested in freeing Mooney as they are in crucifying workers who violate the "sacred contract" with the boss under exceptional conditions, Tom Mooney's friends would not be obliged to depend on the tender mercies of some hypocritical political faker who may happen to have the power of liberty or servitude over that gallant battler for the workers' right.

A long resolution favoring more playgrounds, another in favor of the Kelly Bill now before Congress in behalf of better conditions for postal clerks and a diluted resolution against injunctions finished the report of the resolutions committee.

A resolution demanding that membership in the miners' union be limited to miners' sons and those in unorganized territory was voted down. The wage scale committee is said not to be in agreement over the demands to be made on the operators when they meet in Florida next month. John L. Lewis is known to favor a long term contract with the present wage scale, while the six hour day is recognized as a matter of principle. If the 20 per cent wage increase is pressed at the outset it is considered merely as a counter to the silencing of the demand for the six hour day.

A resolution was passed urging the withdrawal of all troops from occupied Germany. The German workers were entitled to political and economic freedom, under capitalism of course.

The fight on the part of the administration forces to refuse Delegate Perkovits a seat at the convention revealed the capitalist psychology of these individuals. The chairman of the committee is from the north of England, and while the writer does not hold him personally responsible for his physiognomy, John Mossop, the individual referred to, bears a striking resemblance to the hale and hearty John Bull, whose picture appears on a certain brand of British cigarettes. A typical English squire, he never expressed the slightest concern, for the miners whose livelihoods were involved in the decision of his committee, but he fell backwards in his extreme consideration for the interests of the employers. And he did this without a trace of malice. Just a reactionary fossil whose mind has not taken on a new impression for half a century.

Nick Perkovitz hates the capitalist system with a hatred that is hot. And the feeling between himself and all the coal companies that ever felt the pleasure of hiring his pick is mutual. There is no love lost between them. He feels toward a coal operator much the same as a cat feels toward a dirty little mouse.

Mossop Gets Confused

When asked a question involving the human side of the coal mining work, Chairman Mossop appeared quite confused. He never thought of Perkovitz as a human being. To Mossop the militant coal miner was an animated attachment which was a necessary adjunct to the handle of a pick or something to hang a lamp on, so that enough energy could be brought to bear on the pick to produce coal, not to provide Perkovitz with food clothing and shelter but simply to fulfill the terms of the contract. Any other aspect of the case left Mossop as ill at ease as a seal on dry land.

Delegate Hindmarsh astounded him by asking if the credentials committee solicited any information outside of that provided by the defeated candidate for convention honors from the Dowell local. Mossop seemed to think this was insulting, positively so. What had information to do with the case any how? It was enough that Perkovitz is a

MINER MILITANTS ARE ORGANIZED FOR FIRST TIME

Foster Talks about the Big Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

movement in the end, regardless of minor victories the machine may win thru its payroll vote.

"The Indianapolis administration," continued the secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, "stands before the labor movement at this convention utterly bankrupt of all plans for the salvation of the union in the present desperate crisis. The only plans for the strengthening of the union thru organization of the strategic open shop fields and closer cooperation with the rest of the labor movement came from the left wing opposition.

"Middle of the road progressives are strewn by the wayside," declared Foster. "Only the left wing is lined up in opposition to the reactionary administration.

S. P. Opposition Shattered.

"The left wing opposition is drawn from the rank-and-file delegates. All the office holders who might otherwise be sympathetic have been whipped into line by the machine. But the left wingers have the machine so worried that they are the one subject of discussion.

Foster traced the old Socialist Party opposition within the union and its lack of a definite program and he pointed out how this Socialist Party opposition had been shattered by the process of driving out the sincere ones and absorbing the others into the machine.

Big Sentiment for Howat.

"I was much impressed with the sentiment for Howat. There are so many delegates lined up for him that he may conquer his way back into the union in spite of John L. Lewis. Lewis is not so strongly entrenched as some radicals think. An organized progressive movement can clean out the international union and put thru its own policies. That is the big thing about this convention. The progressives are organized and they are on their way to victory. It may take time, but they have taken the initial steps necessary."

LENIN ABOUT MAC DONALD

"You cannot stop a revolution. Altho Ramsay MacDonald will try to at the last minute. Strikes and Soviets. If these two habits once get hold, nothing will keep the workers from them. And Soviets, once started, must sooner or later come to supreme power."

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of the

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Report of the Central Executive Committee to the third National Convention held in Chicago, Dec. 30-31, 1923, and Jan 1-2, 1924

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Amendements to Constitution
Report of Daily Worker Campaign, by J. J. Ballam

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Minneapolis Makes Good

The workmanlike manner in which the militant trade unionists of the Minneapolis labor movement dealt with the attempt of middle-class politicians to postpone the Farmer-Labor convention scheduled for St. Paul, May 30, and thereby create confusion in the ranks of the workers and farmers will bring joy to the heart of everyone who sincerely desires to see a national class party of workers and farmers getting its first fighting experience in the arena of the 1924 campaign.

The DAILY WORKER is out to build a solidly organized, class-conscious and well-disciplined Farmer-Labor party; it knows that the task is too big for it alone, and for the Workers Party of America whose official organ it is.

It therefore welcomes such able assistance in the movement to which it is committed as was rendered on last Monday evening by the militant trade union elements who, tho they may not see eye to eye with us on many things, are for the Communist policy of the united front against middle-class politicians, reactionary labor union officials and the capitalist system.

Our comrades in Minneapolis have reason to be proud of the efficient manner in which the offensive against the May 30 convention was halted.

The result of the attempt to postpone the May 30 convention has been to strengthen the movement in the Twin Cities, to bring closer all elements sincerely committed to a national class party and to prove to the LaFollettes, Shipsteads and Johnsons with considerable conclusiveness that leadership and skill in practical maneuvering are not solely in the possession of middle-class senators fortunate enough to be elected by workers and farmers.

We believe that the action of the Minneapolis meeting will do much to convince William Mahoney, editor of the Minnesota Labor Advocate, who broached the postponement proposition, that he has made a mistake and seriously under-estimated the strength of the sentiment for the convention which he was largely instrumental in calling in his home town for May 30.

The Monday night meeting was not only a victory for Minneapolis militants. It was also a victory for the national Farmer-Labor party movement.

A continuation of such efforts will make certain the consummation of the efforts for the formation of a national Farmer-Labor party in St. Paul, May 30.

The Den of Thieves

A New York judge waxed indignant in sentencing the head of one of the metropolitan bucketing firms. This wizard of finance was given a sentence of from six months to three years in the penitentiary. Judging from our experiences with such sentences on the sons of the wealthy, we are sure that this will be a maximum sentence of six months.

What was the crime of this "bucketeer"? In the judge's charge we find a rather interesting explanation. At one juncture the judge explained: "This man's firm operated bucket shops, and they were dens of thievery! Pitiable stories have been told me by customers, some of whom have been widows who lost all they had. I cannot overlook what has been going on in Wall Street. I believe the place is rotten to the core."

This is rather strange. We have always been told that Wall Street was the sanctum sanctorum of individual initiative, of capitalist success, of the greatest achievements of American enterprise. Why this complete right about face? When does success become sinister?

The trouble is just this: Rabiner got caught. If Rabiner had not been caught, his activities would not be sinister. The judge would not have said a word about the poor widows who were losing every cent in their efforts to reap to fruits of individual enterprise. If Mr. Rabiner had succeeded in escaping for a number of years longer, who knows what he might have been given the job of Secretary of United States Treasury. There is nothing that succeeds like success—especially in Wall Street.

Just as a helpful suggestion to members of what will go down in history as the "Teapot cabinet," we quote the following from one of George Ade's Fables in Slang:

"One time an investigating committee was about to Get Something On Him for Dallying with the Profiteers, but he Deemed a Fresh White Tie and made a speech about Our Heroic Dead on a Hundred Battlefields and most everyone said that such a Thunderous Patriot could not possibly be a Crook."

"The World" Is a Liar

A correspondent of the New York World has been busily engaged in slandering the Soviet Republic.

The other day, writing up the hearings on Soviet Russia conducted by Borah's sub-committee, this correspondent allowed his imagination full play.

Quoting his story, appearing in The World of January 22nd, we read: "Menace of Death Compels Secrecy Regarding Russia: Secretary Hughes made known this to Hilton Young, Chief of the Eastern European Division, that confidential information upon which this attitude was based would be supplied the committee, but only in secret session. It was explained that otherwise the lives of the State Department's informants would be imperilled."

The question in dispute before the Senate Committee was whether the American Communists were being financed by the Third International. The State Department charged, but could not prove it. Borah demanded that the State Department make good its charge or withdraw it and cease spreading misinformation. The World correspondent was present throut the whole tussle between the State Department witness and Senator Borah. It was a vital point in the proceedings. Every newspaper man was on the job to get a big story.

The next morning the writer showed The World's report to the Associated Press man and he was revolted by its outright lies. The DAILY WORKER correspondent then consulted the stenographer's official minutes on this point. We find on page 83 of the proceedings the following record of what actually was said: "Senator Borah: 'You state now that your fear is that the life of the party who conveyed you the information would be imperilled?'

"Kelley (State Department): 'No, sir; I state that there is certain information of which the sources cannot be disclosed that is available to the committee in executive session.' Senator Borah: 'Of course, the Committee may do as it pleases, but I do not want any secret information myself. You may proceed.'"

Here we have it. The World correspondent is just a plain liar. He was merely serving the capitalist owners of his job. This incident simply shows that the workers must have their own press, that the workers cannot trust even the most liberal of capitalists newspapers. The workers must have their own press to serve them as the capitalists have their press serving the employing class.

Gompers' Democracy

We are not going to recite all the anti-democratic acts of Mr. Sam Gompers. But the other night after the State Department fired its first gun against the movement for American recognition of Soviet Russia, Mr. Gompers and his agents held a "rousing rally" in the Capitol against the resumption of normal relations with the First Workers and Farmers Republic. At this meeting, addressed by a gentleman traveling under the rather modest name of Mr. Sensinoff, and posing as an advisor of the defunct Kerensky regime, there occurred an incident typifying the democracy Mr. Gompers and his ilk stand for.

After Mr. Sensinoff had delivered his weird tale of the horrors of Sovietism, a delegate to the Central Labor Union of Washington, Mr. Primoff, got up and requested that both sides be heard and that someone be invited to address the Central Labor Body on the other side of the Russian recognition case—in favor of Russian recognition. Forthwith, E. F. McGrady, one of Gompers' legislative advisors, and others, leaped to their feet in a mad attempt to stop the treasonable remarks of delegate Primoff. These aristocrats of the American labor movement, who have shed so many tears in behalf of the rights of freedom of speech and press for all pogrom hooligans and counter-revolutionists in Russia showed their hand.

They showed by their threat to have Primoff withdrawn as a delegate from one of the Federal Employes' Unions, that they believe in democracy only when it serves the interests of the exploiters and enemies of labor. Mr. Gompers' agents in putting the lid on delegate Primoff, exposed themselves completely as being advocates of capitalist democracy—of that fraudulent democracy under which the workers are exploited, their strikes are broken, the farmers are dispossessed, and the mass of people kept in subjection. Mr. Gompers and his friends in this meeting unmasked themselves as enemies of genuine democracy—working class democracy.

Resentful Renegades

All of the renegades, John Spargo among them, who ran to the shelter of capitalism when this country went into the world war, have been writing articles to show that Soviet Russia and the Communist Party of Russia have forsaken communism and gone back to capitalism.

Now that renewed efforts are being made to force recognition of Soviet Russia by the House of Morgan government of our fair land these same renegades are filling the capitalist press with articles showing that Soviet Russia has abolished private property in natural resources and want to have us do the same thing.

Traitors are hard to satisfy.

Now is the time for admirers of President Coolidge to dig up his articles on the menace of radicalism in our schools and colleges to prove that he could not have been connected in any discreditable manner with the theft of the naval oil reserves.

BALIEFF OFFERS OPTICAL MIRACLE ON GARRICK STAGE

Chauve-Souris Successor Has Many Surprises

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN

Balieff's second bill at the Chauve-Souris, in its last week at the Garrick theatre, is a series of surprises in stage setting. In spite of much talk and the much talked of Balieff scrambles of Mr. Balieff, the principal appeal of the show is to the eye, and the credit for these optical miracles must go to Soudeikine, the stage designer. Sometimes he surprises us by his absurdist fancies, and then again by the simplicity of his means.

In the sketch entitled "The Duke of Marlborough Goes to War," five priests chant many verses of a song, the melody of which is a glorified version of "We Won't Go Home Till Morning," and the action is carried on by a series of huge and grotesque painted silhouettes in the background.

One number, called "The Chinese Billikens," consists of a Chinese altar, around which sit four red billikens, immovable, except for heads and wrists, sneezing rhythmically, while a furious lady, in Louis XIV dress, who doesn't really belong in the picture at all, dances daintily.

In the famous "Katinka" scene a color bomb explodes all over the stage, and somewhat the same effect is produced in the one called "The Barber of Seville:" In this last, seven characters from the popular Italian opera sit in a sort of brilliantly colored semicircle. Their bodies are built into the scene, but the heads and arms are their own.

An example of Soudeikine's simplicity is in the setting for a Danish dance. The stage holds only a huge dinner plate, stood on edge, showing fishing boats painted in blue.

In a few places the show falls flat. These are the sentimental songs, which are a little better than the horrors perpetrated between pictures at our movie "palaces," relieved, perhaps, of some of their banality by the fact that one can not understand the language in which they are sung.

Balieff himself sometimes actually uses a word identifiable as English. His principal effect lies in the way he ends his sentences when one is expecting him to say more.

Musically, the climax of the second bill, is in the gypsy scene. Some forty voices join in a great, roaring, bawling wild chorus, as the curtain falls.

British Rail Tie-Up Ends; Victory, Says J. Bromley

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—The new labor government cleared its first hurdle thru settlement of the national railway strike which was reached at 5 o'clock this morning after an all-night conference of railway mangers and union leaders.

Premier Ramsay MacDonald learned the news over the telephone before breakfast and left for Edinburg shortly afterwards on a private visit, obviously a greatly relieved man.

J. Bromley, leader of the striking locomotive engineers and firemen, said after the conference broke up:

"The terms reached were most satisfactory. The men will return to work immediately."

Another strike official said the service would be back to normal by night.

The strike lasted just eight days. The men went out on the night of the 20th, after negotations failed. The strike was timed to coincide with wage reductions authorized by the national wage board, to which engineers and firemen objected.

The walkout affected some 70,000 men, traffic was tied up on some lines and ran disjointedly and spasmodically on others; there was some violence in Scotland but no casualties; motor lorries and airplanes were used in great numbers to relieve the situation.

The Land for the Users!

U. of M. Students Show Value of Higher Education

MISSOULA, Mont. — Three University of Montana students today confessed that they framed the hold-up of the Missoula Postoffice, in which they obtained more than $30,000, it was announced by police. They are Robert A. Hetter, Boston; Robert Quackter, Butte, and Bernard A. Quesnell, Kalispell, Mont.

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

4,000,000 Women at Work in U. S. and Mostly Poorly-Paid

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Industrial hygiene, social legislation, employment work and labor education were described by speakers at the Consumers' league conference here.

Speaking on occupational diseases, Dr. Alice Hamilton, of Harvard medical school, dwelt upon the primitive status of protection against industrial poisons in the United States. The use of lead poisoning is 15 times greater in America than in British potteries, she said. "Meanwhile," added Dr. Hamilton, "the use of dangerous substances in our industries is increasing."

Difficulties which confront the American worker, seeking compensation in case of illness or injury, were described by Mrs. Maud Swarts, National Women's Trade Union league. The worker does not know the law. Often, he does not even understand the language of the court. Mrs. Swarts concluded by indicating measures now being undertaken to aid women workers in legal and medical affairs.

Miss Mary Anderson, director, women's bureau, U. S. department of labor, reported 8,500,000 women at work in the United States, and more than 2,000,000 of these married. The speaker described women's situation in American industry as "the most monotonous and most poorly paid."

High Living Costs Hit France Hard; People Dissatisfied

PARIS.—The high cost of living has hit France with a vengeance. France is at the beginning of the same economic crisis thru which the little "neutral" countries had to pass right after the world war, and which Austria and Germany are still facing.

The best index to the dissatisfied temper of the people is the recent demonstration of the Paris policemen who were mercilessly clubbed down by the soldiery.

Following the police, the civil service and government employes of every description are now holding a series of protest meetings, in Paris, Lyons, Angers and many provincial cities. They are urgently clamoring for better pay to meet the rising cost of living.

French Legions Dominate Europe But Franc Drops

PARIS—France has taken the position formerly occupied by Germany in Europe. The legions of France are now superior in numbers and efficiency to the armed hosts of the Kaiser before the fatal August day in 1914, when the goose step of Wilhelm's army corps shook Europe.

In spite of a declining birth rate, France hopes to maintain her present military hegemony by military alliances all the way from Belgium in Western Europe to Poland in Eastern Europe.

The only fly in the French ointment just now is the Franc. It is falling steadily and while not yet a vaudeville joke like the mark its condition is serious enough to warrant calling in the financial doctors.

Courts for the Orgy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The injunction sought by the government to restrain the New York coffee and sugar exchange from speculative dealings in futures which was refused by the federal court in New York, was also refused by the supreme court today.

In appealing to the supreme court, the attorney general charged that an "orgy of speculation in raw sugar from February to April, 1923 resulted in the artificial increase in the price of sugar from $3.56 to $5.97 per hundred pounds.

SWEET CHARITY

Cleveland has just finished its drive for $4,200,000.00 for the filling of its charity chest, to meet the needs of its destitute citizens for the coming year. The papers are full of slush about the poor, and how the "big-hearted corporations" are donating thousands of dollars to relieve the suffering of these unfortunates.

Alongside of the story of the starving workers is the statement that the American Steel pays an extra dividend of 1.1-4 per cent on its stock.

This Bid Leads Ford.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A bill authorizing acceptance of the offer for Muscle Shoals made by the Alabama Power company and its associates, was introduced in the house today by Representative Hull, Iowa, leading opponent of the bid for the project made by Henry Ford.

The Industries for the workers!

Additional Facts Unearthed by Daily Worker Show Probe of Firetrap Mere White Wash

The report of the second day's work of the investigation from the board of education, the bureau of fire prevention and the building commissioners' office gives further ground for the charge made by the DAILY WORKER that the inspection work is being carried on by these offices under the direction of the business manager of the board of education is a mere whitewash.

Mr. Daniel E. Burns, the business manager, said the report indicated that "There is nothing to be alarmed about. Nothing startling has been uncovered. All the schools visited by the inspectors passed the inspection all right."

The investigation is being carried on under Mr. Burns' personal direction. Inspectors from the bureau of fire prevention and the building commissioner's office have been assigned to work with an inspector from the engineer's office of the board of education. These three inspectors make their reports directly to Mr. Burns.

A week ago when the bureau of fire prevention made their yearly report to the Mayor they said that a list of public schools which are a menace to life would be sent him. In spite of the fact that two inspectors have been working on the preparation of the list for a week it is not yet ready. Is this list being held up until the board of education white washes itself?

New Architect Appointed

It will be recalled that the board of education appointed a new architect, who will have charge of the engineering department, and the department which handles the repair and remodeling of old school buildings. This appointment followed within a few days the statement of the chief engineer of the board that more than fifty public schools are unsafe and unfit for use.

The board of education appointed a new architect and given him control of the engineering department in order to have some one to stand between the public and the man who declared fifty or more school buildings unfit for use!

Visit Fallon School

One of the schools visited by the inspectors Monday was the Fallon school, at Wallace and Root Sts., in the district "behind the yards." The Fallon school has classes for crippled children and is not an ordinary school. Special attention has been paid there to the needs of crippled children. The fire inspectors found every thing "all right."

That they should find every thing "all right" is not surprising since the Fallon school has been devoting itself to special problems. Mr. Burns did not say what other schools were visited by the inspectors but did say they found every thing "all right" in the schools they did visit.

Yesterday the DAILY WORKER investigator visited the Moseley school, at S. Michigan Ave. and 24th St. In that school more than a thousand children are accomodated in 24 rooms with 882 pupils. Twelve divisions of the school are on the double shift system. The first class attends from 8:00 a. m. to 12:15 and the second from 12:30 to 4:00 p. m.

Built in 1856

The school, a three story building, the original part of which was erected in 1856 does not have fire escapes or a sprinkler system. The fire extinguishers are of the oldest style and few in number.

The pupils are mostly Negro children. The discipline seems to be very lax.

The stairs are of the winding narrow sort found in most of the older school buildings. There is nothing fire proof about the building. In many of the class rooms a low partition a few feet from the wall serves as a cloak room.

The assembly room is an ordinary class room. The chairs used are not fastened to the floor. The gymnasium is also an ordinary class room with very little gym equipment.

There are classes for subnormal, anaemic and tubercular children. The rest room for the tubercular children is an ordinary class room with army cots and in no way adapted for the special use to which it is put.

Lunch Room Inadequate.

The lunch room serves more than 250 children a day and is small and inadequate. The boys' toilet is in the basement and the equipment is of the oldest sort. The place is dark and damp. Because the boys play room in the basement is darker and dirtier on cold and wet days many of the boys hang around the toilet, using it as a play room.

Many of the younger children's class rooms are on the third floor. Since there is no fire escape this is especially dangerous. The principal, Leona Thorne, said that she could not see the good of fire escapes as many of the children would not know how to use them. She herself was not sure she could use one, she added.

In contrast to the building used as a school by the children of workers is the Standard Club, across Michigan Avenue. It is housed in a large stone building with fire escapes on four sides. It is equipped with elevators and a magnificent gymnasium that is used about a tenth as much as the school gym. In contrast to the facilities for the tubercular children the club has several sun parlors and a fine roof garden.

Club Furnishes Big Contrast.

Almost any one of the rooms in the club would make two of the school rooms. The school has 21 teachers, the club has nearly a hundred service. The school is a fire hazard, the club is well equipped with windows and has the most modern system of indirect lighting.

The school ashes and garbage are piled up in the playground next to one of the entrances. The club has a garbage taken from an alley in the rear, far away from the entrance where the members pass. The club has a fine library; the school has none.

The people who belong to the club are rich, the kids who go to the Moseley school are the kids of the workers.

Welcome the Daily Worker Distributed at Public School

Members of the Young Workers League, in co-operation with The DAILY WORKER, are distributing copies of The DAILY WORKER at various schools in Chicago. Sam Green, who is in charge of the work for the Y. W. L., reports that both the older children in the schools and their parents are very much interested in the articles on the schools.

In South Chicago, near the Thorp school, Green says the parents to whom he gave The DAILY WORKER praised its courage in exposing the school conditions and the point of view of the articles. Many of the people to whom he gave the papers asked where they could get copies regularly so as to be able to follow the articles from day to day.

DEFENSE COUNCIL TO TELL SENATE LIST OF OUTRAGES

Pennsylvania Facts Go Before Committee

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Facts regarding the violation of constitutional rights of the workers by officers of various subdivisions of the United States government will be presented to the senate committee on education and labor of which Senator Borah is chairman.

After a conference with Andrew T. McNamara, president of District Council No. 6, of International Association of Machinists and chairman of the Labor Defense and Free Speech Council of Western Pennsylvania, and Fred H. Merrick, district organizer Workers Party of Pittsburgh, and Jay Lovestone, Senator Borah agreed to have the facts of the denial of civil liberties to the Pittsburgh and McKeesport workers presented to his committee when it will open the hearings on his bill making the violation of civil liberties by an officer of the United States government punishable by a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment of two years.

The Labor Defense and Free Speech Council of Western Pennsylvania, is now gathering all evidence regarding the violation of constitutional rights of the workers and is preparing to put its whole case before the senate committee as soon as it is called. In the meanwhile all defense efforts will be renewed with redoubled energies in the Pittsburgh district.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

What Will They Do Now?

LINCOLN, Neb.—Dismissal of Dr. Murphree of the University of Florida, William Jennings Bryan's candidate for president, does not agree with the commoner that principles of evolution should not be taught in institutions of learning, according to a letter received by Chancellor Avery of Nebraska university from four professors at the University of Florida.

The Land for the Users!

Send in Your News

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

DETROIT, MICH.

READERS ATTENTION

NOTICE—A meeting of the members of the Workers Party in Detroit is called for Friday, Feb. 1st, at 8:00 P. M., in the House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave., for the purpose of making final arrangements to take care of the Lenin Memorial Meeting, which will be held in Arena Gardens, 5810 Woodward Ave., Sunday, Feb. 3rd, at 2:00 P. M. sharp. An overflow meeting is expected, and an efficient handling of the crowd will require a perfect organization. All Party members will therefore attend the Friday evening meeting to receive their assignment of work for Sunday afternoon.