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

THE DAILY WORKER

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Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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BIG DRESSMAKERS' STRIKE GAINS; EXPELLED MEMBERS AIDING; BOSS SHOOTS SELF

More strikers joined the big movement of Chicago dressmakers against sweatshop conditions on the second day of the struggle yesterday. Expelled left wingers gave active assistance, strike committee members welcoming their support.

Bosses who are trying to hold out against the fight for the shorter work week and sanitary shop conditions saw their forces thinned by the pickets who were recruiting new strikers at the time that the bosses wanted them to be punching the clock.

Bosses Use Cheap Thugs.

Scores of thugs are lounging about the entrances of the loft buildings, but they are curiously youthful and inefficient looking. The scab employers are scabby even in their selection of gangsters.

William Goldstein, an employer, member of the firm of Samuel Goldstein & Co. at 1384 Milwaukee ave., furnished the only casualty yesterday and is now at St. Elizabeth's hospital, with a slight flesh wound in the back of the upper leg. According to the best information from his own employes he shot himself while trying to draw a gun on strikers.

Tried to Shoot Workers.

The shooting took place at the opening hour when Goldstein, in a highly nervous condition, was checking up on some of his employes who failed to arrive. His excitement became frenzied as several men appeared at the door and called to the people inside to come out in mass. Workers began to leave their work places and Goldstein and his brother Samuel rushed yelling at the door. Goldstein's hand, saw the workers, went back to his hip pocket, and he was jerking at the butt of a gun when someone grabbed his wrist and in the scuffle the gun went off wounding him in the back of the thigh.

The utter lack of evidence against any strikers is shown by the failure of the police to make any arrests in the case, altho Samuel Goldstein has been making himself a nuisance at the W. Chicago avenue police station, by visit and telephone, hysterically demanding that arrests be made.

Strikers Demand Jury Trials.

Jury trials were demanded by the nine strikers arraigned in the Harrison street court yesterday morning and the four arraigned in the W. Chicago avenue court and all were bound over on $400 bail for appearance in probably two weeks.

Abraham Abroniwitz is the only one charged with anything more serious than disorderly conduct. He is charged with felonious assault by Jack Blum, of Blum & Kempler's, S. Marlet street, who is similarly charged by the striker. The others arraigned at Harrison street were Hymen Goldman, Sam Rose, Joseph Gilles, Charles Koff, Louis Ismain, Harry Matten, Joseph Geller, David Kleaman and Barney Barnatsky.

Attorney Ricker, of the firm of Nelson and Ricker, represented the unionists. The court room was besprinkled with more than 20 thugs whom the bosses planted there for the intimidating effect they might have.

In the West Chicago avenue court May Snyder, Joe Cokliss, Isador Kroan and William Siegal were arraigned on disorderly conduct charges preferred by members of the Alvin Dress Co. firm and were released on bail furnished by the union for jury trial later. They were represented by Oscar Nelson, attorney and union member.

6 Arrests on Milwaukee Ave.

Six more arrests were made in the Milwaukee avenue district yesterday on disorderly conduct charges. The strikers who were seized by police at the behest of the bosses were May Wilson, May Miller, J. W. Wilson, Sam Barker, Harry Rufer and Nathan Schwartz. They will be arraigned in the West Chicago avenue court this morning.

Enthusiastic Meetings.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, was the principal speaker at a strike rally at 180 W. Washington street yesterday and he was followed by Mrs. Sophia Rodriguez and Jay G. Brown. Bernard Schaffer and John McCrystal spoke at 20 W. Randolph street at meetings in two halls there.

At Schoenhofen's Hall an enthusiastic meeting was held with Mollie Alterman acting as chairman and Charles Will, of the Machinists' union, and Joe Pzck, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, speaking. Pzck spoke in Polish.

Will Sell Bonus Bonds.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—Soldier bonus bonds aggregating $10,000,000 and bearing 4½ per cent interest, will be sold at the Chicago office of the state treasurer, Oscar Nelson, state treasurer, has announced. The sale will be held on March 20.

COOLIDGE IS PRAISED AS N. E. A. ENDS

Declaration For Platoon Plan Avoided This Year

With a resolution praising Calvin Coolidge for his "high regard for education," the department of superintendence of the National Education Association closed its sessions yesterday. William McAndrew, superintendent of the Chicago schools, was elected president of the body. Informal meetings will round out the week.

The convention did not go on record in behalf of the platoon school system. Fearing that too open a declaration for the industrialists' scheme of education would stimulate the teachers' union to greater activity in protest that issue was avoided. Propaganda was, however, effectively carried out among the principals and superintendents present thru the conference conducted by Dr. John J. Tigert, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

Critics of Dr. Tigert are charging him with breaking the law by exceeding his mandated powers in conducting the platoon conference on such an obviously partisan way. The law declares that the department of education shall avoid propaganda for special systems of education.

Willis Wirt, founder of the Gary or "platoon" idea at the city of Gary, Indiana, has been an active propagandist for the idea thruout the convention and is being supported for leadership in the next convention. Superintendent Cotter, of Milwaukee, who was defeated by McAndrew for the presidency, may find Wirt running against him at next year's election.

"Americanization" Urged.

"Our civilization is in danger of being undermined," says another resolution, "by the failure of our people to observe the laws of our country and the communities in which they live." The resolution goes on to demand that the schools "stress as never before the fundamental principles of American citizenship." The convention went on record against reduction in school appropriations, pointing out the alarming illiteracy situation and the need to Americanize 13,000,000 of foreign born in this country. Salaries of teachers must not be cut, it added.

Two Girl Strikers Arrested by Police from Crowe's Office

Police from State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe's office have taken it upon themselves to help the regular police break the strike of the ladies' garment workers. Two policemen attached to Crowe's staff arrested Freda Pencher and Marie Sigel when they followed and talked to a couple of girls who were coming from a scab shop to the elevated station at Clark and Lake Sts.

The activities of Crowe's police force is significant because Crowe has repeatedly said that "he will either break the unions or drive them to bankruptcy and either send union leaders to prison or the poor house."

The girls were taken to the Central police station where they were charged with disorderly conduct. They will be arraigned in South Clark St. court this morning.

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

Illinois Farmers Go Broke

M. D. Coyne, farmer of Morris, and Lyle Hall, farmer at Nettle Creek, near Morris, today filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy in Federal court here.

Coyne said his liabilities totaled $10,466 and assets $859 and Hall listed his liabilities at $3,375 and assets at $263.

THE STRIKE IS ON

Ready for New Battles.

MACDONALD HITS FARRINGTON ON MEETING DELAY

Charges Effort to Keep Regime in Power

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—The state convention of the Illinois district of the United Mine Workers of America has been postponed from March 4 to May 13 at the suggestion of State President Frank Farrington. The convention will be held in Peoria.

Decision to postpone the meeting was reached after a bitter fight in the executive board. Farrington said he had been ill and unable to prepare his report.

MacDonald States Views.

Duncan MacDonald, former secretary treasurer of the organization and one of Farrington's opponents, declared the meeting was postponed to permit Farrington to make his new appointments for the fiscal year on April 1.

MacDonald said the convention is certain to shear the appointive power from Farrington but by postponing the meeting until after April 1, the present state president will have his friends in office for another year.

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Vote On Wage Contract.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 28.—Mine workers will vote March 12 on the wage contract for the central competitive field agreed upon at the joint conference of bituminous operators and united mine workers representatives at Jacksonville.

Ballots were being sent out today to 5,000 local unions. Leaders of the union are confident the agreement will be accepted by the miners.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

JIM REED, GETTING BOLDER, CHALLENGES McADOO TO DEBATE

KANSAS CITY, MO., Feb. 28.—James Reed, candidate for the democratic presidential nomination, today challenged his opponent, William G. McAdoo, to meet him in debate over issues raised in their campaign. The debate, Reed held, should be staged in Kansas City or St. Louis—"wherever we can get the biggest crowd."

Expect Dawes' Plan to Bleed Germany Will Be Ready Monday

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The report of the Dawes committee of experts will be drafted Monday and will be ready for submission to the reparations commission in another ten days, it was learned today.

The reparations commission will transmit the draft of the report, which will embody suggestions for payments by Germany to the allies and for stabilizing German's currency and budget to the various governments.

An international conference, participated in by heads of the various governments, is likely to follow.

Railroad Workers Plan Substitute for Esch-Cummins Law

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 28.—Declaring that the railroad labor board created under the Esch-Cummins bill is a failure, D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, today announced introduction in congress of a new bill to be known as the "railway labor act."

LUDENDORFF SENT FROM HEAVEN, IS ATTORNEY'S CLAIM

Also Called Germany's Greatest General

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MUNICH, Feb. 28.—General Ludendorff was "Germany's greatest general, sent from heaven, whom nobody could criticize," an indignant defense attorney declared at the trial of the world war commander and others for treason.

What irritated the defense was not the accusations against Ludendorff for participation in the beer cellar putsch that failed; it was a declaration by the prosecuting attorney that Ludendorff had little prestige among the northern reichswehr troops, which were to be enlisted in the revolt.

This attitude of pride was maintained by all the defendants as the trial proceeded today. Former Police President Poehner, one of the accused, said the beer cellar putschists planned to march on Berlin. The uprising of November, 1923, was a complete failure, however.

Central Illinois Public Service Company Made Big Profit Last Year

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—Gross earnings of the Central Illinois Public Service Company for 1923 amounted to $8,190,353.89, an increase of $1,835,311.83 over 1922, it was revealed at the annual meeting of the stockholders here today. This increase includes merchandise sales.

During the same period the number of subscribers increased 18,296, to a total of 120,701.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

DAUGHERTY WEARS BRAZEN FRONT IN CHICAGO WHILE G. O. P. LEADERS OIL SKIDS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Administration leaders will put Attorney General Daugherty on trial before some congressional tribunal without delay.

After he has had a hearing, President Coolidge will ask him to resign, on the advice of his closest political lieutenants.

From official sources, it was learned today that this is the President's present intention regarding the Attorney General who left Washington with dramatic suddenness yesterday, leaving behind him a defi to his enemies, in which he said:

"It is not my purpose even to consider tendering my resignation as Attorney General until after a fair hearing on charges preferred against me."

Whether Daugherty will be investigated by a senate committee under the Wheeler resolution, or called to the bar of the senate in impeachment proceedings is to be decided today.

"I'm no quitter," Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty told the Daily Worker when he arrived here today for a conference with federal officials conducting the grand jury investigation of the United States Veterans Bureau.

Daugherty was greatly heartened by a few telegrams of confidence from all parts of the country.

A winner never quits; a quitter never wins," one telegram stated, and Daugherty showed it with pride.

"That's my position," he said. "I'm no quitter."

Daugherty arrived in Chicago at 9 a. m., and went at once to the Federal Building for conferences with his aides. He put up at the Union League Club, where he probably will remain until he leaves Chicago for Miami, Fla., to visit his invalid wife.

To See Strawn.

He will confer with Attorney Silas H. Strawn, who was picked by President Coolidge to investigate the Teapot Dome scandal and later dropped out of the affair because of certain financial connections.

A small army of photographers and newspapermen greeted the attorney-general on his arrival here. He posed for a picture with Julius Krim, special prosecutor for the government in the Veterans' Bureau case.

Daugherty showed impatience with the whirl of questions hurled at him by the newspaper men.

"I will issue a statement later," he said. "I am here on government business and therefore I cannot discuss it."

Likes the Publicity.

Daugherty appeared in good humor when the newspaper correspondents boarded the train at McKeesport last night. He received the correspondent cordially and jokingly referred to "the fuss and excitement" he was causing.

Daugherty manifested impatience and only on the urging of Julius Krim, special prosecutor of the government in the Veterans' Bureau case, did he consent to pose for the photographers.

"I suppose you want to get me while I'm still attorney-general," he laughingly commented.

When Daugherty's presence became known to other passengers on the train, they crowded into the club car where the attorney-general sat, smoking cigarettes and dictating telegrams to his secretary.

"I've been trying for some time to find out what these charges are," Daugherty said, "and nobody seems to know."

Daugherty intimated he might have another statement to make today, depending on the nature of his telegrams he got from Washington.

Repeats He's No Quitter.

He retired last night about 11 o'clock, and was awake this morning before seven. After breakfasting in his compartment, he received the correspondent and said he had "nothing to say" beyond the fact that he was no quitter.

Daugherty was accompanied by his brother, a secretary and Brigadier General Sawyer.

Before leaving his train Daugherty pointed out that his statement issued before he left Washington last night was the only public announcement he would make until after he disposed of the Veterans' Bureau case here.

"I will issue a statement indicating my position in this case as soon as I have read some telegrams I'm expecting from Washington," Daugherty said, referring to reports that he was about to resign from President Coolidge's cabinet.

After a hasty conference at the district attorney's office, Daugherty will take a train for Miami, Fla., where his wife is ill.

The DAILY WORKER serves you EVERY DAY. Now have you served the DAILY WORKER today?

PALMER, "RED RAIDER", WILL BE SUMMONED

100 Per Cent "Pay-triot" Also Tainted With Oil

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A. Mitchell Palmer, attorney general in the Wilson cabinet, will be soummoned by the Senate Oil Committee to tell whether he helped E. B. McLean, Washington publisher, try to stifle a senate investigation of McLean's dealings with Albert B. Fall.

The committee today decided to subpoena Palmer, whose name appeared in telegrams exchanged between McLean and his employes, which were submitted to the committee. Palmer, in some of these telegrams, was reported to McLean as preparing to "work on" Senator Walsh to prevent McLean being questioned.

Call Palmer for Friday.

Former Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer will appear before the committee tomorrow morning, it was decided after conferences between Senators Dill, Walsh, Lenroot and Palmer.

Palmer will be asked by Dill, who got the committee to request his appearance, to explain his participation in the affairs of McLean and Fall as revealed in telegrams which the committee has.

Palmer had intended to leave for Florida tonight with his wife for a vacation. Dill wanted to postpone hearing Palmer until after McLean had testified, but in view of Palmer's desire to leave Washington he arranged with other members of the committee to put him on the stand the first thing tomorrow.

Senator Walsh disclosed to the committee this morning that Senator Oscar Underwood, presidential candidate, did mention McLean to him just after the senate committee had decided to send Walsh to Palm Beach to question McLean.

Would "Work On" Walsh.

In one of the telegrams before the committee, McLean was notified that Palmer said he would try to get Underwood to "work on" Walsh.

"I have had a telephone conversation with Senator Underwood this morning," Walsh said. "He said to me that at the request of Mr. Bennett, he had said something to me about whether we were going to ask

(Continued on page 2.)

Belgian Cabinet's Fall Knocks French Franc to the Lows

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Record lows were registered by the French franc today.

Quotations outside the bourse showed the franc at 106 to the pound sterling and 24.50 to the dollar.

Downfall of the Belgian cabinet, which resigned yesterday, when the chamber refused to support the government on the question of ratification of the Franco-Belgian economic convention, was believed responsible. Premier Poincare's hand has been considerably weakened by the overthrow of Premier Theunis of Belgium.

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LONDON, Feb. 28.—Both French and Belgian francs were weak on the London exchange today.

ALL EDUCATORS ATTENDING THE PRESENT CHICAGO GATHERING OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION SHOULD

Read the Second Article by Upton Sinclair on American Education in Saturday's Issue

MC ADOO AND SON APPEAR SOME MORE

Progressive's Presidential Hope Among Missing Link

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Missing links in the chain of evidence showing how efforts were made to stave off uncovering of the whole naval oil scandal will be sought by senate investigators.

These links consist of telegrams which have not thus far appeared among the messages submitted by telegraph companies in response to the committee's demand for all communications to E. B. McLean, Washington publisher, while he was at Palm Beach recently, to A. B. Fall, central figure in the scandal, and from McLean and Fall to others.

Palm Beach and New Orleans offices of the telegraph companies will be asked to search their files for messages which Senator Walsh, chief investigator of the committee, believes were sent, but which have not been laid before the committee.

Make More Wires Public.

Pending search for the missing messages, the committee today will make public more of the batch of 150 telegrams submitted under protest. Of these about 75 were found by the committee to be pertinent to the oil inquiry.

Thru the telegrams Walsh hopes to learn whether there was any connection between the visit to Fall at Wardman Park Hotel here of Senators Lenroot and Smoot, members of the investigating committee, and subsequent efforts to "hush" the inquiry.

The telegrams to be read today will disclose, committee members said, that McLean was informed by his employes here of further effort to have the committee refrain from putting him on the stand to tell of his $100,000 loan to Fall. McLean's story of that loan was the starting point of the whole sensational disclosure that has since stirred the country.

According to committee members, some of these telegrams will show that McLean's employes told him that A. Mitchell Palmer, former attorney-general, was going to ask Oscar Underwood, now a presidential candidate, to try to persuade Walsh not to call McLean.

Palmer late yesterday denied he ever tried to have any one "work on" Walsh, or that he ever approached Underwood in such a connection. Walsh said Underwood had never in any way suggested to him that McLean should not be called.

McAdoo Figures Some More.

The names of Francis H. McAdoo and William G. McAdoo, his father, Senator Willis, Ohio, Palmer and others already mentioned in the inquiry, figure in the telegrams to be made public today.

Additional subpoenas were issued last night but Walsh refused to say who for. A subpoena was issued yesterday for James C. Dryden, of Elliott City, Md., president of the Mutual Oil Company, which was prevented from drilling in Teapot Dome when Fall sent marines to the reserves in 1922.

Those expected to be subpoenaed include Fred Starek, director of the War Finance Corporation; John Major, a McLean employe; E. C. Smithers, White House telegrapher, who also worked the McLean leased wire from Washington to Palm Beach; Col. E. W. Starling, of the White House secret service; William Duckstein and W. F. Wiley, local employes of McLean.

New York Roused by Teapot Issue to Protest Meetings

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The party here is engaging in several large campaigns—notably that on the oil scandal and the protection of the foreign-born workers.

Arrangements are being made for a large mass meeting on the oil scandal. Conferences are being called for the protection of the foreign-born and to strengthen and build the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in our district.

In addition to these campaigns the regular Party work must continue, and permit me to call to your attention that during activities of this kind the strengthening of our Party is more possible than during periods of inactivity. In this connection I wish to call your attention to such meetings as the Trachtenberg lectures on the international Communist movement, March 4, at Royal Palace Hall, 142 Second Ave., and March 6, at Stuyvesant Casino, same address; our affair for the celebration of the Paris Commune, and various sectional membership drive meetings that are being arranged. It is meetings of this kind that help make our Party what it should be. One of these membership drives, at which the oil scandal is going to be played up, will be held at Royal Palace, Manhattan Ave. and Barrett St., Brooklyn. There will be speaking in several languages.

Impeach Coolidge

OUT of the welter of oil, bribery, theft, blackmail and brazen disregard of their own laws, by capitalists and their tools, out of the remnants of tarnished and shattered reputations that the Teapot Dome investigation leaves in its trail as the days pass, a few facts stand out with crystal clearness.

First, that President Coolidge is as deep in the mud as his cabinet officials are in the mire. He went the limit to protect the blatant and futile Denby and he is now using his high office to shield Attorney-General Daugherty, the guiltiest of the bandit crew that has its rendezvous in the White House.

WALSH STICKS TO McADOO

Second, both the parties of American capitalism—democrat and republican—are sunk to their ears in oil; they are dominated and run primarily in the interest of oil companies, their leaders are henchmen of the oil interests and their vast ramifications in all other lines of capitalist enterprise. The Wilson regime and the Wilson attaches were dispensing favors to Doheny and other oil magnates. McAdoo represented Doheny in the Mexican oil negotiations and succeeded in getting recognition withheld by the Wilson administration.

Walsh, chairman of the Teapot Dome committee, has endorsed McAdoo for president despite his admitted connection with bribery of officials and theft of natural resources.

Third, the Teapot Dome committee is extending its secret sessions until a public hearing is the exception rather than the rule. It is evident that information of supreme importance is kept from the public press because the disclosures are no longer of a partisan nature but reveal wholesale corruption involving both democrats and republicans.

Fourth, there is much inspired expression for quashing the senate investigation and allowing the courts to handle the whole matter. No more effective way of smothering the scandal itself and covering up the guilty parties could be devised. Once in the courts without every fact brought out in a senate investigation the whole affair would drag along for months; until after election, at least, when it would be forgotten entirely.

The statements of senator after senator and other individuals prominent in public life, to the effect that American government is on trial are correct.

* * *

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT ON TRIAL

American capitalist government and the two parties thru which capitalism functions ARE on trial. They are seen to be the same kind of instruments—tools used to loot the masses and protect the looters. Both are immersed in the same oily pool, both defend their own kind who are caught in the oily flood and both unite in saying that their acts have nothing to do with the inherent righteousness of the American form of government.

Both denounce the critics of American government in the same breath that they condone and excuse the robberies perpetrated with the aid of government.

* * *

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE RESPONSIBLE

The Workers Party of America declares that the Teapot Dome investigation and scandal that has aroused the great masses of the workers and farmers of the United States will end in mere partisan bickering between democrats and republicans with its real lesson unlearned if certain definite things are not demanded by the workers and farmers and those demands enforced.

The Workers Party of America believes that President Coolidge has shown himself cognisant of all the crookedness and wholesale thievery that was on foot when he was a cabinet member.

It believes that he has left no doubt in the mind of anyone that he has tried to shield and defend men like Denby and Daugherty who later admitted their guilt.

It believes that the conduct of President Coolidge in this connection comes under the head of high crimes and misdemeanors" and is basis for impeachment.

It demands that the necessary steps to impeach him be taken immediately.

It believes that the connection of both democrats and republicans on the Teapot Dome committee with admitted grafters and oil attorneys is so well-established that no sane person can believe that they will do their duty in the premises.

It therefore demands that a new committee be appointed immediately.

It demands that every session of the committee be open to the press and public and that all evidence be considered public property.

* * *

INVESTIGATION MUST GO ON

As chairman of the new committee it suggests the name of Frank P. Walsh whose ability and courage were determined as chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee in 1912-15.

It demands that no court proceedings be allowed to take precedence of the committee hearings; that criminal trials must come out of the evidence before the investigating body.

The Workers Party of America urges all organizations of workers and farmers to make these demands upon their senators and representatives in order that no guilty person may escape and no innocent person be smeared with oil for ulterior purposes.

Desperate efforts are being made to halt further investigation and these efforts will succeed—because both capitalist parties stand to lose from now on—unless there is a mass demand that the politicians dare not refuse.

St. Louis Workers Plan Action Against 'Foreign Born' Laws

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—The Davis laws against foreign-born workers have aroused such protest in St. Louis that a big united front conference will be held next Sunday at 2 p. m. at the Hotel Jefferson. Labor of the extreme right and the extreme left will be represented at the conference.

A series of united front meetings, with T. R. Sullivan speaking, is being held in the following towns on the following dates: Coello, Ill., today; Christopher, Ill., March 1; Johnston City, March 2.

Sullivan spoke at Collinsville, Feb. 27.

How many new readers have you secured for THE DAILY WORKER?

Protect the Foreign Born!

Traction Trust Too Strong for Bus Rule in Ohio's Rubber City

AKRON, O., Feb. 28.—The rubber city today gave up its plan of rubber tire transportation.

Street cars, thrown out February 1st, as a result of a franchise squabble, resumed service as rapidly as ice and snow, packed down by heavy buses, could be removed from the streets.

City-wide motorization, dream of mayor D. C. Rybolt, as a means of boosting Akron's basic industry, rubber, has failed. Rybolt hoped the plan would "take" in other cities.

The city council entered into a 15-months agreement with the local traction company. The temporary franchise provides for a five cent fare plus a one cent transfer charge.

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

UNDERWOOD NOW DEFINITELY DRAWN INTO OIL SCANDAL

Presidential Candidate from Alabama Smeared

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Another presidential candidate, Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, was definitely involved today in the Senate's inquiry into the oil scandal.

Underwood's name was first brought in when the Senate Committee found a telegram to E. B. McLean, Washington publisher, from one of his employes, here, stating that A. Mitchell Palmer, former attorney-general, was going to ask Underwood to "work on" Walsh, leading investigator of the committee, to get him to refrain from questioning McLean about a $100,000 loan to Fall.

Walsh at first denied that Underwood had ever mentioned McLean to him but this morning revealed a conversation he said he had forgotten but which Underwood reminded him of. Underwood in that conversation asked Walsh whether McLean would be called. Walsh said the committee had authorized him to go to Palm Beach to question McLean. Underwood was named again in a telegram to McLean from an employe on the Washington Post, McLean's paper, saying that Senators Curtis and Lenroot had advised that Underwood be seen in an effort to have Walsh called off. In this telegram it was added, however, that the effort thru Underwood was not considered of any use.

Production of this evidence thus definitely putting Underwood's name among those who were to be approached in an effort to halt the oil investigation at the very time it was on the eve of the disclosures which later opened up the whole scandal, came just after the committee had decided to question Palmer about his efforts in what some committee members feel was a definite attempt to stifle the whole inquiry.

Republicans Split Three Ways on Tax Rates on Incomes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Passage of the tax bill by the house with the democratic income tax rates was virtually assured today as a three way split appeared in republican ranks.

Efforts by republican leaders to get a compromise with the progressives as final action on the bill approaches were given a setback when a movement was started among supporters of the Mellon plan to vote against all but the original treasury bill.

While republican Leader Longworth said he did not yet know the full strength of the movement, it was said to be formidable enough to insure the defeat of Longworth's compromise even if some of the progressives joined with the administration forces.

Longworth's plan for a flat 25 per cent cut all along the line will be presented to the house today. As drafted by Representative Mills, of New York, it provides for a 37½ per cent maximum surtax, a two per cent normal tax on incomes up to $4,000 and six per cent above $4,000.

Jailers in N. Y. State Get Eight-hour Day—A Cut from Twelve

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Keepers and wardens employed by the state department of correction of New York have been granted the eight-hour working day. The keepers and wardens have for years been compelled to work from 12 to 16 hours daily. Provision was made in the 1924 budget for the employment of additional men and women so that the eight-hour day could be put into effect.

Miss Strong Speaks Tonight.

Anna Louise Strong, author of "Two Years of Russia's New Life" will speak at a 6 o'clock dinner at the Y. M. C. A., this evening. Miss Strong, lately returned from Russia, took the first foreign relief to the Volga, recovered in a Russian hospital from typhus, and made a careful investigation of conditions in Russia. Few other Americans have traveled so widely in revolutionary Russia.

Discuss Miners' Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—"Lessons of the Indianapolis Convention of the Miners" will furnish the topic for A. Jakira, district organizer of the Workers Party, in an eye witness of the convention, at the open forum next Sunday, 3 p. m., at 521 York avenue.

Cheat Noose for a Time.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28th.—Walter C. Cochran, sentenced to hang for the murder of his wife and mother-in-law at Belleville, has a lease on life today.

Cochran was to hang tomorrow but Justice Carter of Chicago issued a stay order until the supreme court can review the case in April.

$45,000,000 for Bonus.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Governor Smith today signed the $45,000,000 bill to provide a state bonus for world war veterans.

Oil Catches "Red Raider"

(Continued from page 1.)

Mr. McLean to appear and that I said it had already been decided that I would go to Palm Beach to see him."

Walsh then stated that "since Senator Underwood says this conversation took place, I assume it did, but I did not recall it."

The "Mr. Bennett" referred to was not identified by Walsh. A man named Bennett is an editorial writer on McLean's Washington Post.

Palmer Sees Committee Members.

The first of telegrams read by Walsh, showed how Palmer had seen members of the committee in behalf of McLean.

One dated January 3 from John Major, personal Washington agent of McLean, said Palmer had notified Lenroot that McLean was too ill to come north from Palm Beach to tell the committee about his $100,000 loan to Fall. Lenroot informed Palmer that Walsh was going south to see McLean.

An undated telegram to McLean stated:

"Willis saw party this morning. Willis said party was in friendly mood. Harry out of city. Have appointment with Eyed; he expects something. Will also see party I returned with.

"(Signed) 'Hohns.'"

The "Willis" in this telegram was not further identified but committee members said it was Senator Willis of Ohio.

Telegram Sent to McLean.

Following is a quotation from a telegram sent to McLean by Ira Benson in Washington, December 26:

"Lenroot and I saw Curtis and he advises us to see Underwood. Curtis promised to see Underwood. He said Underwood promised to see Walsh but stated he did not think it would do any good."

Senator Curtis, Kansas, republican, is whip of the senate.

Another from Bennet said:

"Walsh is looking for an excuse to make trouble."

A telegram from "Johns" to McLean said: "Willis said Arty in friendly mood intimated nothing further be requested from your end."

A telegram from Palmer to Major December 26 was read:

"See Lambert and tell him to see Mitchell Palmer. Have head him not to be called before the committee. I have no information which would be of any conceivable use. Keep all my wires in your possession."

Walsh read a telegram in which McLean advised Palmer he had loaned Fall $100,000 and "knew nothing even remotely' that could be connected with the oil inquiry.

This telegram was given to the committee at that time by Palmer.

Didn't Want Falls Invited.

McLean to Major, December 26:

"Do the Falls expect to stay with me? Don't invite them, want your opinion."

McLean to Major December 26:

"On account of Palmer acting for other parties must be very careful. Can absolutely rely upon McAdoo."

"Jimmy" to McLean January 23:

"Willis is in possession of matter after hot battle of wits with Lambert and Major. The duck is safe. Stand pat. My advice is not to acquaint latter with new code system. Mary Quigley listened in on telephone conversation between Duck and his wife and Duck said 'at last I've got them where I want them.'"

"No Rocking of Boat."

From Bennett to McLean January 29:

"Saw principal. Delivered message. He says greatly appreciates there will be no rocking of boat and no resignations. He expects reaction from unwarranted political attacks."

"The champion" to "Wiley" January 26:

"Just talked with apricot and believe he has situation well in hand. Advises you not to talk about peaches and apples. Suggest don't worry and just keep doing out of your mind. Just sit tight."

McLean to Major dated December 27:

"Please wire Francis McAdoo, care Miller and Otis law firm, New York, Palmer's telephone number. Please explain to Palmer, McAdoo or his father have been my personal attorney for seven years and I requested McAdoo to call him over long distance telephone."

"The champion" referred to is believed to be Christopher Dunphy, former South Atlantic golf champion, who was in charge of McLean's private golf course. Dunphy's name has been mentioned in previous messages.

This finished reading of the telegrams and said Schuyler, Denver attorney, was called to the stand.

Schuyler acted as attorney for J. Leo Stack, Denver oil man, and said he was formerly connected with the Pioneer Oil company and Mid-west Refining company as director.

Schuyler in Million Dollar Deal.

Schuyler acted for Stack in the deal whereby Stack and Fred G. Benfils, editor of the Denver Post, obtained promise of $1,000,000 from H. F. Sinclair for certain alleged claims to Teapot Dome.

Schuyler read a statement to the committee in which he charged that the Pioneer company had wrongfully sold out alleged claims to Sinclair for $1,000,000.

These claims were held invalid by the interior department but despite this Sinclair agreed to pay that amount to have the Pioneer drop the claim.

DUNNE, ARONBERG AND BROWDER ON T. U. E. L. PROGRAM

Monthly Meeting Best of Series

"Pretending democracy and a deep interest in the welfare of the rank and file, the officialdom of the United Mine Workers had to expose themselves as using the bosses' methods at the miners' convention," was the statement of William F. Dunne at the Trade Union Educational Union monthly meeting at Northwest Hall, the most successful held in months.

"This exposure of the Lewis machine," he continued, "was forced thru the splendid showing of the militants, inexperienced in the first days of the convention, when the Lewis machine jammed thru most of the important measures, the militarists gathered in strength, coming out of the convention ten times stronger than when they went in.

"That the machine of Lewis does not represent the membership, their wishes or policies," he continued, "was visible by the fact that they had to call in the police and the payroll brigade to save themselves."

He predicted that at the next convention of the United Mine Workers, "the machine will have the time of its life—as it will at the coming Illinois convention."

Phil Aronberg, a delegate from the National Needle Trades Conference, preceded Dunne with a report on the progress of the progressives in the needle industry. "In Philadelphia, Cleveland and now in Chicago, the organizations in this industry are forced," he reported, "to depend almost entirely on the militants, some of whom were even expelled members of their unions."

"The first convention of this conference held a year ago," he said, "considered only policies to be laid down. At the second there was no doubt that these were correct. The only discussion was on the problem confronting them."

Earl Browder, editor of the Labor Herald, concluded with an outline of the labor situation in Great Britain.

"The loss of over two millions in membership in two years was due to a policy of capitulation on the part of the leadership now in control of the government," he said. "These policies have brought on the dock and railroad strikes which were won in spite the leadership. The textile and mine workers threaten to rock the country with coming strikes and there is promise of a new line-up of labor in Great Britain—with growing power of the militants."

TEXAS MOB IS ROBBED OF ITS VICTIM; 3 HURT

Soldiers Are Called to Scatter Rioters

LUFKIN, Texas, Feb. 28.—A mob storming the jail here in an attempt to remove a Negro prisoner was dispersed by national guard troops today. The soldiers, arriving from Nacogdoches, forced the rioters to flee after three of their number had been wounded.

The prisoner was arrested in connection with the murder of Andy Sulzer in a holdup Tuesday night. Police Chief E. G. Rice said no further trouble was anticipated.

Booker McMillan, a prisoner, was arrested last night after a 24-hour chase by a sheriff's posse.

Soon after he was placed in jail, a crowd gathered and attempted to force an entrance. Sheriff's forces and local police beat them back. Three members of the crowd wounded were William Wells and John Hudgins, suffering from face and scalp injuries, and Bud Davis, shot in the shoulder.

Fight Night Baking.

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Following on an attempt by the bread baking trade employes in New South Wales to reintroduce night baking of bread the Operative Bakers' union has declared a strike of all members. The only bakeries working are those which are engaged in day baking.

The bakers on strike have started several co-operative bakeries of their own and are getting big support from the consumers. Other unions are supporting the bakers in their fight against night baking.

SOLONS ESCAPING DELUGE OF OIL RAZZ COLLEAGUES

Heflin, Dill, Jazz up Staid Chamber

By JAY LOVESTONE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—Senator Heflin of Alabama today in performing what is now called his "Dally Daugherty" and his "dally dozen" takes a couple of falls (not falls) out of the Republican Administration and Party.

Mr. Heflin bitterly denounced Coolidge, Doheny, whom he branded as the new leader of the republican party, Daugherty and the entire republican national committee. The Senator from Alabama was especially sarcastic as he delivered his regular spreadtcagle speech against the Administration. The Senator from Alabama charged that Mr. Doheny now assuming the role of the leader of the republicans party is doing a lot of talking about the prosperity the republican party has brought the country. "We are not surprised at this talk by Doheny about prosperity," said Heflin. "He got the greatest reserve for a song. He paid only one cabinet officer for it. Perhaps others were also paid for it. We have no way of knowing what transpires between crooks," the Senator went-on to say.

Demands Committee Investigate.

At this point Senator Dill of Washington asked Heflin for the names of the four cabinet members, beside Daugherty, whom Mr. Doheny mentioned as having met at the Metropolitan Club at Washington. Heflin replied that he would very much like to have the committee investigate this question and tell the names to the public.

Heflin made it his business to show how Doheny was prosperous clipping coupons and cleaning up on his big oil holdings. "This didn't mean that the rest of the country was prosperous," declared Mr. Heflin.

Mass Jobless in New England.

The republican side was fairly empty and the democratic side well filled. Some republican leaders, like Lodge and Smoot, who were present appeared to be very dejected, tame, and without any fight in them.

As the democratic barrage was being fired, Senator Walsh of Massachusetts rose to tell the senate that he had just received a telegram from Fall River to the effect that the severe unemployment had brought about a practically complete shutting down of the textile mills of the town. The Senator pointed out that in all this talk of prosperity today work was being suspended and unemployment was increasing.

Farm Bank Failures Colossal.

Here Senator Dill of Washington interjected and stated that the bank failures in the Northwest had been so numerous that the Comptroller of the Currency did not want to make the list public for fear that it would destroy the confidence of the country in the remaining banks.

Government Corrupt.

Heflin continued to flay the Administration. He said that the country was in great distress. "The people are in distress. When anyone makes up his mind to go crooked, he goes plumb into the republican party. We have reached the time in this country when our government rests upon money, booze, and campaign funds.

"Everytime we turn a table now we find a republican official crooked. I am in favor of keeping on turning the table."

Heflin charged Coolidge with being responsible for Doheny's continuing to pump daily 4,000 barrels and Sinclair 3,000 barrels every day from the stolen oil reserves. "If a common man would do anything like that, a marshall would be sent right after him," said the Alabama Senator.

The guilt of not instructing the oil prosecutors Pomerene and Strawn to order Doheny and Sinclair to discontinue pumping this oil was fastened upon President Coolidge by Heflin.

Philadelphia Youth Organize Branch and Conduct Study Class

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 28.—At a meeting held here tonight in the headquarters of the Workers Party, 521 York avenue, an English branch of the Young Workers League was formed with several members.

The young workers of Philadelphia are very active. A class in the "A B C of Communism" is held every Thursday evening at 339 South 5th street.

After Lenin's Funeral

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER.

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

MOSCOW, Feb. 27.—When Lenin died, Tikhon, the counter-revolutionary leader of the Russian church, who has recanted and been set free, sent condolences to the government from the monastery to which he has retired.

* * *

Orders from abroad are pouring in for movies of Lenin's funeral. Less than a week after the funeral in the Red square, pictures were shown in Moscow and Petrograd of the entire funeral—bringing the body from Gorki, viewing the body in the Dom Soyuzov, the ceremony in the hall, the funeral procession, and the five-minute ceremony on the Red square. They were shown in the provinces a few days later.

* * *

The committee for children, central committee, Russian Communist party, has issued bronze seals with Lenin's bust to be used as letter seals. The money from the sales will be used on behalf of the homeless children.

* * *

The question of what kind of memorials are to be erected to Lenin will be discussed in a series of meetings in the Socialist section of the Russian Academy of Art. The first speaker is the artist G. B. Yakulov, who will expound the idea that the historic events of our times demand not sculptural but architectural treatment.

BANKERS' FRIEND, WEEKS, OPPOSES FREE PHILIPPINES

$70,000,000 in Bonds Owned in U. S.

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28th. — Seventy million dollars of Philippine government bonds, which have 29 years still to run, are held by American banks.

That was the chief definite reason urged by Secretary of War Weeks, at a hearing before the House Committee on insular affairs, against giving immediate independence to the islands.

Weeks, the bond broker, now the cabinet officer, talked pompously of the "obligation" of the United States to the Philippines, and of the need for prudent consideration of any change in relations with the Filipino people. They were very near to Japan and China, and anyhow the present demand for independence was "not expressive of the best interests and wishes and mature consideration" of the Filipinos.

Wants Pound of Flesh.

Weeks said the United States should hold the islands until full guaranty of payment of these bonds, and some $41,500,000 of other securities, was made. He and General McIntyre, head of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, admitted that the United States had no legal claim based on these debts, but they thought there was a "moral" claim which would justify continued American occupation. Weeks felt that if "for a definite period" American rule should be guaranteed, American capital would continue to flow into the islands and develop the resources there.

Representative Schaefer of Wisconsin asked, pointedly, whether Weeks did not mean that American forces should hold the islands for the next 29 years. Weeks made no direct reply.

Filipino Demands Freedom.

Speaker Manuel Rojas of the island legislature replied to the broker-secretary, saying that the bad financial conditions of three years ago in the islands were due to world depression in trade, and had now disappeared. The government was in a sound condition. It asks no financial help from America.

"We are a people who have fought several wars for our freedom," he remarked. "For three years we waged a hopeless struggle with the United States to win our independence. We have given deliberate and mature consideration to this issue. We are not in doubt. We want to stand free."

One-Fourth of Female Factory Employes Get Less than $12 Weekly

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—This is likely to prove the crucial week for the 48-hour week and minimum wage bills. On Tuesday, the 26th, a hearing was held before the joint senate and assembly committee which was attended by representatives of all districts of the state. These based their arguments for the necessity of the bills on the fact that women workers of the state are being underpaid and overworked—more than half of those employed in factories and mercantile establishments receiving less than $15.75 per week, and a fourth of them less than $12. The most optimistic of all the many surveys that have been made place the average cost of living at $16.00.

Use of Lumber on Louisiana Infants Legal, Says Court

(By The Federated Press)

SHREVEPORT, La., Feb. 28.—Louisiana, one of the most backward states in the union in education, still clings to the old fashioned paddle to punish children. Miss Myra Woodward, principal of a local school was charged in the dist. court with using a wooden paddle to punish Willie Tampin, a 6 year old school boy. The disobedience of the child consisted in playing in the school yard after hours. Trying to escape the punishment, the boy was injured by falling down a flight of steps.

Judge E. P. Mills discharged the teacher on the grounds that the state of Louisiana recognized the use of a wooden paddle to punish children.

Montreal Labor in Demand for Say on School Commission

MONTREAL, Feb. 28.—Labor representation on the provincial commission to study the educational problem of the province of Quebec is demanded by the Montreal Trades and Labor council. As the children of workmen form by far the greater part of the attendants of public schools in the province, free textbooks, the nationalization of schools, free tuition, and compulsory education are urged in the resolution. These demands forwarded to the provincial government are in accordance with those laid down in last year's trade union conference in Vancouver, B. C.

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

Another Attempt Made to Deport Mexican Radical

(By The Federated Press)

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., Feb. 28.—An attempt is being made to revive deportation proceedings against Ramon Sanchez, Mexican criminal syndicalism prisoner here. A previous attempt in 1922 was averted. Meanwhile Sanchez' health has been affected by incarceration in the dungeon in various protest strikes.

As the terms of the earlier criminal syndicalism victims approach completion, the state government is making strenuous efforts to have the few foreign-born among them deported by the federal authorities. So far, as in the cases of Jack Gavell and James Olson, and the earlier action against Sanchez, the authorities have been unsuccessful in their attempts.

Gurley Flynn Speaks at Membership Drive of New York Y. W. L.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The Young Workers League of New York will begin a drive for new members with a mass meeting at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., Sunday afternoon, March 2. In addition to a list of prominent speakers headed by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn there will be a fine musical program. The Freiheit Singing Society, and the Lithuanian Mandolin Orchestra will be the headliners.

The Young Workers League here has recently increased its influence greatly by taking up new activities and doing a great deal of hard work. The League aims to bring within its fold every militant young worker during its membership drive.

Farmer-Labor Party of West Va. Plans Convention Mar. 13

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 28.—The Farmer-Labor Party of West Virginia will hold a convention here beginning March 13, to organize for the coming political campaign. A call has been sent out asking local labor unions and working class political parties to send delegates. This convention, indications are, will be the biggest ever held in West Virginia. Preparations are being made to accomodate hundreds of delegates.

Oil Scandal Blocks Other Agents of Big Biz in Washington

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Government hydro-electric power plants will be constructed at the Yuma irrigation project in Arizona, and on the Gem project in Idaho, at a cost of $250,000 and $450,000 respectively, due to the fight made by Senator Ashurst and Senator Borah in the Senate against private power companies' spokesmen in that body, in debate on the Interior Department appropriations bill. Fear of another scandal proved too strong for the corporation bloc to organize their usual resistance.

Another Bank Hits the Trail to the Tall Financial Timbers

ANTELOPE, Mont., Feb. 28.—The Citizens' State bank, the last of Antelope's financial institutions, has closed its doors to go into receivership. Farmers who had deposited money from the sale of their 1923 crops and local business men are losers. Sheridan county had $22,000 on deposit in county funds which it has been unable to draw since 1921. The county deposit is covered by surety bonds.

This Reads Like a Page from Family History of Abraham

ALTON, Ill., Feb. 28.—Twelve living direct ancestors today pointed proudly to their daughter, granddaughter, great granddaughter, and great-great-granddaughter, Norma Lee Penning, one day old.

Norma Lee was born at the home of her grandmother here. Her mother is Mrs. Fred Penning, Jr., Arkansas City, Kan. She possesses two parents, four grandparents, four great-grandparents, and two great-great-grandparents.

Greek Workers Give Dance in New York Wednesday, Mar. 5th

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The radical workers of New York will be entertained by the Greek branch of the Workers Party at a big dance and entertainment, Wednesday evening, March 5th, Central Opera House, 205 E. 67th St.

Avert Stage Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The threatened strike of the stage craft unions was averted by a settlement which provides for increases to go into effect Sept. 1. Musicians will get a raise of $3.50 a week, carpenters and assistant carpenters $5 a week, miscellaneous help, 50 cents a day.

This is a compromise settlement, carpenters having asked for a raise of $10 instead of $5, and assistant carpenters of $15 instead of $5.

HOLD YOUR NOSE, THE WAR FRAUD SCANDALS MAY COME IN BUNCH

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The American people must not be given too much light on these war fraud cases, all at once. It might hurt them—so it seems.

Senator King of Utah, rising in his place on Feb. 19, moved to rescind the order of the previous day under which Attorney General Daugherty's report on the war fraud litigation was to have been printed as a public document.

"My attention has been called," he said, "to some matters connected with the report which, in my judgment, indicate that perhaps that order was improvidently issued."

Inasmuch as the report from Daugherty had been demanded at King's suggestion, his willingness to turn the material over to the senate judiciary committee for its carefully scrutiny was welcomed by Senator Willis, spokesman for Daugherty, and the senate agreed to that course.

Past Legion Head Says War Shouters Are Now Anti-Bonus

(By The Federated Press)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 28.—Alvin M. Owsley, past national commander, American legion, addressing a bonus mass meeting here, predicted victory for the soldier bonus bill. The measure will pass the house by a 6 to 1 vote, Owsley thinks.

"The men who are fighting the bonus bill now are the ones who were shouting the loudest for the men to go out and fight during the war," the speaker asserted. He pointed out that the United States is the only country engaged in the world war that has not granted its soldiers a bonus.

Owsley charged that large employers have coerced their employes into flooding Washington with anti-bonus propaganda. In numerous cases, the speaker said, employes have been given the choice of writing their congressmen in opposition to the bonus bill or being fired.

Blood Tests Wanted by St. Louis Cooks to Restore Confidence

(By The Federated Press)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 28.—Legislation compelling cooks to submit to blood tests and physical examinations every 60 days is being advocated by union cooks of this city. "Conditions in some of our eating places are deplorable," says Jack Reed, business agent of the union. "Many of those handling food for public consumption have communicable diseases of the worst sort, and we believe the public would more readily patronize restaurants which announced that the health of its food handlers was under state or city supervision."

Cooks and Pastry Cooks' local No. 26 is recovering from an open shop drive, 1920, which made heavy inroads on the union's membership. The union, with more than 700 members, was almost destroyed. As a result of an organization campaign, the local has been recruited to nearly 300 members.

New York Bills Favored by Workers Go to the Assembly

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—During the past week the Upper House of New York State Legislature passed the following bills favored by organized labor:

Restoring direct primary nomination, initiation and referendum at U. S. senators and state and district judges; providing for popular amendment of State Constitution by petition, initiation and referendum; at following elections providing for an executive budget of annual state expenditure; requiring publication of campaign receipts and expenses before, instead of after, elections; providing for payment of state service bonds to residents who served in the World War at rate of $10 for each month served. All these measures have now gone to the Assembly for final action.

Mexican Labor Is Suspicious of Ramsay McDonald Government

(By The Federated Press)

MEXICO, CITY, Feb. 28.—Labor circles here are beginning to express doubts as to the genuine proletarian character of the new British government because recognition is being withheld from Mexico on various pretexts. Reports coming from Great Britain are to the effect that that country will not recognize Mexico until "claims of British citizens" are satisfied.

As these citizens are the exploiters of Mexico and their claims are not unlike those of French and British citizens against Russia, the workers here cannot see why this country should not be recognized first and the claims discussed afterward. Nor do they feel it the mission of a labor government to protect "its" finance imperialist exploiting groups.

Go Thru an Air Hole.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 28.—Three men were drowned and a fourth narrowly escaped death when their automobile they were driving across the frozen Mississippi river plunged into an air-hole last night.

SPLIT IN MORON CAMP RESULTS IN NEW KLAN ORDER

New Tribe Selects Kansas City for Home

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 28.—The Knights of the Mystic Klan today joined the list of rival societies of the Ku Klux Klan, growing out of personal differences in the hooded order.

The new secret organization was launched last night at a conference of 200 delegates from thirteen states. The meeting, originally called by E. Y. Clarke, former imperial wizard of the Klan, to "cure or kill" the "invisible empire," passed resolutions condemning William Joseph Simmons, former leader of one faction who recently made "peace" with Imperial Wizard Evans. The Klan was labeled an "autocratic organization whose object was to overthrow free government."

The delegates elected John R. Jones as chairman of a tempororay board of control and selected Kansas City as national headquarters.

"Castles" of the Mystic Klan were voted in Milwaukee, Durham, N. C., Russell, Kentucky; Eldorado, Kansas; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Kansas City and Atlanta.

* * *

Get Own Medicine.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Feb. 28.—Under the guard of policemen and volunteers a score of Ku Klux Klansmen were spirited from a hotel here early today, following the mobbing of a Klan meeting here last night.

Furniture and windows on the lower floor of the hotel were wrecked in a spirited fight between several hundred persons opposed to the Klan and members of the Klan. Most of the klansmen escaped, the rest taking refuge behind barricaded doors on the second floor of the hotel.

Klan leaders from Milwaukee arrived by automobile early today and took the besieged klansmen out of town while police guarded against further attacks.

Howled at Klansmen.

Several persons were slightly injured.

The meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a local unit of the Klan. Several citizens opposed to the Klan attended the meeting, and they howled and jeered at the speakers.

The lights were turned out and a crowd in the street rushed the doors. A free-for-all fight followed in the darkness. Police aided by volunteers entered the fray and restored order after a half hour of fighting.

Prof. Passes Buck for College Evils to Pupils' Parents

Large numbers of college students are drunkards, gamblers and illiterate, Albert Parker Fitch, former professor of history at Amherst college, declared in a speech to the National Education Association convention here.

"They are dull because they won't study," he said. "They think they are sent to college to learn to make money or prepare for matrimony.

"They read frothy stories, are strong on card games, gossip, and athletic contests. Religion means nothing to them. They are a product of our modern society."

These students swear like "pirates" because their vocabularies are limited due to lack of study, Fitch declared. The fault lies with their parents, he said.

"If parents aren't quite so sure about prohibition how can you expect their children to be?"

Jesus of Nazareth Is Burning Issue in California State

(By The Federated Press)

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 28.—The prosecution has appealed to the state supreme court the criminal syndicalism cases of William Flanagan and Albert Stangeland, on which the appellate court recently reversed decision. The latter ruled that it was necessary that Flanagan and Stangeland should have realized "the illegal nature of the I. W. W." at the time they joined it. The appeal court also stated that conviction was unjust in so far as it was based on anti-religious beliefs or statements (this charge arising from some of the I. W. W. songs, quoted in court).

The petition for appeal to the supreme court takes issue with these findings, claiming in essence that disbelief in the divinity of Christ is a sign of "criminal tendencies." Thus does the fundamentalist controversy enter the realm of California politics.

House Will Debate Ford's Plan to Gobble Muscle Shoals

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Representative Madden, chairman of the house appropriations committee, announced in the house today that agreement had been reached to make the Muscle Shoals bill accepting the offer of Henry Ford for the purpose a special order to be taken up for consideration immediately after the tax bill.

It was expected the tax bill will be disposed of Friday or Saturday of this week.

THE POWER COLUMN

How to Make the Daily Worker Grow

Choose Your Method and MAKE It Work

THERE are so many different ways by which THE DAILY WORKER can be increased that we hesitate to print all of them that come to our mind and all of them that DAILY WORKER agents and boosters send in, for fear that some comrades will be confused by the multitude of opportunities and not stick to any of them long enough to make it work.

Of the dozens of special methods which DAILY WORKER agents have used with success, all of them have one thing in common:—to make them successful, persistency and energy was required. Basically everywhere the problem of securing new readers for THE DAILY WORKER is the same:

1.—It is necessary to make THE DAILY WORKER known.

2.—It is necessary to make THE DAILY WORKER attractive to the workers.

3.—It is necessary to stick to the job of selling, to overcome petty obstacles and "turn-downs" by sticking to the job.

Previously, in The Power Column, we have suggested a number of ways by which THE DAILY WORKER can best be advertised. In our opinion the best and most constant method of advertisement is by "word of mouth".

One of the first tasks of DAILY WORKER branch agents is to get the members of his branch and the workers in his locality to talking about THE DAILY WORKER. "TALK IT UP" is a slogan which must be in continuous use.

Talk about THE DAILY WORKER, talk about it in general, talk about special features of it in particular, certain articles or editorials, certain policies which it advocates.

When in a meeting of workers, get the floor to tell about THE DAILY WORKER, the great new labor paper which is attracting thousands to it. When in a group of workers, turn the conversation to the matter of the press and tell about THE DAILY WORKER which has been issued to save the working-class from the scourge of the boss-kept press. When talking to a friend or shop mate or a member of your union, tell him about THE DAILY WORKER. Always carry a few copies in your pocket so that you back up your statements by showing the paper. **Make THE DAILY WORKER a permanent and constant topic of conversation.** It's the biggest thing in the American labor movement.

By advertising THE DAILY WORKER is in itself making it attractive to thinking workers. Everyone of them knows that the capitalist press is poison. With many it is necessary only to show THE DAILY WORKER in order to secure a subscription. With others it sometimes needs a little amplification, a little argument and the sale is made.

But of all the things necessary for the successful work of THE DAILY WORKER booster it is sticking on the job which is the most important. With the knowledge that THE DAILY WORKER is the best daily newspaper in America it is necessary only to work hard enough and to keep at it to achieve success. **Choose your method of work and then keep at it until it succeeds.**

* * * *

10,000 NEW SUBSCRIBERS BY JUNE 15. HOW MANY ARE YOU GOING TO GET?

Watch for the Announcement of the Sub Campaign.

* * * *

Canton, Ohio.

The Power Column: I am getting THE DAILY WORKER every day and have been passing it along to each and every worker in the steel plant. I have even had a copy posted on one of the bulletin boards in the plant.

It is something the working man has needed for years to put him in touch with what is going on all over the world. The boys all seem to enjoy it and I have ten new subscribers I'll send you on pay day.

I have made it plain to the boys that I would be glad to send in to you any news they might have.

Yours very truly,

JOHN P. O'BRIEN, Chairman,
International Steel Workers of the World.

* * * *

The Power Column: One way I get subs is to canvass in the evening when the men are home from work. I tell them all about the paper. Some of them try to put me off but I tell them they can pay me on payday.

In order to be able to get them to subscribe to some working class paper, I take a list of the foreign language papers with me with their subscription prices. If any worker tells me he can't read English then I tell them about the worker's paper which is published in their own language. Then they can't put me off; I either sell THE DAILY WORKER or one of the others.

I think I have some good advice to give to other DAILY WORKER agents: Some evening go to visit your neighbor. Don't say anything about our paper right away. They will start themselves. This is what most of them say to me: "Gee I wish I had something to read. What do you do these long evenings?" Then is your chance. Tell them about THE DAILY WORKER and before you leave you will have a new sub. Try this and see how it works. If you can't get them the first time try them again and you will surely succeed.

One party told me that he had a good job and didn't like to lose it just now. You see he would sooner sell himself for a job than to the working class. Pity this kind that are still so dumb. Some of them call me a red but I laugh at them and tell them that red is a nice color.

Comradely yours,

MRS. MIKE GERGITCH, Marianna, Pa.

* * * *

Dear Comrades: Better send me a couple more sales books. If you wish my branch to cover Austin Station I have a couple of reliable comrades to help me out. I am literature agent for my branch; so for commissions due me I give literature to those subscribing. What do you think of that? It ought to help me clean my shelves.

Yours for success,

E. WICKSTROM, Oak Park, Ill.

What have you to say to your fellow DAILY WORKER boosters? Say it thru The Power Column.

PHILA. PAINTERS WILL TAKE PART IN MAY 30 MEET

Say Teapot Shows Old Parties Rotten

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Painters' Local No. 1083, of Philadelphia, after a heated debate, vigorously condemned the Teapot Dome steal and endorsed the St. Paul Conference by adopting the following resolution:

The sense investigation of the Teapot Dome oil leases show that the government of the United States under both republican and democratic administrations serves the capitalists as an instrument for looting the nation. Senators, cabinet officers have been shown to be the paid men of big capitalist oil interests and even presidents not immune from their influence. Fall, Denby, McAdoo, Daugherty, Lane, Roosevelt; these are the names by which the workers and farmers of this country have been asked to honor, but now they are all covered with the slime of corruption and graft.

Government, Workers' Enemy.

The Teapot Dome exposures only prove again on a large scale what has been proven in this country hundreds of times; that the government of the United States serves the interests of a privileged class and is the enemy of the workers and farmers who produce the wealth of the country.

It proves again that not one among the high and mighty of the old parties is immune from the corruption, grafting and looting thru which the capitalists take for themselves the wealth of the nation. It proves again that the existing system of industry and government is part of one system of special privilege and exploitation thru which the workers and farmers are robbed of what they produce.

There is only one answer to Teapot Dome and the whole system of Teapot Domes which is capitalism—the organization of a Farmer-Labor Party and the struggle for a workers' and farmers' government. Only a workers' and farmers' government will end the looting of the nation by the capitalists. A great; mass Farmer-Labor Party must carry on the struggle to establish that workers' and farmers' government.

Endorse May 30th Convention.

Whereas a convention has been called for May 30th, at the call by the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, The Federated Farmer-Labor Party, The Farmer Labor Party of Washington, Montana and South Dakota and other organizations, for the nomination of a farmer-labor candidate for president and the adoption of a national platform and this convention offers the opportunity to create the mass farmer-labor party which will carry on the fight for a Workers and Farmers Government.

Be it therefore resolved, that we indorse the May 30 convention and pledge ourselves to send delegates to this convention, and Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the labor press and to the representatives in congress and the senate from this city.

Workers Party Mass Meeting.

A huge "Teapot Dome" mass meeting arranged by the Workers Party, Philadelphia local, will be held Friday evening, Feb. 29, at the Machinists' Temple, 1239 Spring Garden Street. William Weston, of the S. Sklaroff of Philadelphia, R. Baker of New York, of the Machinists Union, and A. Jakira, district organizer of the Workers Party, will speak.

Wall Street Sorry Ramsay Wouldn't Break Dock Strike

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The more excitable heads in Wall Street are breathing amusing sighs of relief at the apparent moderation of this dangerous radical, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Indeed, they are in their excess of relief, verbally and thru the columns of their press patting the Scotch labor leader on the back.

"He is quite giving the lie to those who announced that the labor minister would bring a series of disasters," says one observer. And another writer makes this typical observation: "Apt almost comic touch is furnished by the spectacle of the labor premier passing a bill to build warships by the aid of the Conservatives against the protests of his party, giving the latter, meanwhile, a sharp lecture on the real way to secure disarmament."

However, the fact that the dock workers' strike "apparently ended in a victory for labor" has cooled the emotions of a good many. Wall Street, that very small part of it which occasionally reads anything rather expected MacDonald to pull a Briand, so to speak.

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POLITICALS ARE GETTING THE DAILY WORKER

It Goes Into Fifteen Different Prisons

The DAILY WORKER is being sent to fifteen different prisons in this country and in more than twenty different political prisoners thru the generosity of the readers of the DAILY WORKER.

This means that scores of political prisoners are being informed of what the working class movement all over the world is doing. The political prisoners are appreciative of the kindness of the readers of the DAILY WORKER who are having the paper sent to them. Every prisoner to whom the paper has been sent has written in thanking and the people who enabled him to get the paper.

The letters, which cannot be quoted because of prison rules, tell in the simple language of sincere men what it means to be remembered by the people on the outside. One prisoner who has given a contribution to DAILY WORKER sends in $3 for a subscription for another prisoner who is serving a life term.

The arrangement by which readers of the DAILY WORKER send their paper to the political prisoners is this: The reader send $3 to the business office and asks that the DAILY WORKER be sent to a political prisoner for a year. We see to it that the political prisoner gets the paper. The person sending the fund can either specify that the paper be sent to a particular prisoner or let us use our judgment about entering the sub. If you do not name a particular prisoner we will send the paper to a political who is in a prison where the "DAILY" is not now going. In that way more prisoners are reached by the DAILY WORKER because several persons can read the same paper.

Send us $3 and we will do the rest. Don't forget the political prisoners. Act at once.

Aliens Coming in Thru Loop Holes in Immigration Law

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The present immigration law which has inflicted so much unnecessary hardship on innocent persons does not, despite the rigid literal interpretation given it by the officials who enforce it, really restrict.

Immigration Commissioner Curran says it has been shot thru with "loop holes" by federal court decisions, and that steamship companies are urging aliens to take advantage of various precedents recently set up and come to America.

Curran cites the case of Rabbi Gottlieb. The rabbi when barred because he was in excess of quota protested that he was exempt from the working of the law because it specifically exempted ministers. He claimed exemption also for his wife, arguing that the quota law supplements only and does not supplant the previous immigration law which permitted the entry of the wives of ministers, etc. He won his case.

An Armenian, who had been admitted, went back to Europe after a brief stay here and brought back his wife. She was in excess of quota, but the Armenian pointed to the precedent of the rabbi's wife, and won his case, too.

These precedents were welcomed particularly in Italy, and Curran declares that many Italians come here and are admitted, then return to Italy and return with their wives and children and demand that they be admitted altho they are in excess of quota. And then, recently Eight nuns, barred because in excess of quota, were admitted as teachers.

The Italian quota was exhausted long since but in the last two weeks steamers have brought more than 2,000 Italian immigrants and most of these, Curran says, successfully claimed exemption from the workings of the quota law.

Militarists Threaten to Murder Mother of Tokio Officers' Victim

TOKIO, Japan, Feb. 28.—Following the murder of the socialist, Osugi Sakae, his wife, Ito Noe, and their nephew, Tachibana Soichi, who were strangled to death by military sets several days after the recent earthquake, the grief-stricken mother of the murdered child has been inundated with letters from the supporters of the militarists, threatening vicious acts of recrimination should she institute civil proceedings.

Among other gently persuasive missives was one which said that should a civil action be commenced, she and the remainder of her family would be exterminated."

The announcement made that Captain Amakasu, who confessed to strangling Osugi and his wife, had been sentenced to three years in jail, has been followed by another announcement stating that Amakasu has been pardoned and acquitted. The first announcement was made public to throw dust in the eyes of the people—the second was made in military circles only.

The military caste thus stands revealed in all its brutal and arrogant autocracy. If there be any remaining in the slightest hope of justice for the workers from such people, in face of their protection of self-confessed murderers, there must indeed be the "faith sublime."

Kamenev Discusses Big Problems Before Russian Communists

NOTE:—Today the DAILY WORKER begins the publication of the speech by Chairman Kamenev of the Moscow Soviet on the problems confronting the Russian Communist Party. This discussion has been referred to as the third greatest discussion in the Russian Communist Party since the Bolshevik Revolution, in November, 1917. The speech of Kamenev will be followed by the views of other prominent Russian Communists. Kamenev spoke to the Moscow Communists as follows:

KAMENEV SPEAKS.

COMRADES! I shall deal with the most important points only, and with the results of the discussion which is going on at the present time in all the districts.

If we examine into all the objections, doubts, and indications, which we have all heard raised at the districts meetings, we must candidly admit that the central committee yielded as the result and summing up of all these discussions is as follows: yes, it is true that the Workers' Democracy has been proclaimed by the central; it is true that the fundamental guarantees for the carrying out of the workers' democracy are contained in the resolution passed by the Central; but is the present Central worthy of confidence?

Can we really believe that the policy indicated by the resolution has actually been firmly determined upon by the Central, and that the present Central will carry out this policy?

I have formulated, in these words, the whole of the doubts and objections which we have been hearing from those who appear as opponents against the Central.

This is the form in which I put the question to myself, and I think that it will have to be put to the whole Moscow organization in this form. We are faced by one of two things: Either these resolutions may be safely entrusted to the Central for their execution; or: we are in possession of a piece of paper, representing a policy which it is for the Party to see carried out, for it is not issued by the Central on its own initiative, only but under pressure; we are in possession of a piece of paper, but not of a conviction that the Central will actually realize its contents.

Mutual Confidence Necessary.

This is the cardinal question confronting each meeting, and demanding a clear and unequivocal answer. The change of policy which we intend carrying out with you cannot be performed under there is mutual confidence between us.

Therefore, I regard it as incumbent on me to explain how the Central came to formulate in its resolution the idea and the principles which are contained in it. The doubt about under the following influence: opinions have frequently been expressed to the effect, that the Central acted under pressure of the opposition within the Party; that some definite document exists in which all this voluntary action is dictated; that the Central has, however, taken no notice of this, etc. Is there any foundation for all these assertions?

In the first place I deem it necessary to draw a dividing line between this question and all the unfounded rumors and gossip which have gathered around it.

At one district meeting, a written declaration actually obliged me to tell a comrade straight out that such declarations, coming from our own midst, are nothing more nor less than a reflection of that kind of idle chatter, unfounded as it is, which already become a political weapon against our Party in the hands of our enemies.

For there is not one amongst us who can have the slightest doubt—and for us old Bolsheviki, who have already passed thru a hard school, it is a perfectly illuminating fact—but that at the moment when the bourgeoisie is perfectly aware of the possibility of open attack upon us, at this moment such petty bourgeoisie little tattles as have contrived to percolate into our ranks will stop at nothing, will disintegrate us more and more, will undermine the authority of our central institutions, and form a political weapon against us.

At present there is a danger that those members of our Party who are insufficiently schooled, insufficiently firm in principle, may be deceived by this gossip.

Let us, therefore, set it aside along with all the idle rumors and assertions which cannot be proved by documents; it should form no part of our discussion on actualities. Let us occupy ourselves solely with that which any one of us can prove.

Dangers to Party.

What were the origins of this question in the Central? The first and essential element compelling the Central to accord attention to the unsound conditions obtaining within our Party was something outside of the Party itself, in the working class.

In July and August, extremely alarming phenomena showed themselves among the working class, which could not be passed over by the central institutions. We underwent a period of strikes in Kharkov and Sormovo. The direct causes of these strikes, the actual reasons for their outbreak, varied in the different cases.

We, as the Party apparatus, as the state apparatus, were partly to blame. But this only applies to the immediate cause. The general conditions causing the movement forced themselves on attention, and the question within our Party itself. We had to ask ourselves if it were possible to imagine a situation in which the Party organization is unable to foresee a approaching wave of dissatisfaction among the masses; that is, in this case could the possibility be admitted, where a movement arose in August, where the representative of the municipal management admitted that the movement was entirely unexpected for the nucleus, and his conclusion declared that: "We had no idea of the movement. The Yatchayka (nucleus) lost its head when it began; it lost its direction." Was this the fault of this yatchayka itself, or must it not rather be laid to the account of the unsound symptoms observable within our organization?

We should, indeed, be blind or short-sighted should we maintain that the happenings in Moscow, in Kharkov, in Sormovo, and other places, are but passing episodes not worthy our attention, and have no bearing on the inner development and inner life of our Party.

At the same time, phenomena became noticeable within our Party itself, phenomena equally symptomatic, and speedily demanding our whole attention.

This was the rise of the counter-revolutionary "workers' group," which represented a real danger, and whose symptoms and essential character did not consist in its existence as a counter-revolutionary organization, but in the circumstance that one of these organizations—the workers' group—possessed connections among the working class, and began to have effect, in combination with the various attendant rumors, upon a certain section of our Party, if only upon a weak and inferior section.

Malady Must Be Cured.

These two fundamental phenomena, which appeared quite independently of any events within the Central, of any differences of opinion and resultant discussion among those belonging to the Central, faced us with a question quite outside of all this: The Party is attacked by a disease which has to be cured.

And further analysis and examination of this question showed us that there are many phenomena in the life of the working class to which the Party has adapted itself too slowly, and to which the Party has devoted too little attention. In the first place Comrade Lenin drew attention two years ago to the fact that our proletariat was becoming declassed and decomposed.

We must, however, now grasp the fact (already partially demonstrable by statistical data) that this declassing process in the proletariat, the fundamental process of the inner life of our Party from 1919 till 1920 and 1921, has ceased, and that we are now experiencing the reversed process—the process of unsuccessful improvement, of return of the honest native proletariat to the city, of the strengthening of the life of the working class, and of improvement in its material position.

And upon this basis, the basis of the consolidation of the working class, of the comparative improvement of its material position, we find an awakening in the inner ideological, cultural, and political life of the working class, a growth of demands put upon life, a rise of cultural level, and an increase of the political demands put upon us, the Communists.

Thus the Party is faced by the task of not being behind-hand, of adapting its inner life with all speed, if it is to be equal to meeting these fresh tasks imposed by the higher cultural level and consolidation of the working class. Should the Central and other Party organizations fail to meet these tasks by closing their eyes, or by maintaining that everything is in perfect order, or by saying to ourselves that they would be the greatest criminals; their assumption of an official and authoritative satisfactory state of affairs might plunge the Party into the abyss.

The Dangers of the N. E. P.

But in actual fact nothing of the kind is happening, and the structure and traditions of our Party render it impossible for it to happen. The above facts simply became the objective motives for the movement which became apparent in all our organizations, beginning with the Central, and based on the endeavor to enhance political activity within our Party itself, and to raise it to the required level.

To this another circumstance must be added, one which becomes increasingly prominent, and to which we must devote much more attention in the future than in the past, for it concerns us more and more. We are living under conditions of the New Economic Policy. I shall not deal with the new economic policy at this meeting, but I am aware that energetic attacks are being made upon it and upon the public economic policy pursued by the Central, and I am convinced that we shall presently have to thrash out this matter at a similar meeting to this, and come to a decision as to who is right—the Central which pursues a definite economic line, or the assailants attacking this policy from the districts.

At the present moment I shall merely touch upon the question of the influence exercised by the NEP, at our end, upon the question as to whether we are able to boast that the fighting unity, the psychological and political peculiarities possessed by our Party during the civil war a few years ago, still remain with us.

If we do not deliberately close our eyes, we can only try to admit that nothing is in order; if we admit that we are bound to regard our own experience with a critical eye; then we must come to the following conclusions: Of course not. And for the very sufficient reason that our Party consists of three parts of the proletariat, the peasants, and the employes—the intelligensia, and that it is impossible to imagine that these three special groups are not subject to the corresponding influences brought to bear upon them from directions outside of our Party.

Psychology of Party Groups.

Thus the proletarian wing of our Party, under constant pressure from the mass in the works and factories, possesses an entirely different psychological conception of things than, for instance, the intellectual wing, consisting of employes, which latter wing is again living in quite another atmosphere to that of the peasant wing of the Party, which has a mentality of its own.

Without going further into details, we can see clearly that this NEP is bound to have a different effect on the different wings of our Party, especially on the first wing, the wing of which we have sent along with you far into the camp of enemy in the NEP.

Those of our Party who have thus been sent into the camp of the enemy must receive our full support in every respect, but we must not forget that we have placed them in a position in which they cannot shut themselves off from the atmosphere so different to that breathed by our Party.

If we take a workman, a Communist from the ranks of the intelligensia, and appoint him director of a bank, president of a trade exploitation, give him a leading and responsible position, or place him at the head of a syndicate, we must admit to ourselves that we are sending our comrade to a very dangerous position, for we are not sending him out to fight hand to hand with the bourgeoisie, but to make agreements with it, to sign contracts with it, to carry on commerce, etc.

I repeat, that we should be blind were we to forget here Marxism, or to forget that the division which we have sent forward to occupy this post is much more liable than any other division—much more than the workman at his bench—to degeneration and degeneration, and to succumb to the NEP. And we should be acting criminally with regard to these comrades if we did not adopt measures for neutralizing this influence.

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Massachusetts Labor Against Legislation Hitting Foreign Born

MAYNARD, Mass., Feb. 28.—The workers of Maynard have gone on record as being against laws which discriminate against foreign-born workers.

At a recent mass meeting they adopted a resolution condemning all such laws now being considered and pointed out that the foreign-born workers are the poorest paid, worst treated and most neglected group in America. The resolution follows:

WHEREAS, the workers in the basic industries where the chief wealth of the country is produced, are largely foreign born; and

WHEREAS, these workers, after producing the products that make possible the running of industry and interchange of products, are subjected to the most miserable conditions and low wages, and

WHEREAS, there are already introduced in Congress various laws intended to brand aliens as criminals, by registering, fingerprinting and photographing them, thus bringing to those shores the detestable, autocratic methods in use in Kaiserist Germany and Czarist Russia, and

WHEREAS, the Government officials have already and frequently endorsed such measures, which aim to punish any attempt of the suffering foreign-born to engage in strikes or other working class activity; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we, the workers of Maynard, in mass meeting assembled, protest vigorously against the proposed laws aimed at foreign-born, and be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the officials of Maynard, to the State Governor of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts representatives in the State legislature, the Congressman for Maynard, the State Senators in Washington, to the local press and to the DAILY WORKER.

(Signed) J. J. Wetherbee, Chairman
A. Sulkhonen, Secretary.

Hardy Annual Bill for State Insurance Arouses Some Interest

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A bill establishing a state monopoly in workmen's compensation insurance introduced in the New York state legislature this year as it has been every session regularly for years, has for the first time aroused some interest.

Replying to the criticism of P. T. Sherman, former head, state labor department and now a representative of insurance companies, in which the bill was described as a dangerous political experiment as well as bad economics, Frederick L. Hackenburg, sponsor of the measure in the lower house, asserts that the change from a competitive to a state limited system for insuring working men or women would be as beneficial to the community as the parcel post has been.

"I believe," he said, "that state monopoly in this matter is coming—maybe not this year, maybe not in the next, but certainly it is not far off. It am sure that it will be eventually just as cheap as insurance by competing private companies, more efficient, and a great deal fairer to the workers." The bill, he said, has the support of organized labor and Sherman's main argument is the curious one that the bill would put too great a sum—$200,000,000—in the hands of the state.

Syndicalist Case Dismissed.

EUREKA, Calif., Feb. 28.—After 66 hours the jury trying nine I. W. W. members here for criminal syndicalism failed to agree and was dismissed. The men have been in jail ever since last October. The trial was characterized by a mass meeting in Eureka which demanded the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law. It is doubtful if the case will be brought to trial again.

Thirty Per Cent of the Price of Coal Goes Into the Pockets of Coal Dealers in Profits

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor.)

Profits absorbed about one-third of the price charged by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company for anthracite coal produced during 1923, according to the annual report of the company. The report shows a total revenue of $27,098,022 while expenses amounted to only $18,540,690.

President S. D. Warriner of the company, who was spokesman of the operators in the wage negotiations, could have allowed his 8,407 employes at least $300 apiece in additional wages during the year without cutting profits to common stockholders below a 6 per cent level.

Actual profits remaining to stockholders after paying bond interest and making excessive deductions for depreciation, depletion and other reserves amounted to approximately $12 on each $100 invested. Out of this the regular 8 per cent dividends were paid and there remained $1,134,000 to be added to the undivided surplus profits which guarantee dividends during years when miners are denied an opportunity to work full time.

The following table shows the company's income statement for the year:

Revenues	$27,098,022
Expenses	18,540,690
Gross profits	8,557,332
Reserves, including depletion	2,229,625
General expenses, taxes and interest	2,854,200
Profit for common stock	3,473,507

There were 4,206,961 tons of coal mined from the company's property during the year. The receipts of the company, therefore, figure $6.74 a ton while the expenses figured only $4.61 a ton. This means that the company was charging $2.13 more a ton than the actual cost of producing the coal. After excessive deductions for depreciation, depletion and other reserves the profit remaining amounted to $1.50 a ton.

During the four years since 1920 the average profit remaining for stockholders after deductions for interest, taxes and reserves has amounted to 85 cents a ton produced, which compares with 64 cents a ton during the years 1912 to 1914. The company is now charging for depletion at the rate of 9 cents a ton altho it admitted in 1912 that a charge of 5 cents a ton would pay for all the coal land in 20 years. Deductions for other reserves are even more unwarranted. The total amounted in 1923 to 63 cents a ton. Such depletion and depreciation items are today regularly used by corporations controlling natural resources to hide away excessive profits for division later as cash bonuses or as stock dividends.

* * *

Annual Profits of 60 Per Cent.

If you want to make easy money on a small investment the game is evidently to get on the inside in the railroad equipment business. Profits made by the Chicago Railway Equipment Co. during 1923 were so large that the company was evidently ashamed to show them in its report. At least the Chicago Journal of Commerce says: "While the report shows an apparently studied avoidance of actual earnings it declares that 1923 earnings were the largest in the history of the company." The directors recommended raising the annual dividends to a 12 per cent rate and remarked that the handsome balance in undivided profits was a guarantee of the payment of dividends for 1924.

From another source, however, we learn that the company's net profits for 1923 amounted to $1,097,321, equivalent after payment of preferred dividends to $14.50 on each share of common stock. But as the par value on each share is only $25 this means an annual profit of nearly 60 per cent. Evidently this corporation also got its snout into the trough of the railroad $1,000,000,000 rehabilitation campaign.

Your Union Meeting

Fifth Friday, Feb. 29, 1924.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
237	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington St.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington St.
	Carpenters' District Council, 165 So. Clark St.
2290	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
11	Candymakers, Masonic Temple, 219 Capitol Bldg., 10 n. w.
2	Bakers, 2832 W. Monroe St.
2	Electrotypers, 175 W. Washington St.
2	Glass Workers, 2832 W. Monroe St.
25	Granite Cutters, 180 W. Washington.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Bd., 328 S. Jefferson St.
113	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
1	Molders, Midwest Hall, 1340 S. Ave.
1	Piano and Organ Workers, 819 W. Jackson Blvd.
613	Plumbers, 3121 S. Chicago Ave.
952	Railway Carmen, 3120 S. Michigan Ave.
266	Railway Clerks, Atlantic Hotel.
	(Note: Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

HINDU REBELS DENIED ASYLUM BY THE FRENCH

Action Due to Pressure of British

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADRAS, India, Feb. 28.—Acting under British pressure, French authorities have expelled from Pondicherry, Indian nationalists who sought refuge as political exiles on French soil. Thus the right of political asylum, traditionally respected in France, is violated by her colonial officials. During twenty years, Indian nationalists have found protection in the French settlements of Pondicherry and Chandernagore. Even during the war, when all constitutional rights were set aside, Indian refugees were not expelled from the French settlements.

No reason has been given for this expulsion. Since the victims cannot go to any other country without crossing British territory, expulsion means practically their extradition, which is a direct contravention of all codes and usages of International Law. The expelled refugees will try to reach France, there to claim the right of refuge which belongs to them. Will the French Government and public vindicate this right?

Cleveland Finns Organize Council for Foreign-Born

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 27.—The local Finnish branch of the Workers Party decided in its last regular meeting to call a massmeeting among the Finns here, irrespective of political views, in order to form a council for the protection of foreign-born workers.

The aim of this council will be a fight, the laws against registration and fingerprinting of those foreign-born workers who have not taken citizen papers in the United States of America. The Finnish branch, therefore will combine with other local organizations, for the formation of above named council, which will carry on an aggressive campaign against these reactionary laws.

The undersigned also wishes to say that all Finns in this locality should be subscribers of the Daily Worker. We can become subscribers by just letting our literature agent Com. Matt Paltonen take our names and addresses when Matt comes around, of course he wants a little money, too, for the sub, but that is no part of the politicians, philanthropists and labor fakers. It is all right, so far as they are concerned, to make profits out of the hides of the kids over 14.

What are the facts? The exploitation of the youth 14 and over (up to the age of 18) is more brutal than the sweating of the adult workers. Many of the girls 15, 16, 17 and sometimes 18, are not physically developed; they are undergoing a critical period of growth; and it is just about this type of young worker that the bosses are able to use to great advantage in the modern industrial machine. Follows wage-slavery of the worst kind. Speed up, long hours, bad sanitary conditions, and on top of it all iron wages than the older worker gets, which in time cuts down the standard of living of the entire working class. The more young fellows taken from school at 14 or 16, the less jobs for the already growing mass of unemployed.

It is a vicious circle. Unemployment forces the father to take his young children from school and to put them to work; more children on the labor market, makes it harder for the older workers to get jobs. Then there is the problem of apprentices. The bosses are taking into their own hands the matter of educating the future skilled workers at a death-price to the trade unions and the unions still cling to the policy of excluding the youth from participation, without restrictions or barriers to the young who now want to join the unions.

This would be the beginning of the solution of the child and youth labor problem.

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

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

The Difference Between Child Labor and Youth Labor.

By HARRY GANNES

THERE IS much confusion in the minds of many workers between child labor and youth labor. Some regular party politicians, especially those active in some attempt to squelch the child labor protest, completely beclouds the entire issue of the exploitation of the children and the youth.

Sam Gompers, the National Child Labor Committee, the United States Department of Labor, and every other agency carrying on some form of anti-child labor agitation, make it clear that the exploitation of the youth over 14 years of age with some form of regulations, and over 16 unlimitedly, is proper.

Ordinarily child labor is meant the exploiting of children under 14 years of age. The United States census classes all those 15 and under in its child labor figures of over 1,500,000. This, incidentally, does not take count of children under 6, the investigations by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor itself, have brought to light the fact that thousands upon thousands of children 4, 5, and 6, and in instance 2, work, some of them very long hours. A conservative figure of the number of children of all ages up to 15 employed and exploited in some form or other in the United States is 2,500,000. This does not include the part-time, home working children, a great portion of the children engaged in street occupations is uncounted and the Immigrants who illegally give higher ages in order to get working certificates are not taken into account. Then 1923 showed a 38 per cent increase of child workers in the industrial centers.

So much for the bare phases of child labor.

As workers, we are naturally against the exploitation of all children up to the age of 16, and exhort all the forces of labor with an end to the immediate stoppage of the employment of children in any manner whatsoever. That is our goal. But that alone does not solve the problem. The fight against child labor is part of the all-inclusive general struggle of the working class for higher wages, shorter hours, better standards of work, and ultimately the destruction of capitalism.

But, in the confused "youth labor." There is no hue and cry against exploitation of the youth on the part of the politicians, philanthropists and labor fakers. It is

PENNSYLVANIA MINERS PREPARE FOR CONVENTION

Demand Ending of All Corrupt Practices

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 28.—That the miners of District 5, United Mine Workers of America, Western Pennsylvania, particularly the progressive elements, remain undaunted by the reverses met at the hands of the Lewis machine in the Indianapolis convention, is evidenced by the resolutions that are being adopted by the local unions in that district. Not only are resolutions asking for constitutional changes being adopted, but others, that demand removal of appointees and elected officers on the charge of illegal representation at the recent International convention.

This is not by any means a new departure on the part of the officials of the miners union to pack conventions and ballot boxes at elections, on the contrary it has been practised for years, but it seemed so impossible that thousands of miners refused to believe that the men, who were supposed to be leading them to better things, would stoop to these corruptible depths to retain their control of the union. However, those who did know kept up the fight against this and other illegal methods to attest their selfish ends, and are now able to present the irrefutable facts.

The resolutions ask removals of the executive officials of District 5 for illegal representation and voting in some instances and in others for the use of their power to create the possibility and for their tolerance of these illegal, unconstitutional acts.

One of the men cited in the resolutions as representing a non-existant local union, known as Mickey Noonan, has provided with credentials and went to the convention in spite of the fact that he was known to be working in a scab mine at the time, and is yet as far as is known while the others are officials and relatives. An effort was made at the Indianapolis convention to present this evidence when a delegate named Toohey tried to introduce a motion to challenge the validity of the roll-call vote, but Lewis knowing no doubt, what was intended, refused to grant, the privilege of the floor to this young boy who was attending his first convention.

Lewis cannot and will not tolerate such things from experienced veterans, let alone submit to the audacity and temerity of a young upstart, as he would brazenly put it. One thing is sure and that is that the Pittsburgh radicals thrive on fight and they are determined to keep on until victory crowns their efforts.

Following are the resolutions adopted by Local Union 593:

Resolution Number One.

WHEREAS, It is a well known fact that William Patton, Vice-President of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, had been seated at the International Convention, by blue local union No. 4232, located at Godfrey, Pa., there is no local union here and hasn't been for several years.

THEREFORE, Be it resolved, that Local Union No. 593 calls for the impeachment of William Patton, Vice-President of District No. 5.

(Signed): PRESIDENT.
SECRETARY.

Resolution Number Two.

WHEREAS, It is a well known fact that John O'Leary, previously Secretary-Treasurer of District No. 5, stated at the International Convention that he employed a non-union man by the name of Francis Feeney, and paid him $260.00 at a time when he was in violation of the Constitution of the U. M. W. of A.

THEREFORE, be it resolved, that the above named person John O'Leary be impeached and the office of International Board Member be declared vacant.

(Signed): PRESIDENT,
SECRETARY.

Resolution Number Three.

WHEREAS, It has come to our notice that Sayers made in the International Convention that International Organizer, William Feeney of District No. 5, U. M. W. of A. has appointed his son as secretary of provisional District No. 4, and

WHEREAS, William Feeney's son did not belong to the U. M. W. of A. when he was set on this job.

THEREFORE, Be it resolved, that Local Union No. 593 of District 5 demands that William Feeney's son be dismissed from the payroll on constitutional grounds, and be it further

RESOLVED, that we demand an itemized account of all moneys received and expended from the beginning of the 1922 strike up to the last audit.

(Signed): PRESIDENT,
SECRETARY.

Resolution Number Four.

WHEREAS, it has been clearly and truthfully stated and demonstrated that the district officials, President Fagan and Secretary Harpest have used their power and tolerated the voting of local unions which they know are not entitled to vote and for reason of those votes the Rank and File of the paying members of the United Mine Workers are denied their right to conduct their own affairs, and

WHEREAS, the following two local unions, No. 3321 located at Natrona, Allegheny county, represented by Mickey Noonan from Walkers Mills, and Local Union No. 3149 seated at Brackenridge, Allegheny county, delegate Thomas Dobbins from Harmarville, had vote at the National Convention with the bill knowledge of President Fagan and Secretary Harpest that they were not entitled to vote.

THEREFORE, Be it resolved, that this Local Union No. 593 demands the impeachment of President Fagan and Secretary Harpest at the coming convention of the District for violating the District and National Constitution of the U. M. W. of A.

(Signed): PRESIDENT.
SECRETARY.

Today's Installment of "A Week"

By IURY LIBEDINSKY

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(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE) The Russian Communist Party branch is governing this frontier city and fighting the counter-revolution. Earlier installments tell of the fuel shortage that prevents seed grain from being fetched on the railroad. The Party meeting decides to send the Red Army far away for fuel, at the risk of leaving the city open for bandits and counter-revolutionists. It also decides to conscript the local bourgeoisie for wood cutting in a nearby park. A buried typewriter of party members are flashed on the screen: Klimin, the efficient president of the branch, who still finds time to have a sweetheart; Rebeiko, the consumptive, whose devotion is killing him; Gornuhh, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Cheka; Matusenko, the luxury-loving place-hunter and Stalmakhov, a practical workingman revolutionist. Last issue brings the startling news that Serezha Surikov, a chekist has been buried alive by counter-revolutionists, far out on the Steppes. Klimin and Stalmakhov talk of their friend who was too sensitive and tender hearted for the stern work of the revolution. In this issue Klimin reads a farewell letter from Surikov, written before his capture by the enemy.—(NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY).

CHAPTER VII.

"DEAR COMRADE KLIMIN,

"I am now at the station of N——sk. Glebov has gone off for a cart, it's four hours already since he went. It's a little station, and I am entirely alone. I've looked over the old, even preserved, advertisements and notices which do not harmonize with life today, admired a marvelous poster on the subject of the improvement of transport, and then made my way into the room of the Railway Cheka, and, at the sight of pen and ink, the desire came to me to tell you openly the ideas which wander now in my head and the experiences which are troubling my soul. Why you, Comrade Klimin, you will probably understand. Remember how you in the Politdep of the N—— Division, you, an old member of the Party, Divisional Chief, tolerantly liked for hours with me when I was a non-party, self-confident lad, whose head was crammed with every sort of intellectual absurdity. You listened patiently to my stupid opinions, neatly cut the ground from under them, and pushed me towards Marxism, and patiently told me the alphabet of socialism and the dialectic struggle. I joined the Party later, in the regiment, but actually it was your lessons that made me a Communist. And when you went to the Cheka, as soon as the front was liquidated, I went to you to work. And under your leadership I became a true Communist and revolutionary. You, for me, were the ideal of a Communist. I'm for that reason I am writing not to my mother or to other comrades who know and care for me, but to you in spite of your salary, into whose room in working hours I must not go without sending my name in first.

"You will get this letter only in case I am killed. And I have very little doubt that they will kill me. And that is a good thing, because I have nothing more to do in life. I am not a man but only the shell of a man, and my soul is entirely empty. So at least let me die with advantage for Communism.

"But, so that you shall understand me, I will tell you everything in order.

"You remember how last year, after the discovery of a plot thruout the whole district, we drove out to shoot five White Guards.

"It was a frosty Winter's night. With a witches' moon with a ring round it. Our lorry went fast over the glittering high-road which had been worn smooth by the sledges. Lezhavin was with us. He was nervous, as it was the first time he had been at an execution, and he behaved with unnatural cheerfulness and talked now with you, now with me. You, as always, gave him business-like succinct replies, but in your replies there was an intonation scarcely to be felt, 'Boy, don't pretend: you are not yourself.' I replied to him in single words. I did not want to talk. I was too tired after the day, and was resting in the silence of the blue, slightly frosty night. . . . Now and then I looked into the body of the lorry, and saw 'them,' saw the watchful faces of the lads (soldiers), remembered whither we were going. It became unpleasant. But after all it was not the first shooting in which I had taken part.

"We drove to the Monastery Wood, that crowd of enchanted trees, covered with hoarfrost, like the dream of a freezing poet seen before death. In some places the trees were thinner, and we could see mysterious blue glades.

"We walked by a narrow track to one of these glades. There was an old abandoned quarry there, full of snow in winter-time, but, seeming, none the less, a deep, dark blue pit.

"On the way there all were silent.

"They behaved well and awaited death quietly. I somehow did not ask myself the question, of what they were thinking for the last time, these people who no longer seemed to have any part in anything. I had already accepted everything in advance, when I asked you to let me come and work in the Cheka. I had understand all that would be; revolting moments when one was aiming into a defenceless, half-frozen people. But all that would be over so quickly, and after the resounding volley, that quick rush of fresh air, nearby shed their snowy dust, five human bodies would fall deep, deep, into the darkness of the quarry, and we should drive home again and listen once more to the magical Winter silence.

"But something happened that I had not expected. . . . You said to them in a low voice:

"'Undress, citizens!'

"They looked at each other. One took off his short fur coat. The others followed his example.

"'No Undress altogether,' you said, and added, as if for our information, 'We shall shoot them naked.'

"The lads were grimly silent, and in their silence one felt that they agreed with you, and understood you, and were ready to shoot naked people. It was very quiet; only, far off, we could hear the loud noise of our lorry.

"They began to protest. You remember their protests? One of them said that's one ought to make a man's death easy for him; and another that this was mockery, and the old Black Hundred schoolmaster tall, with sloping shoulders and a long grey beard, suddenly began crying, bitterly, like a child, and thru his tears he said that it was 'not right' to do so, and that he had 'influence.' I knew that he had served the Secret Police, had betrayed his pupils, and been given a decoration for doing so, I knew how profound was his hatred for us, and all the same my own body began to shake with slight tremors, just as if I were being made to undress. . . . And then, too, the quavering voice of Lezhavin said to you:

"'Comrade Klimin, there's no need to do that. There's no need to tease them. What for?' And there were tears in his voice.

"One of the lads cursed him angrily. You said:

"'But we are the point of their clothes being destroyed? In their linen and clothes some one may be dressed who is useful to the Republic. In a minute they will not need the clothes,' and you added in a low whisper, turning to Lezhavin:

"'Don't disorganize things. Go to the motor and wait for us.'

"Then they understood that there was no way out. They sat down on tree stumps, pulled off their boots and trousers, got out of their underclothes. The bodies of those who were in the transparent shadow of the trees seemed greenish yellow, like bodies seen thru the transparent water of a lake. The moonlight made the bodies of the others bluish white. . . . Ah, how silent, how incomprehensible it all was, as if in a terrible, never to be repeated dream, in some sort of frozen nightmare.

"I had often walked in that place in the summer. I knew well the old pine with the divided trunk by which we were standing. I knew each branch of it. I recognized the big axe-cuts on the lower part of the trunk.

"I had loved that pine tree, but it seemed to me strangely alien and hostile. A mother is alien and hostile like that in those terrible moments when you see her in a nightmare, aloof, pitiless, quietly indifferent to you, to your outstretched hands, to your prayers for help. The lads of those people undressing in the forest brought suddenly before my eyes a picture of people bathing on the bank of a lake on a hot sunny day. It was a strange association, but I felt that my ideas were getting confused, and it was well that the resounding volley broke the spell at a blow.

"You remember me before that shooting? I took part with enthusiasm in all the work of the Cheka, and was proud of taking part in it. I light-heartedly signed my conclusions on the protocols of evidence and without the slightest tremor myself carried out death sentences. And all that because I knew for certain that I am right. I knew that this was a bloody road, but the only road out of the horror that ruled over the old world. I knew that this was a war for people, and suffered from their sufferings, but knew that only through the death of the enemies of the Revolution was possible the road to Communism. Wherefore I was not tormented. I had re-moulded my great pity as a great hatred. And I think that that is what every Communist does.

"The time will come, and I hope it will come soon, when this great human pity will make the life of man on earth most beautiful. Then the suffering of one near to him will wound a man painfully. People will treat with extreme care another's organism, that beautiful human body, built like yours or mine, which like them suffers and is hurt. It will be so. But, just now, that pitifulness must be turned into hate. And up to that shooting, I was able to do that.

"But now, it is just as if the blood of those naked White Guards has splashed my soul. They stick in my memory, undressing in the light of the moon, their trembling naked bodies, the rattle of the shots and their groans. . . . Those terrible groans that sounded from the quarry! The groans of a body beside itself, dying! You may call this softness but, you know, when they took their clothes off, I suddenly very, very clearly imagined that it was I who was undressing, that it was my body that the frost was laying hold of, that the bullets were threading thru my own bones and muscles, that it was I who was groaning with terrible rending groans.

"I was no longer able to write about this, comrade. You cross-examine, you look yourself into those living eyes, see those hands, follow the play of wrinkles over the face, never for a moment forget that you are enemies, but all the same you think, surely not my hand will bend this cripple's back? Surely

"The boundary of hatred, for me, is crossed. . . . But I do not want to leave the Cheka, because I think the work of a Chekist the most revolutionary, and the most necessary at the present time.

"So let death come rather . . . . And, when I suffer before death . . . . I shall certainly be thinking of the fact that have myself hurt and shot.

"But perhaps this is indeed weakness? Perhaps in the work that lies before me, I shall harden myself, and again be stoical and firm. Let this mission be my ordeal.

"For the Communist, every day is a test and an ordeal, as in all life is the attraction of the past is strong.

"As for us, the young Communists, there is no question about it. Few have even their heads out, for the majority of the old world stares over their heads, darkens sight and hearing and muddles their brains. Wherefore one has always to watch oneself. Has not one left the right road? Is one not mixing things up? Is one not becoming Philistine? And I do not want to become a tearful, Tolstoyan intellectual. . . . So let there be an ordeal of physical suffering, of hard nerves, and, perhaps of death. From that work I shall either return reborn and strengthened, or not return at all.

"But I shall know that if I, growing weak, have dropped out of the ranks, men such as you, the root and trunk of the Party, remain, and that the struggle will go on, and that Communism will be thrust into the world.

"Live and work well.

"S. SURIKOV."

(To be continued Saturday.)

What Do You Think of "A Week"

The DAILY WORKER wants to know what its readers think of the first serial novel it offers to its readers. We have already published three installments of this gripping story. Another appears today. What do you think of the story, its setting, its characters, as far as we have gone? We want our readers to let us know. Write down your views and send them in to the DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. We will publish as many of these letters as we can find space for. Don't delay. Write today.

COMMUNIST CHILDREN'S COLUMN

THE LITTLE GREY DOG.

By Herminia Zur Muhlen.

(Synopsis: Benjamin, a little colored slave who lived on a southern plantation in the days of slavery, had lost his mother and now his rich cruel master had lost his father to another slave owner in a game of cards. This left little Benjamin all alone in the world with his only friend, a little grey dog that he had saved from drowning.)

BENJAMIN went home crying, afraid of the dark, holding the little dog, his only friend, tight in his arms. And now something strange happened. When Benjamin, sobbing, started to tell the little dog of his sorrow, the dog began to bark very softly. But it was not an ordinary bark, but speech, and Benjamin understood very well the words, "Don't cry, little friend, I will take care of you and guard you. And some day we will go to search for your parents."

Benjamin was so astonished at this, that he stopped crying. "What!" cried he, surprised, "you can speak, like a human being?"

The dog shook his shaggy head. "Yes, when the rich people act like wild beasts against the poor people, we animals must help them. When a human being is very unhappy and forsaken, he understands our language and knows that we wish him well. I have not forgotten, little Benjamin, that you saved my life. I want to thank you. Lie down on the straw, sleep, I will watch over you."

A little comforted, the little boy obeyed, and the dog sat down near him, guarding him all night, licking Benjamin's hand.

Then came hard times for little Benjamin. The stout lady who was his neighbor took him to her but, but she was not good to him. She forced him to carry water from the river in a heavy bottle, and made him do all kinds of hard work. And the worst was yet to come. One day the rich man passed by the huts of the Negroes and saw Benjamin. "A strong boy," he said. "He can work in the fields already."

At evening, tired, he would crawl into the hut, bury his head in the hide of the grey dog, cry, and draw comfort from his only friend.

One evening, his back all bloody and his face swollen, Benjamin came home. The overseer had been in a bad temper, had beaten the little boy with a whip and hit him in the face with his fist.

"I want to die," cried Benjamin, while the dog softly and gently licked his wounds. "I can't stand it any longer. My parents are gone, I am entirely deserted, every one is unkind to me. Dog, dear, dog, what shall I do?"

"Run away," replied the dog.

"Where to? They will catch me and beat me again."

The dog laid his head on his lap, thinking hard.

"We must go north," said he at last. "There people are better than they are here. They do not want the Negroes to be slaves. We must run away there."

"I don't know the way," complained Benjamin.

"I will lead you. Morning and night, when everybody is asleep, we will run away together."

And so it happened. The moon was a small white sickle in the sky, the great trees tossed weird black shadows on their earth, all was deathly quiet, only once in a while the leaves rustled sleepily. Benjamin and the dog ran softly on their tiptoes, out of the hut, and went toward the great river. All night they wandered along the side of the river, and when morning came the dog looked for a safe hiding place, for the short legs of little Benjamin had not carried his master far, and there was still the danger that the servants of the rich man might trace him and capture him.

While the dog was running restlessly back and forth to find a safe place, Benjamin sat on the bank of the river, letting his tired, burning feet hang in the water. Suddenly he was terribly frightened and drew his feet hastily. A large pointed head thrust itself thru the water, a gigantic mouth opened, showing two rows of dreadful teeth, and a deep voice growled, "A fine morsel, just right for breakfast!"

Benjamin screamed aloud and the dog came running quickly to him. Tho he was himself a little frightened, he whispered to Benjamin, "That is an alligator. Step back and let me speak to him."

The little boy obeyed and the dog addressed himself with cajoling courtesy to the alligator, saying, "Excuse us for having come to your kingdom, naughty lord of the river, but we are fleeing from evil people and know that you with your power will be good enough to defend us."

The alligator felt flattered, drew his gigantic mouth into a friendly grin, and replied politely, "You are a clever animal. I am truly more mighty than people, and," he agreed thoughtfully, "neither are we as bad as they. But this creature that sat with the feet hanging in the water is also a human being. Then why is he running away from his brothers?" And the shiny, greenish eyes of the alligator looked distrustfully at the dog.

"You surely know, wise and mighty animal, that the rich people are merciless to the poor, as tho they were the wildest beasts. That is because there is no more greedy animal, than this man. He is never satisfied, he always wants more: food and drink and houses, but above all gold. That makes him so mean. My little friend is a poor child who must work for a rich man. He was torn away from his parents, and beaten until the blood flowed. I saw him in run away. And now we beg that you help us, for any moment the servants of the rich man may appear and capture my little friend."

The alligator shook his pointed head thoughtfully and said: "People are peculiar creatures. No alligator would torment a little alligator, neither do we know the difference between rich and poor, and still it is said that we are evil animals."

(To be continued to-morrow)

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN

Farmer Members Lose Control of Farm Loan Board

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Senate hearings on the protest against confirming four nominees to the Farm Loan Board have disclosed that Judge Charles W. Lobdell, former commissioner of the Board, and now its fiscal agent at $25,000 a year, is virtually in control of this billion-dollar farm banking system, while the farmer members have been tricked out of their power to dominate its policy.

Charges of irregularities in the action of the board have been made by R. L. Coker, formerly renewing appraiser for the Board. He is a nephew of the late President Harding, but that fact did not save him from dismissal when he objected to the Lobdell program.

Coker testified that the lowering of the interest rate to farmers had been blocked, in the farm loan system, by a raise of $20,000 in salaries and by concentration of power in the hands of the Board, which has denied to member associations of borrowers the essential facts required to protect their interests.

Telegrams from President Gates of the Federation of National Farm Loan Associations confirm this view; he declared to the committee that the Board has become completely autocratic, and that the profits, instead of being returned to the farmers annually as contemplated by the law of 1917, have been unduly held up; also, that politicians have been loaded upon the system.

The joker whereby co-operative control was repealed, was hidden in the Agricultural Credits Act of March, 1923, which established 12 intermediate banks. Since that change, salaries of presidents and other officers of the twelve land banks have been raised about 50 per cent, and Lobdell's job and salary have been on their shoulders. Lobdell makes contracts with a syndicate of eastern bankers for the exclusive handling of $250,000,000 of bonds annually, under conditions of contract that remain secret.

Japanese Stoolpigeons Keep Close Watch on Radicals Since Quake

(By The Federated Press)

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Feb. 28.—Since the earthquake every working class advocate in Japan has been under the closest surveillance by the police and military; a clear indication that the authorities are anticipating an outburst of popular indignation against the government and the military caste.

Labor leaders have had the greatest difficulty in restraining their followers, but a popular outburst at the present time would be the signal for a wholesale massacre of the masses. Every vantage point is occupied by the police and military with machine guns at their immediate disposal.

At the present time the working people of Japan are suffering untold agonies, and it is impossible to see just how long they can be held in check, for they are evincing a keen desire to turn on their oppressors.

In fact, the Japanese militarists are sitting on a seething volcano of discontent, besides which, once it bursts, the horrors of the earthquake will appear insignificant.

In Japan there are today two sections of capitalists—those who support the militarists, and those who demand justice for a suffering population. The bitter feud between the opposing factions is clear and acute.

Sausage Kills Three.

STERLING, Colo., Feb. 28.—Three persons are dead, three are believed dying and eight others are ill of botulism, the result of eating poisoned sausage at the home of Tony Notario, Italian.

I. W. W. ELECTS TOM DOYLE AND J. P. THOMPSON

Old Fashioned G. E. B. Ceases to Exist

Tom Doyle and James P. Thompson are the two chief executives of the Industrial Workers of the World for the ensuing term, having just been elected secretary-treasurer and assistant secretary at a referendum.

Doyle was secretary of the Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union during the 1922 season when the migratory harvest workers had their best union near once the war.

Thompson Got 20 Years.

Thompson is a veteran organizer and speaker of many years standing, taking a prominent part in the Lawrence strike and lumber and copper struggles of the organization. During the war Judge Landis rewarded him with a 20-year term from which the amnesty act freed him last December.

Both Thompson and Doyle are fresh from California where they have been fighting the syndicalism act that has sent a hundred of their fellow members to San Quentin and Folsom penitentiaries. The latest victim is Tom Connors, Doyle's personal friend and the chairman of his organization committee when he was executive of the agricultural workers.

The office of assistant secretary to which Thompson has been elected was created at this election.

Old-Fashioned G. E. B. Ceases.

An important change in organization administration was put thru at the same time. The old-fashioned General Executive Board or "G. E. B." with its members elected by the members at large will no longer exist. The new general administration will be composed of the chairman of the organization committees of the several industrial unions. Jon Fisher is elected General Organizer, a new post.

New York Labor Unions Boost Funds for German Relief

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY.—The campaign which is being conducted by the International Workers Aid for relief of starving German workers is being aided by the labor unions of New York City. Contributions are being received daily at the local office, 208 E. 12th Street.

The list of organizations that have contributed to date as far as labor unions are concerned, is headed by the Bakers Local No. 164 of A. F. W. which contributed $1,000.

Bakers Local No. 164 of the A. F. W. gave $1,200 and is raising $2,000.

District Council of Brooklyn Painters donated $25.

Painters Local No. 25 contributed $150 and will donate $500, Painters Local No. 1.

Independent Butchers Union No. 174 is raising $1,000 and has to date sent in $500.

United Carpenters and Joiners of America Local No. 2090, $100.

United Carpenters and Joiners of America Local 2785, $48.50.

Cloak and Suit Tailors Local No. 9, $15.

International Ladies' Garment Workers Local No. 25, $15.

Waterproof Garment Workers Local No. 24, $15.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union, $25.25.

Brewers Union No. 2, $5.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers Local No. 2, $8.

Bonnaz Embroidery Union Local No. 66, $25.

Milk Wagon Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers Local No. 225, $15.

Glass Beveilers, Mirror Workers and Cutters, $15.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Locals 152 and 60, $15.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Local 2, $5.

Architectural Iron, Bronze and Structural Workers Union, $10.

Window Cleaners Protective Union, Local No. 8, $10.

Painters Supreme Club, $12.

Butchers Union No. 454 of Paterson, N. J., $100.

NEW YORK READERS, ATTENTION!

THE SEVENTH

Brilliant Greek Ball and Concert

New York Workers Party, Greek Branch

Will be held on MARCH 5, 1924, at CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE, 205 E. 67th St., New York

MARIKA PALAISTI, Celebrated Moscow Soprano

"The Emancipation," 3-act drama, 2nd performance

Tickets, $1.00, sold at 345 W. 39th St., and Box Office

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Advertising rates on application.

Micawbers of the C. P. P. A.

"Labor," published in Washington, D. C., is the official organ of the "sixteen standard railway unions" and the mouthpiece of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

Its issue of the February 23rd is conclusive evidence of the pitiable vacillation of the railway union officialdom in the present crisis.

On the first page is a feature story of the Chicago conference which attempted to renovate McAdoo, containing the resolution of confidence signed by 17 railway union officials and the names of the unions they represent. From the standpoint of the political forces in the C. P. P. A. it is an impressive list.

In the editorial column is a blackface boxed editorial reprinted from the "Washington News" eulogizing LaFollettee but deprecating attempts to make him appear as a third party candidate. "LaFollette's state," says this editorial, "under his 20 years of leadership, is more solidly Republican than Pennsylvania or Vermont."

In "Lonergan's Column," a feature contributed by Edward Keating, manager of "Labor," is another eulogy of LaFollette accompanied by an expression of doubt as to what he will do—stay with the republican party or split.

The official organ of the C. P. P. A. as this analysis shows is merely drifting with the tide, buffetted by the political waves as is the organization for which it speaks.

The spokesmen of the so-called progressive wing of the American labor movement are torn between their allegiance to McAdoo and LaFollette. They are exercising no initiative whatever as a labor group but are willing to follow either LaFollette or McAdoo as candidates of the capitalist parties rather than abandon a policy of class collaboration that is not confined to the political field but runs straight thru the American labor movement.

In no other great capitalist nation does this situation exist—in no other country are the officials of the labor movement waiting breathlessly for middle class politicians in capitalist parties to frame the policies of the unions.

So reactionary is the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor that the Committee for Progressive Political Action has been termed its most progressive outpost; this progressivism goes so far further than the expression of the discontent of the middle-classes and if LaFollette does not get the republican nomination and does not split we will witness the spectacle of the majority of the officials of the unions affiliated with the C. P. P. A. striving with might and main to herd the workers into the democrat party provided McAdoo receives the nomination.

They want LaFollette first as a republican candidate; second as a third party candidate. If neither event should develop they are for McAdoo as the democrat nominee.

We are willing to go no farther than this with predictions at present but if McAdoo and LaFollette do not get nominations and LaFollette does not bolt we will not be surprised to see the C. P. P. A. split between the two capitalist parties but united in hurling anathemas at the class Farmer-Labor party that will be in the field inevitably under those conditions.

Just at present, however, the Conference for Progressive Political Action waits Micawber-like for something to turn up.

On the Altar of Profits

An item that is never found in the annual reports of corporations giving the profits and dividends for the year is the item dealing with the loss of limb and life suffered by the workingmen in the very process of grinding out these profits, these big dividends for the bosses. A perusal of the annual statements of the big industrial organizations affords the examiner a survey of the value of common and preferred stock, but not a single word about the price paid by the workers in enhancing these values for the employing class. This is the sad state of affairs with every industry operated on the capitalist basis of the highest profits for the owners and the lowest wages and worst possible working conditions for the employes.

The American coal diggers are the pace-makers in mining efficiency. Our miners are the most efficient in the world. The American miner is almost three times as productive as the nearest competitor in mining efficiency, the British coal digger. But the American miner gets far more than his British comrade in price he pays for his efficiency, netting the operators terrific profits and swollen dividends. Last year, for instance, nearly four of our miners were killed for every million tons of coal they mined. In 1923 no less than 2,452 miners were killed digging coal and dividends for their employers. Yet, the coal barons never reckon the loss of life or the injury suffered by the miner working for them when men, they draw up their annual financial statements of profit and loss of their property. The life of the miner doesn't matter, as it lots to the profit-hungry capitalist. It's only the dollar—the congealed sweat and blood of the miners—coined into fabulous dividends—that counts.

According to the Bureau of Mines only 320 of this heavy casualty list are accounted for by unspecified causes. All the other losses of life were due to such causes as falls of roof and coal, haulage accidents, gas and dust explosions, etc. These can all be controlled to a large extent by the installation of improved safety devices and by providing better working conditions. But such steps our coal magnates are not in any too great hurry to take. Such steps might cut profits and reduce dividends. Such measures would be considered folly in the ethical code of Big Business.

Alongside of the almighty dollar of the capitalist, the life, the security of the worker shrinks into nothingness. The thousands of lives lost by the miners year in and year out, these thousands of sacrifices on the altar of profits, should continue the working class with a burning passion to wipe out the devastating, hell-breeding system of capitalism.

Quitter and Grafter

That William Gibbs McAdoo is as gentle a grafter as ever stepped out of the pages of an O. Henry novel, no person with normally equipped mind will doubt for a moment after reading the facts concerning his acceptance of the Doheny quarter million dollar retainer on the strength of his connection with Woodrow Wilson, and his large fees from the notorious swindler Morse in return for services rendered.

In addition to the generally accepted conviction that McAdoo hands are soiled with graft, there now comes the additional charge that Wilson's son-in-law is a coward and a quitter in that he went back on his client when the latter was in the greatest jeopardy of his entire piratical career.

Mr. McAdoo, "the political hero" of the hysterical Wilsonians and reactionary labor officials, who gathered in the Crystal Room of the Great Northern Hotel to clear his reputation of the crude oil with which it was tarnished, never quit the employment of Doheny until he concluded that such employment threatened to destroy his political career.

McAdoo knew that he was employed by Doheny to ravish the mineral wealth of Mexico, not because of legal ability, but solely because he could walk into the White House while Wilson was president and over the coffee urge his father-in-law to threaten Obregon with war unless the demands of McAdoo's client were complied with.

He stuck to the Doheny dough bag until it was discovered that "the peerless leader of progressive democracy" was in danger of becoming unavailable for the presidency. Then he quit.

Doheny is a pirate, a purchaser of cabinets, a robber of public property. McAdoo was his accomplice, but McAdoo along with being a grafter is a quitter.

An Instructive Coincidence

If it is true that every cloud has its silver lining, then the corollary, that every silver lining has its cloud must also be true. There is a humorous phase of the Teapot affair that is worthy of comment, even if it is only for the joke value in the incident.

Coolidge's handpicked bipartisan oil prosecutors, Messrs. Lowe, Duck, Pomerene and Bank Attorney Roberts, have at last been put on the job to plumb the wells and get some results for the "people" in the Doheny-Sinclair holdup. And alas! These expensive lawyers have gotten unto themselves a suite of offices in the new Transportation building right next door to the local headquarters of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Splendid environment, indeed! We do not ask our readers to grow oversuspicious and conclude forthwith that there is to be close co-operation between the government's representatives and the Rockefeller interests. Perhaps these "servants of the people" couldn't help themselves. If they had rented the next least suitable office they might have landed in the same building with the Washington branch of the Mexican Petroleum Company, which is a subsidiary of the Doheny Pan-American Petroleum Corporation—the lessee of the Elk Hills Naval Reserve in California. Or if Messrs. Pomerene and Roberts had taken refuge across the way from this building they would have fallen into the headquarters of the many Washington watchmen of Mr. Doheny, the San Francisco lawyer, George McNab or, in the environs of Levi B. Cooke, Mr. Fall's special legal representative in Washington.

All of this may or may not be a case of very strange coincidence. The reader has his freedom of choice. Yet, we submit that this somewhat humorous side of the oil tragedy affords at least a case of instructive coincidence. The plight of the poor prosecutors shows in a humorous way, of course, the grip that oil has on Washington. The champions of the "public" cannot even do their legal plowing in an atmosphere which is not saturated with oil. Again we say that the fact that the housing problem for our oil prosecutors has resolved itself into a choice between rubbing elbows with Standard Oil or being neighbors of Doheny oil is a coincidence even more instructive than strange.

Let us not be too cynical. All power to oil!

Attorney-General Daugherty has received some telegrams expressing confidence in his administration. He told Chicago newspaperdom that he was not being neighbors of Doheny oil. Contrary to general belief.

Denby Joined One Too Many

By STANLEY BOONE
(Staff Writer of the Federated Press)

THE story of Edwin Denby of Detroit, secretary of the navy, is the story of a "joiner" who joined one club too many.

Denby's father, a Detroit lawyer and banker, thru profits in those occupations, a director in three automobile manufacturing concerns—the Hupp, the Federal, and the former Denby Truck. As the father, the "joiner" of his family, sometimes U. S. minister to China, had a cigar named after him, so the son named a truck after himself. The cigar outlasted the truck.

But it has been thru his sophomore sociability and the reputation of his father, a incumbent Republican politician, that Edwin Denby for a brief ill-starred period was able to put his feet under the secretary's table in the navy building.

Edwin Denby weighed in excess of 250 pounds when he entered the cabinet. How much he gained in that position is not known.

His sophomore sociability has had its expression chiefly in joining. Denby is one of the few men in the country who belongs to every club there is.

He has formal or fraternal connections with all the veterans' organizations formed since the Spanish-American war, where he was a gunner. He has Masonic connections of the most binding nature and belongs to a few clubs in which a degree of exclusiveness is maintained by the size of the initiation fee. Besides these, he belongs to two genuinely snobbish organizations. He is also a member of the progd Sons of the American Revolution.

But perhaps he is at his joiniest when gathering with the alumni, that young men, every town has, composed of all the young men who just can't forget college days. Denby, old grad, the football player (for he was a member of the University of Michigan), the orator campus pep meetings, the perpetual sophomore, can't die either in his country or his college colors. He may have wept because he did not have the money to fight for his country and one to his Alma Mater.

Musical comedies, back in the days of the Gaiety, merry widows, at al, had their Denbys. They can still be seen in the pictorial advertisements of dealers in clothes for men.

Well, by proficiency of this kind, which amounted to being seen more often than anyone else at class reunions and similar rah-rah occasions, he became known all over the world. He could not be forgotten because he always answered rollcall and he was always unmistakably visible because of his enormous bulk. It was inevitable that he be nominated for something. Once nominated he shook many hands like a pump in his district and so was elected to the state house of representatives, amid great cheers from former classmates and fellow club members. He made so many friends in Lansing that he was sent to Washington, where he was a congressman for two terms. It was after the second term, and in connection with the ridiculous Payne-Aldrich tariff that he rose at a moment of collegiate ardor and gave three rousing cheers for Joe Cannon for president. It was heroic but fatal. The Joe Cannon team was defeated and Denby's public life was ended until in a similar mood in 1917 he joined up with the navy, town has, composed of all the young men who just can't forget college days. Denby, old grad, the football player (for he was a member of the University of Michigan), the orator campus pep meetings, the perpetual sophomore, can't die either in his country or his college colors. He may have wept because he did not have the money to fight for his country and one to his Alma Mater.

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As a private marine, overweight thru sophomore indulgence, he was the job of making pep speeches at the Parris Island training camp. He had been a dare-devil name that a sophomore in a class rush would be proud of being called.

Denby undoubtedly belongs to a number of clubs we have forgotten all about. But he will tell you he is a member in good standing of the Detroit club, Detroit Athletic club, Country club, Yondatege club, University club, Huron Mountain club, Lafayette club, American legion, United Spanish War Veterans, veterans of Foreign Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, Rotary club, Detroit Zoological Society, Board of Commerce, and the Masonic order. He is president of the Zoological society, vice president of the Rotary club, and was president of the Board of Commerce in 1917 when he booted and spurred himself down the street to recruiting headquarters. That was the best publicity stunt by a politician in 1917.

But he joined one club too many. It was in Washington, where he joined the Teapot Dome Improvement society.

From Prince to Pauper

By SCOTT NEARING
(Staff Correspondent Federated Press)

FROM prince to pauper in a decade is the story of the last ten years in the economic life of Germany. In 1913 the German people were the most prosperous on the continent of Europe. Today Mr. Hoover estimates that 20 millions of them (nearly a third of the entire population) are on the verge of starvation.

The Germany of 1913 was a country of abundant coal, iron and other essential resources; a country of high agricultural efficiency; a country of busy factories, active railroads, crowded market places; a country that added 800 millions to its population in 40 years. Full of optimism; inspired by the will to power; determined to spread trade and culture across the world; believing in themselves as the super-race, the German folk stood on the pinnacle of prosperity and achievement.

Ten years have passed. The prosperous Germany of 1913 is reduced to beggary. For all except the rich, the standard of living has been forced down far below the pre-war level of the unskilled worker.

Science was one of the most prominent features of pre-war German life, but, today, with books almost beyond price; with apparatus so costly that even the best endowed institutions cannot afford to renew failing equipment; with the practical disappearance of the importation of foreign publications, the German scientific world finds itself isolated, and the scientists themselves can barely keep body and soul together on their meagre salaries. They cannot afford to buy a magazine, to take a street car, to get their shoes re-soled, to get their teeth filled. They are fortunate if, after standing for hours in line, before a bakeshop, they receive half a loaf of bread.

There are more than 60 millions of people living in Germany—trained, efficient, willing to work, but with the mark selling at .000,000,000,024 (24 billionths) of a cent, the whole financial structure of Germany is shot to pieces. Meanwhile, only the jungle-struggle for food and warmth remains of the nation that, ten short years ago, was the proudest financial empire of Europe.

No further demonstration should be necessary to convince, even those who see public events but dimly, that the present economic system is the least stable of any of its immediate predecessors. Slavery is lost in antiquity, feudalism lasted thru centuries, but capitalism, which is the child of yesterday, withers at the first breath of calamity.

Did the economic system in Germany die of old age? Not for a moment. It was stabbed to death in a brawl between bankers and business men from all of the leading Christian countries.

There is only one rule that is known to masters of modern life: The weakest to the wall! Not only in their dealings with their weaker fellows—in India, in Korea, in the Congo, in Haiti, in the Philippines—do modern empires follow the law of the jungle, but in their dealings with each other they take an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, and take them first!

What is going on in Germany! The disintegration of the present economic system along the lines that have been predicted by scores of writers, from Marx to Lenin. War is a part of the capitalist-imperialist game. The people of the United States are playing the game today. Tomorrow their bill will fall due.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—The Lincoln Cotton Mills here will be increased from 30,000 to 50,000 spindles and an additional 50,000-spindle mill will be erected in a short time to fill the orders on hand. The increase in the number of children available as laborers makes this extension possible.

Mexican Revolution Had Big Habit of Being Successful Until Obregon Broke the Spell

By BERTRAND D. WOLFE
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 28.—Will this be the last revolution in Mexico? That is the question that everybody is asking now that the present rebellion seems to be drawing to a close. Obregon says this is the last one.

One who knows the forces that make for revolution in Mexico would hesitate to answer in that way, but this is probably the death blow to any attempt on the part of the land owning party here, unaided and even hindered by foreign finance capitalists, to overthrow the semi-progressive, socialistically tinged regime that has finally emerged from the revolutions of 1910 to 1920.

Two new elements are to be reckoned with. American finance capital, which has been busy in Latin-American and Mexican revolutions, has been bribed for the time being at a tremendous price of about a billion pesos, the recognition of the debt and the interest thereon. Even the oil interests have been quieted in part by concessions as to the non-retroactivity of Article 27 of the Mexican constitution. In plain English, thefts of oil lands made prior the Mexican people before the adoption of the constitution of 1917 are to be not disturbed, no matter what facts. For the moment that keeps the oily folk quiet.

Consequently, the present counter-revolution, barring aid it received from minor European capitalist interests, was a home brewed affair. Like as that, home brew has had a marvellous kick here in the past. When there has been no interference on the part of foreign capital, the struggle here has always been and did one between the political ins and the political outs, fought out in comic opera style without real battles They were always short, relatively bloodless and uniformly successful. The professional military class made and unmade presidents from its own numbers. The army in the field elevated a general to power. Here's the manner of it:

Revolutions to Order.

A division general "dis-recognizes" the central authority in the name of some tomfool slogan that comes into his head. All the other generals telegraph their loyalty to the central government and ask for more guns, ammunition and money. At the same time they telegraph to the new leader asking him, "What's in it for me?" All such revolutions always succeed so they're only too eager to jump, and stop only long enough to get another shipment of arms from the central government and haggle as to price. They don't worry about social philosophy. Even the Obregon revolution, for all its liberal leadership, was the same story. Guadalupe Sanchez, one of Carranza's best friends and a whole-hearted reactionary, made the decisive jump that ended the Carranza regime. It is this same Sanchez that raised the standard of reactionary revolt in Vera Cruz for de la Huerta in December of 1923.

"All such revolutions always succeed"—but this time it didn't. Generals Sanchez, Estrada, Maycotte, Aguilar, Coss, Dieguez and Castro all jumped. But the revolution did not succeed. One reason was the benevolent neutrality of American capital mentioned above. (Heaven shield any country from having to pay the price that was paid for that benevolence!) The other new element was the first signs of the entrance of the Mexican workers into the army and the military field.

Obregon's Mistake.

Obregon, the undoubtedly the biggest Mexican statesman since the reactionary Diaz, has made many mistakes. One of them was the sending of Guadalupe Sanchez to Vera Cruz and the commissioning of that only too willing gentleman to disarm some of the more militant peasantry of the most militant state of Vera Cruz, Sanchez would have had a much harder time were it not for that fact. Obregon did not understand the necessity of smashing the reactionary state machinery and military machinery of former regimes. He did not entirely see the need of reconstituting the army on the basis of an armed peasantry and proletariat. But he partially saw these things, and kept some popular units intact by giving them land.

Thus the Colorado brothers had an agricultural community for their former revolutionary troops in San Luis Potosi, so that important state remained in federal hands and kept the northern railroads. In Morelos the Zapatistas were settled and satisfied. In Yucatan the Mayas were kept content. Moreover, some of the least reliable elements of the army were demobilized. The military academy was opened to workers and peasants, and I am personally acquainted with laborite, agrarian and Communist elements in training as officers. When the rebellion broke out, some workers' regiments were formed and armed and many more regiments of peasants.

The professional army remained. But Obregon gave preference to his famous Yaqui Indians over other troops—his personal division that had "raised him on their shields," hitherto an oppressed group. And Obregon subsidized and fostered labor movements and aided a healthier peasant movement.

So for once, a military coup d'etat, aided tho it was by every big landholder in the country with men, money and horses, and by the church and foreign petty capitalists in the country, did not succeed. This creates a precedent, gives new confidence to popular elements, damages the professional military and has resulted in the revolutionizing, in part at least, of various state governments and the setting up of auxiliary non-professional popular armed forces. But the latter must now go back to work and leave to a professional army the work of ending the guerilla warfare.

The crying need is a permanent system of part-time military training of the workers and peasants. Will Obregon use the revolutionary courage to trust the armed power of the state to their hands? Will his successor, General Calles? Will those bankers who hold the mortgages on Mexico permit it?

Fight the Bonus System.

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Following on an attempt by the state railway commissioners in New South Wales to introduce the bonus system in the government owned railway and tramway workshops, the various unions whose members are affected, are organizing to prevent the introduction of the system.

The unions concerned in the protest are the engineers, coachmakers, blacksmiths, electrical trades, boilermakers, iron workers' assistants, machinists, and sheet metal workers. Promises were made by the government on many occasions that the employes would not be compelled to accept the system.

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

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

The number of human beings who have passed by the ordeal by having vaccines and serums injected into their systems would fill a large graveyard, according to Dr. Royal S. Copeland, senator from New York. Farmers succeeded in having laws passed protecting their cattle from serum and vaccine fanatics but human beings are not considered so valuable with the result that they are easy prey for every quack and unscrupulous manufacturer of fake remedies. Contaminated serums cause lockjaw and other fatal maladies, declares Dr. Copeland. Under capitalism profit making is the prime motive of manufacturers, not concern for the welfare of society. But we are told this is the great incentive to success.

• • • •

There is another branch of the Ku Klux Klan organized in Atlanta, Ga. It will have its headquarters in Kansas City, Mo., E. Y. Clarke, who called the disgruntled Klansmen together, declared at the beginning of the session that he attempt would be made to form a dual Klan but the meeting ended up by forming one just the same which said the Klan needed cleaning from the inside. We want to be in some other country when the cleaning takes place.

• • • •

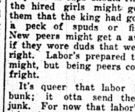
The DAILY WORKER announced a few days ago that Calvin Coolidge was "going to talk." Perhaps he has—talked to Daugherty, Roosevelt, Burns and the rest of the human junk that threatens to sink his political ship, but so far he has not said anything to the public that is anxious to know whether they have a human being for president or an Egyptian mummy.

• • • •

A British general, to-wit, Reginald Francis Legge, won a medal for distinguished service in the world war. His wife also thought he was a hero for a while. But the tinsel wore off and she declared war on him, hostilities ending in the divorce court. The lady exposed her husband. The husband examined the wife. Each admitted indiscretions. The general was guilty of misconduct, so was Mrs. Legge. The general secured a divorce. The wife alone was guilty in the eyes of the law. The double standard of morality dies slowly.

DINNER PAIL EPICS

By BILL LLOYD



In England now the labor crew has sure got many things to do, at home and far across the sea, a-bossing of his majesty. For there the king's so beat for fair, the premier sez: "You sign right there."

The premier writes the king's hangue and then his nibs goes with a gang to parliament, gets on his crown, and then broadcasts the speech around. Their majesties coo like sum doves the premier wears the boxing gloves.

I see MacDonald went to eat at Buckingham. Which is sum feat. He used King George's chow and kidded with the Duke of York. Queen Mary is a nice old maid, the book looks like she might be afraid of folks who come from digging ditches to court all togged out in knee britches. Her Jears, I bet, rose to the pitch where her red flannels made her itch.

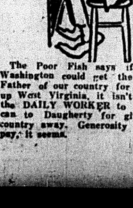
Aristocrats will all have fears about MacDonald's new made peers. I bet they shed a briny weep to think that titles now is cheap. They ain't the only ones to fret. The cost of peer's robes must be met. And coronets sure must be had, or else the king would be right mad. If peers in cape should ring the bell the hired girls might go and tell them that the king had gone to buy a peck of spuds or fish to fry. New peers might get a awful slight if they wore duds that weren't quite right. Labor's prepared to show its might, but being peers costs like a fright.

It's queer that labor likes that bunk; it otta send the king to junk. For now that labor's come to rule, the king might go to a trade school. They say that labor has its day, and turn about is sure fair play. MacDonald does the ruler's trick; the king might take to laying brick.

A Dirge

By PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.

Rough wind, that moanest loud
Grief too sad for song;
Wild wind, when sullen cloud
Knells all the night long;
Bare woods, whose branches strain,
Deep caves and echoing main,
Wail, for the world's wrong!



The Poor Fish says if George Washington could get the title of Father as our reward for grabbing up West Virginia, it isn't just the DAILY WORKER to tie a tin can to Daugherty for giving his country away. Generosity does not pay, it seems.