

St. Louis Battle Raged on F.-L.P. Issue; Klan Chief Too Crooked As U. S. Dry Sleuth

C P P A HANGS ON TAILS OF BOSS PARTIES

Hold Cleveland Meet After
Dems. and G. O. P.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—A convention of political parties and the railway unions will be held in Cleveland on July 4, "to discuss the merits of the presidential nominees" as a result of the decision of the Conference for Progressive Political Action here today. The call is to include farmer-labor, socialist and affiliated parties.

The motion to adopt the resolution providing for the conference after the democratic and republican conventions was seconded by Morris Hillquit. Attempts to have the call read that the purpose of the proposed conference was to "select a candidate" failed after a bitter fight.

The real fight of the conference came this morning when the organization committee brought in its report providing for a convention on July fourth in Cleveland "to take action of nominating candidates for president and vice president and such other questions as may come before the convention."

For two hours the advocates of the May thirtieth convention and Farmer-Labor Party battled to amend the report to put the conference on record for independent political action and an earlier convention.

The report was so drawn as to leave open the question whether the Cleveland convention would nominate its own presidential ticket or endorse one of the old party tickets. When the question was raised as to which it meant, Chairman Johnston ruled: "It is broad enough for us to either endorse or to nominate."

Morris Hillquit followed with a speech in which he said: "This call does not commit us to any course of action. You may say at Cleveland we will not have anything to do with the old party candidates, or you may say endorse the candidates of one of the old parties."

These statements showing that the conference was to once more straddle the big question which has aroused the workers and farmers of this country stirred the fighting spirit of the delegates who want a Farmer-Labor Party.

Delegate Sullivan was on the floor with the following resolution putting the conference on record for the May thirtieth convention:
Whereas, all the actions of the government during recent years have shown that under the Republican and Democratic administration alike the existing government is the agency of wall Street and the specially privileged class, using its power to aid in the exploitation of the farmers and industrial workers by his privileged class, and

Whereas, the exposures in connection with the Teapot Dome naval reserve oil leases have again proven that both the Republican and Democratic parties are but tools of the privileged interests for the looting of the nation, and these exposures have involved men of both parties including so-called "good men" and "bad men," thus proving the utter hopelessness of the workers and farmers achieving anything for themselves by voting for candidates on the old party tickets, and

Whereas, the only means through which the exploited farmers and industrial workers can secure relief from the evil conditions which

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Relief for the Farmers at Last; Call Conference on Nuts and Bolts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Relief for the farmer at last! While legislators wrangle over farm panaceas, the Department of Commerce has taken definite action. It has called a conference here on February 19 to discuss standardization of nuts and bolts used on farm implements and machinery. "To help the farmer," it says.

A BROTHER IN DISTRESS



The Common Enemy of the Negro and White Workers is Capitalism.

Negroes at All-Race Congress Are Called to Join Foreign Born in Resisting Common Enemy, the Klan

The great Negro All-Race Assembly, or Sanhedrin, meeting in the Wabash avenue Y. M. C. A., 38th street and Wabash avenue, faces its supreme test, tomorrow or Friday, by which it will be judged by the workingclass of the Negro and white races.

The Sanhedrin's test will come when the resolutions for aggressive action against lynching, disfranchisement, peonage, segregation and Jim Crowism come on the floor at the hall of the labor representation at the congress.

Farrell Raid on W. P. May Start Klan Bank Run

(Special to The Daily Worker)
FARRELL, Pa., Feb. 12.—Police here raided the hall of the Workers Party branch and confiscated \$176 worth of literature, \$150 in cash and a box of cigars.

While the hall was vacant the police invaded it and after reading a search warrant to unknown parties confiscated the property in the name of the law.

No one has been arrested as yet but the local law and order league has called in department of justice agent Lennon from Pittsburgh; he claims to have the revolution well in hand and has promised to deport the workers whose names were turned over to him by the police.

Local representatives of the Civil Liberties Union are on the job and a fight will be made for the return of the confiscated property.

This town is like all other steel towns in this section. It is klan-ridden and all officials were backed for election by the klan.

The burgess is also the town banker and a campaign is now starting for the withdrawal of workers' funds from his bank for deposit in banks advertising in The DAILY WORKER.

Selling Milton's Hair.
NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—A lock of John Milton's hair is being sold in London for \$900. The Daily Herald reminds its readers that Milton received \$45 for writing "Paradise Lost."

Celebrate Lincoln's Birth
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—All Springfield united today in celebrating the 115th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

JOHN L. LEWIS' SPEECH PLEASES MINE OWNERS

Big Operators Said to
'Favor Lewis' Plan

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 12.—A subcommittee of the joint wage scale committee was appointed today by operators and miners to consider a tentative offer of a one to three year working agreement at the present scale for the central competitive field.

The committee will consist of John L. Lewis and William Green for the miners; Phil H. Jena and Michael Gallagher for the operators.

Lewis stated that he would not compromise in the demand for a four-year agreement, claiming that the coming election was a point in his favor.

Mr. Lewis' speech on the opening of the conference in presenting the miners' terms to the operators was highly praised by the coal barons. They said it was a masterpiece of diplomacy and conciliation and the most rabid anti-union operator could not but be impressed with the desire of the mine union chief to avoid a conflict with the bosses.

Whether the rank and file of the miners like it so well is another question. The operators are aware that Lewis' hold on the union is precarious and one of his strongest arguments here in making his deal is that unless the bosses agree to a settlement that will enable him to go before the members of the union and boast of getting a good bargain that they will have to deal with radicals.

Strike of 10,000
Anthracite Miners
Is Set for Monday
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 12.—An ultimatum was delivered to officials of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company today that unless they adjusted all existing grievances by Monday night, all of the 10,000 miners at their collieries would strike.

The strike order was decided on at a meeting of the union general grievance committee here last night.

CREEL ADMITS APPROACHING 'THE EXPERTS'

Admits He Helped Put Over
Blackmail Plot

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—George Creel, head of the government publicity during the war, told the committee at the afternoon session that he approached naval experts to induce them to advocate leasing of the oil reserves.

Creel said he was employed by J. Leo Stack, of Denver, who was associated with F. G. Bonfils of the Denver Post in dealings with Harry Sinclair regarding Teapot Dome.

The Virtuous Creel.
Creel said he did not know Doheny was behind the effort to have the reserve lease.

He said he met Doheny one day in a Washington hotel.

"When he told me I was working for him I immediately resigned," said Creel.

Creel told the committee his testimony was in reply to the statement that he had hired Creel because of the latter's influence with the Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

"There was never any question of influence," Creel declared. "As a matter of fact I don't believe I had any."

"I knew then that I had just as much a chance to change Daniels as a Missouri mule. I thought my friendship for Secretary Daniels would be a hindrance rather than a help."

Consider Appointees.
Creel testified he received \$5,000 from Stack for his part in the matter. He said the reason he quit was not because he thought there was anything crooked about the deal but because he didn't like Doheny.

After a short hearing the committee went into executive session on the nominations of Strawn and Atlee Pomerene, but recessed without making a decision.

Strawn's connection with the Standard Oil bank in Chicago was discussed and some Democratic members of the committee indicated they might oppose his confirmation on that ground.

Strawn Under Fire.
Silas Strawn is understood to have been summoned to appear before the committee again as a result of his testimony given by Melvin Traylor.

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TWO-THIRDS SENATE VOTE LACKING FOR DENBY IMPEACHMENT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Impeachment of Secretary of Navy Denby at this time is unlikely because of inability to get a two-thirds vote of the Senate to oust him.

This was the conclusion today of senators canvassing the situation to see whether impeachment would succeed in forcing Denby from the cabinet, after President Coolidge last night in defiance of a senate resolution calling for Denby's resignation said he would not ask Denby to quit.

Final decision regarding impeachment proceedings will not be made, however, until further conferences.

Chief of Police Gets Sick and Coca Cola Queen Doesn't Go to Court

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 12.—Mrs. Asa G. Candler, pretty young wife of the 73 year old coca-cola king, went to police court today to defend her reputation and save her home.

But the ordeal was postponed indefinitely when the city asked a continuance because of the illness of chief of police Beavers who in a "raid" on an apartment in a fashionable residential section Saturday arrested the multi-millionaire's bride and W. J. Stoddard and G. W. Keeling, prominent business men.

STRAWN, COOLIDGE'S 'SPECIAL COUNSEL' IS ROCKEFELLER BANK HEAD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate Teapot Dome committee today got evidence connecting Silas H. Strawn, Chicago, one of President Coolidge's "special counsel," to prosecute the oil leasing cases with a Standard Oil bank.

Edward E. Brown, vice-president of the bank, today told the committee his bank handled finances of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and was in fact known as "The Standard Oil Bank."

Brown's testimony came while the committee was trying to establish some connection between Albert B. Fall, the Standard Oil and the sale in May, 1922, of the Albuquerque, N. M., lease involving \$200,000, was financed thru the Chicago bank.

WORLD MEET TO BE CALLED BY BRITISH REGIME

Want Parley on World
Reconstruction

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, Feb. 12.—Premier Ramsay MacDonald announced in the House of Commons today that one of the first international proposals of the new labor government will be a world conference on reconstruction.

In response to a question, the premier said that details of a memorial, appealing for such a conference, were now being considered by the cabinet and "I am glad to report that the prospects are bright."

Replying to another question, MacDonald expressed hope that the Anglo-French negotiations in regard to the separatist movement in Germany would soon be satisfactorily concluded.

House Crowded
The House of Commons was crowded when the labor ministers began handling routine questions fired from the floor. Among other interesting disclosures made by MacDonald was that the government would save the salary of 5,000 pounds sterling paid to the foreign secretary so long as he combined this portfolio with his premiership as now.

Parliament reassembled today after the change of ministry and prime minister Ramsay MacDonald and his followers took over the "government side" of the House for the first time in British labor's history. The liberals took seats in a lower row, on the government side.

Members began assembling early to get good seats. Viscount Curzon was the first seated. Ben Smith was second and Viscountess Astor third.

MacDonald was scheduled to speak at 3:30 p. m. Loud cheers greeted his arrival.

Ex-premier Baldwin and members of the late conservative cabinet occupied the opposition front benches.

In making his first formal speech as directing chief of parliament, the premier made it clear that labor would maintain its control until ejected by positive and direct action of a majority in commons.

"The labor government," he said, "will go out only when the responsible members of either party or any party move a direct vote of lack of confidence and that vote carries this body."

"We are going to pursue a policy of confidence on the part of the whole nation," MacDonald continued.

The government's aim, he said, in meeting the housing problem, is building houses costing 500 pounds sterling, with an average rental of nine shillings a week.

Heretofore, he said there has been mere nibbling at the problem of unemployment.

Without mentioning Glenn Young, the order laid down the law against the man who became dictator by virtue of the backing of several hundred armed deputies, Klansmen, after arresting the sheriff, the mayor of Herrin, and most of the sheriff's deputies:

"Only such persons as are legally elected or appointed will be permitted to exercise the functions of deputy sheriff, police officer or other peace officer, and all appointments for special deputy sheriffs and special police officers heretofore made are hereby revoked and annulled."

Adjutant General Carlos Black told General Foreman he knew of (Continued on page 2.)

'GRAND JURY FOR YOUNG' MINERS' CRY

Coal Diggers Incensed By
Lawless Raids

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HERRIN, Ill., Feb. 12.—"A grand jury investigation of S. Glenn Young and the Ku Klux Klan" is the demand of the miners here since Young has been deposed and some semblance of civil liberty restored with the reinstatement of Chief of Police Ford known to be friendly to labor. A grand jury may be convened.

The Klan booze raids under the leadership of Young who admits receiving \$5000 from the Klan have been a thinly camouflaged attack on the foreign-born miners of this vicinity. The dethronement of Young and his klanmen is the direct result of the miners' threat to strike if the terrorism of the klan was not stopped by state authority. Most of the miners are hostile to the klan.

The militiamen from Carbondale and the surrounding territory were friendly to the klan and tolerated its dictatorship. Before the arrival of General Foreman from Chicago the national guardsmen were intentionally insolent to the miners.

S. Glenn Young, Klan-appointed dictator at "Bloody Herrin," was dismissed from the prohibition enforcement service in December, 1920, for "acts unbecoming an officer," records at prohibition headquarters in Washington disclosed today.

Young was a prohibition agent from January to December, 1920. He was attached to the supervising prohibition agents office for the central department, including Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana.

Young, the records show, is a native of North Carolina. Officials here would not reveal what acts caused Young's dismissal from service. He never served in Washington, but had headquarters in Chicago.

This Mussolini Abdicates.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HERRIN, Ill., Feb. 12.—S. Glenn Young abdicated from the dictatorship of "Bloody Herrin" today and civil authorities are again in power.

On Saturday, Young, gun-toting Klan employe, declared himself ruler of Herrin, taking the place of the chief of police.

Major-General Foreman, in a public proclamation, announced the civil authorities of the county would be allowed to continue but that the troops would remain to assist them.

Danger of further immediate outbreaks in the war between Ku Klux Klan forces and anti-Klansmen seemed averted.

Young left his barricaded and fortified headquarters in the city hall, where he has been chief of police, judge and jury, and returned to his home in Marion, as General Foreman today posted a proclamation saying:

"Hereafter, wearing or carrying of firearms or other weapons by any but duly authorized officers of the law is prohibited, and troops are instructed to confiscate all firearms and weapons so carried and to hold the offenders for appropriate action."

Threat of a miners' strike against the Klan dictatorship is believed responsible for the speedy disarming of Young's forces.

Young Without Authority.
Without mentioning Glenn Young, the order laid down the law against the man who became dictator by virtue of the backing of several hundred armed deputies, Klansmen, after arresting the sheriff, the mayor of Herrin, and most of the sheriff's deputies:

"Only such persons as are legally elected or appointed will be permitted to exercise the functions of deputy sheriff, police officer or other peace officer, and all appointments for special deputy sheriffs and special police officers heretofore made are hereby revoked and annulled."

Adjutant General Carlos Black told General Foreman he knew of (Continued on page 2.)

WATCH FOR IT! "A WEEK", The Famous, New Russian Novel, Starts Saturday!

BUSINESS MEN WOULD PAY LOT FOR THIS BOOK

Thackeray's 'The Snob' Brought Only \$1,650

By NORMAN SMYTH
NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—"The Snob," written by William M. Thackeray, the famous English novelist, brought \$1,650 at a sale of first editions held here. There is a first edition, consisting of one volume, that quite a few prominent Chicago business men who would willingly give ten times \$1,650 for it. It is a small innocent-looking memorandum book that was found in the apartment of Louise Lawson.

You can buy this book for a trifling amount. Not this one, but one exactly like it. This particular one is not for sale. It contains the names of rich Chicagoans who made frequent "business" trips to this city. Louise Lawson knew life and she also knew her admirers. She knew how unstable these "leading" citizens are and so she did not depend upon one—not Louise. Millionaires vied with each other to play her attention. And Louise kept their names and telephone numbers in her little book.

The "Boston Transcript" has not made any attempt, as yet, to secure the contents of the book. And it is hardly likely that they would dare to print them if they could. They printed the minutes of the Michigan convention—but not the contents of this book. How are our "leading" citizens of Chicago, whose names are in this book, going to put across another foul lie like the one on the nationalization of women, if it becomes known that they had respectable homes in Chicago and "love nests" in New York?

"I am sorry that Louise is dead," said the slim young waitress who serves us our morning "coffee an," but I don't blame her for the life she led. Last week a guy gave her an ermine cape that cost \$1,500. I've gotta work nearly eighteen months for that and by the time I have finished a sixty year old iceman will look like Rudolph Valentino to me."

Don't Want to Lose Votes.
NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Congressman H. LaGuardia warns the government that if it persists in pushing thru its proposed alien legislation that it will mean the loss of over a half million votes in this city at the next election.

The Republican delegation are united in their opposition to the Johnson bill, which contains the vicious proposals of Secretary Davis. The steering committee of the Republican party in congress is endeavoring to meet the wishes of the Republican congressmen from this State.

Women Protest Gas Execution.
NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Declaring their opposition to capital punishment the Women's Peace Union wired Governor Scroggins of Nevada protesting against the execution of Gee Jon, a Chinese worker, who was recently executed. "We expressly protest against this experiment being tried upon a defenseless Chinese," the telegram read.

The Haves and Have Nots.
NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—As the metropolitan press was announcing that William Rockefeller had died, leaving over eight million dollars, Fred Werner, 80 years old, was picked up on Broadway in an unconscious condition. He was found to be suffering from complete exhaustion, due to his being without food for over six days.

Building Trades in N. Y. Sign up with the Employers' Trust

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Practically all the unions in the building trades here have signed an agreement with the Building Trades Employers Association. Only two unions are still negotiating for a settlement, these being the composition roofers and the waterproofer, who are asking for an advance of 50 cents a day, to \$9.50, and the stonecutters, who have been offered \$10.50 from Jan. 1, but who insist that this wage be made retroactive from Dec. 1, 1923. The steamfitters have signed to work for \$10.50 a day from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1923; the housemasons' rates were increased to \$10.50 from Feb. 1. The duration of the agreement with the structural ironworkers is indefinite, while that with the finishers and ornamental bronze workers runs into Dec. 31, 1925. The elevator constructors have signed for \$10.50 a day up to Dec. 31, 1925, dating from Jan. 1. All of these trades received an increase of 50 cents a day.

Shafir Leading Chicago Sub Campaign

FIRST honors in the campaign to secure 1000 new subscribers by March 10, and incidentally to determine who among the Chicago live wires is the best and most successful booster for THE DAILY WORKER, go to Comrade J. Shafir of the South Side English Branch. Shafir scored 21 points by securing five new subscriptions and goes into the lead for the time being. Other live wires are hot on his trail however, and while Shafir has shown a speed which will make it necessary for others, ambitious for the Remington typewriter which goes as the first prize to get busy. Comrade O. Niklochuk

Workers! The Parasite Profiteers Expect to Make Good Business Out of the Next World Conflict

By FREDERICK KUH.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)
NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—On the eve of the death of Woodrow Wilson, once hailed as the apostle of peace, a group of American heavy industrialists and high military officers foregathered at the groaning feast boards of a New York City hotel to rejoice that the United States has the inside track in the international armaments race.

The guests, assembled under the auspices of the Army Ordnance Association, included Elbert H. Gary, Col. James L. Walsh, chief, New York ordnance district; Gen. J. J. Carty, vice-president, American Telephone and Telegraph Co., and Dwight F. Davis, assistant secretary of war.

You may believe the assurances of these gentlemen that the next war is not going to be any little semi-pro affair as the last one. In their remarks delivered at this festive dinner, the speakers left no doubt that the coming unpleasantness would be a good business proposition.

Inventions for destruction, which were considered epochal until 1918, are now antiquated. Colonel Walsh announced, with ill-concealed pride, that his own department has perfected a 75 millimeter cannon which can carry twice as far as the most powerful French cannon in the world war. Aerial bombs are now constructed in this country, which destroy whole towns and, upon striking their mark, rip open craters 150 feet wide and 50 feet deep. These harbingers of democracy contain 2000 pounds of explosives. Tanks which hitherto could move only at the rate of 12 miles an hour will hereafter tear across land and water and up 45 degree grades at 30 miles an hour. The latest American model of machine guns shoot projectiles weigh-

Big Battle Raged Over the F.-L. P. Issue at St. Louis

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they are subjected to by the capitalists exploiters is thru organizing their political power in a farmer-labor party and fighting their own political battles thru such a party. Therefore, be it,

Resolved, That this Conference declares itself in favor of the organization of a Farmer-Labor Party and independent political action by the industrial workers and farmers, and be it further

Resolved, That this Conference endorses the convention called for May 30th in the Twin Cities to nominate a Farmer-Labor candidate for president and vice-president and adopt a national program, which convention is called by the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, the Farmer-Labor Parties of Washington, Montana, South Dakota, the Progressive Party of Idaho and the Committee of 48, and urges each organization represented in this Conference to send delegates to the May 30th Convention.

He had hardly finished reading when Chairman Johnston declared the resolution out of order because "it is contrary to principles of this conference." Delegate Cramer, of Minneapolis, thereupon moved as an amendment, "That the convention shall nominate a candidate for president and vice-president on a Farmer-Labor Party."

One of the railroad delegates was quickly on the floor to move to table the amendment and this was carried, cutting Cramer off from debate. The first section of the call was thereupon adopted. The next section provided for the date of the convention and delegate Cramer was again on his feet with the amendment "that the convention be held in St. Paul on May 30th."

Another railroad delegate quickly moved to table the amendment, attempting to cut off Cramer again. This was too raw and the chairman was forced to hold the motion in abeyance while Cramer spoke. Cramer said, "The workers and farmers of the Northwest are thru with the old parties. They have called their convention for May 30th to nominate on a Farmer-Labor Party ticket. They are suspicious of this conference. They have no faith in it. If you don't want a dual movement and two parties you should change the date to May 30th when the farmers and workers have already determined to hold their convention."

Cramer's speech made a strong impression but the machine quickly railroaded thru the motion to table his amendment.

Another fight was precipitated when Cramer amended the report to provide for representation in the Cleveland convention from local unions. Delegates Sullivan and Strong

Wreck at Davenport, Ia.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 12.—Five persons are in a local hospital suffering from injuries received when a Milwaukee freight train and a Burlington passenger train collided in the yards here early today.

GERMAN DOLLARS DON'T TROUBLE KIDS Will Continue Aid to Starving

Reports that the refusal of the German ambassador to half mast the flag at the German embassy on account of the death of Wilson will seriously interfere with collections for German relief were branded as "nonsense" by Rose Karner, national secretary of the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany yesterday. Dispatches from Washington have quoted various bankers and big business men as saying that the action of the German ambassador will kill all chances of floating a loan for Germany and all possibility of collecting for German relief in this country.

"The Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany will not pay any attention to the talk of the American bankers who are willing to use any excuse to stop German relief. They will continue to send all the aid they can to their German brothers.

Ambassador's Act Natural.
"The workers of this country can well understand the motives that led the German ambassador to refuse to mourn the death of Wilson. That his refusal to mourn will seriously interfere with collecting for the relief of the starving German workers and their children is the sheerest nonsense. The bankers and others who hope that this incident will interfere with German relief have not themselves been helping the German workers and their children. They are afraid of the spirit that is manifest when American workers give for German relief. They would like to see it killed," the secretary's statement said.

"The bankers know that the workers of Germany whose are starving today are the very German workers who were opposed to the war and were forced into it against their will. The bankers who made fortunes out of the war welcome the Hohenzollerns were closer to them than the workers who fought the war that made their fortunes.

"As long as the German workers are starving they will work for wages for the workers of all other countries down.

Bankers Welcome German Want.
"The bankers and big business men are glad to see the German workers starving. When they were hungry they were rebellious. When they are starving they are meek.

"The workers of the world thru the International Workers' Relief Committee are running 55 soup kitchens in Germany. thru these soup kitchens they try to keep alive the German workers and their spirit of rebellion. A total of 15,000 meals are served in these soup kitchens daily. That is annoying to the bankers. When the know that these soup kitchens as kept going by the workers in every country they become really angry.

"We want the American workers to show how they think of the best efforts of the American bankers, so we ask them to send a contribution for German relief to the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany, 328, Washburn avenue, Chicago, Ill."

New Fire at 'Penn' Prison, Bit Convicts Cause No Excitement

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 12.—A small fire today in the laundry at the Western Penitentiary, scene of rioting yesterday which caused two deaths, brought every available policeman to the prison.

The police were called out as a precautionary measure, it was said at the warden's office. The fire, caused by crossed wires, was extinguished without much damage. There was no excitement among the 1,000 prisoners.

Worst Prison in Country.
The Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary, where the revolt of prisoners occurred, is probably the worst prison in the country. Years ago it was decided to abandon the use of this prison and to send prisoners to be built in Centre County; as a result no repairs were made in the prison, which went from bad to worse. When the prison farm was completed it was found that the number of prisoners in Pennsylvania had increased so that it was impossible to abandon the use of the Western Penitentiary. Nothing has been done to improve conditions that had been growing worse for years. There have been several revolts of prisoners here during the last several years. After each revolt the prison authorities have "put on the screws" instead of trying to improve conditions.

There are three political prisoners in the Western Penitentiary. They were all convicted of violations of the state criminal syndicalism laws.

One of Five or Six.
Mrs. Ralph Marks, bride of a few weeks, who thought she was "the only one" now finds she is only one of five or six. Today police are looking for her husband, Ralph Marks, on charges of neglect. Bigamy also may be charged.

Lincoln's Son Arrested.
AURORA, Ill., Feb. 12.—Mystery was injected today into the murder of Mrs. Warren J. Lincoln and her brother, Byron Sharp, with the arrest of John Lincoln, 21, son of the slain woman. The boy's father is already under arrest for the crime.

Observe Great Ceremony in Hunt for Mummies in Egypt's Tombs

LUXOR, Feb. 12.—The huge stone slab which forms the lid of the sarcophagus of the emperor Tut-Ankh-Amen was lifted this afternoon.

Only a small group of scientists headed by director Howard Carter and officials of the Egyptian government were present, but it was understood the body of the dead pharaoh was found as had been expected.

Disappointed archeologists gathered gloomily around King Tut's tomb, as officials announced that only Director Howard Carter and his staff and a small group of dignitaries will witness removal of the lid from King Tut-Ankh-Amen's tomb today.

This removal was without ceremony and its sole purpose, officials said, will be to ascertain the con-

dition of the mummy and contents of the tomb. If the preliminary observation indicates a "good find" ceremonies will be conducted later, at which the Egyptologists and archeologists, who have gathered here from many places, will be admitted.

The lid of the coffin, a huge stone affair of great weight, was lifted a few inches yesterday, with block and tackle, as a test of the apparatus. The coffin is supposed to contain three mummy cases, with the actual remains of the long-dead Pharaoh enclosed within the last one.

All-Race Negro Assembly Faces Big Issues Today

(Continued from Page 1)
Kelly Miller which will make recommendations for action to the convention, Mr. Eugene Jones is chairman to function until the next convention, Mr. Eugene Jones is chairman of the commission, and associated with them are Messrs. T. Arnold Hill, Morris Lewis, J. H. Jones, and Perry Park. Another delegate from the Workers Party, besides Fort-Whiteman, will probably be appointed, Dean Kelly Miller feeling the need of additional labor representation on this important commission.

The congress, made up as it is largely of men and women from the professional classes, is making use of the proletarian elements from the Workers

Participating organizations include The Workers Party, the National Baptist Convention, Inc.; National Baptist Convention, U. N. C. O. of Odd Fellows; A. M. E. Church; A. M. E. Z. Church; C. M. E. Church; Associated Negro Press; American Woodmen; National Negro Press Association; I. B. P. O. E. of the World; Woodmen of Union; Association of College Presidents; Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; National Association of Negro Musicians; Young Men's Christian Association; Lott Carey Convention; National Grand Lodge of the United Brotherhood of Friendship; Sisters of the Mysterious Ten of the World; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Equal Rights League; African Blood Brotherhood; International Uplift League; Friends of Negro Freedom; National Race Congress; National Association of Railway Mechanics; National Medical Association; Supreme Circle of Benevolence; American Negro Academy; National Brotherhood Workers of America; National University of Music; Knights of Pythias of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia; Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine; Deacons Club of Prince Hall Masons; Colored Actors' Union; Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity; Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; National Negro Business League; Ancient United Knights and Daughters of Africa; National Negro Funeral Directors; Methodist Episcopal Church; Grand United Order Sons and Daughters of Peace; Chi Delta Mu Fraternity; National Urban League; Delta Sigma Theta Sorority; Grand United Order of Locomotive Firemen of America; National Association of Colored Women; National Alliance of Postal Employees; Royal Circle of Friends; National Convention of Congregational Workers Among Colored People; Committees for Advancement of Colored Catholics; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; Association of Colored Railway Trainmen; American Federation of Negro Students; Knights of Pythias, Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

Coal Miners Demand Grand Jury for Herrin Klan Leader

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No official authority possessed by Young.

"I do not understand that Young occupies any official part in the government of Williamson county, and we have determined on one thing, that is, that no government shall prevail that is solely by consent of an individual."

Troops patrolled the streets and searched suspicious looking men for guns, disarming them.

"Tomato Can" Deputies.
The tin stars carved with pocket knives out of tin cans, that served his deputies as badges of authority for the three days he controlled the town, have disappeared.

No Martial Law.
Herrin has military law, but not "martial law" in the legal sense. Governor Len Small refused to proclaim absolute military control after Adjutant General Black had recommended it.

Young's "authority" during the three months in which he "cleaned up" the county, has been the six shooter, also he claimed to have back of it federal deputization to carry out the liquor raids in which he and the Ku Klux Klanmen who hired him, have arrested approximately 1,200 men. Federal agents aided him in many of the wholesale raids.

GERMAN MARK SUFFERS NEW FAINTING FIT

French, British Money in Sympathetic Tumble

The German mark, which is no longer useful even as a vaudeville joke, revived sufficiently to take another dive into the abyss into which it has been rapidly sinking after Woodrow Wilson's death last week. Some financial observers are of the opinion that the demise of the former American president merely coincided with the further downward progress of the mark while there are others who attribute its relapse—if the death wiggles can be termed such—to the rumors floating around Berlin that Hell and Maria Dawes, the Chicago banking and obscenity expert, is not having pleasant sailing in the German capital and is threatening to quit.

This is more likely to be the cause of the mark's new spasm of financial depravity than any feeling of indignation on the part of the American Legion over the refusal of the German embassy in Washington to honor the memory of Germany's most bitter enemy.

Figures mean very little to the average person in relation to the mark. One American dollar can buy so many of them that a good sized forest must be turned into pulp whenever a citizen of the United States asks for the change of a one dollar bill in paper marks.

Until the last flurry it took 4,348,000,000 marks to exchange for a dollar. After Dawes cursed for a quarter of an hour the mark dropped to five trillions. Fear is expressed that Mr. Dawes may deliver a speech which may necessitate the calling in of Arthur Conan Doyle or some one who is on speaking terms with the spirit world. The mark is becoming a metaphysical problem.

The mark, however, is not the only currency to hit the toboggan. The French franc, Belgian franc, the British pound and even the Italian lire moved downward in harmony. The French franc, formerly worth 20 cents in American money, is now worth only 4 1/2 cents and the British pound is down to \$4.23. The Italian lire slid 1 1/2 points and the Belgian franc tumbled 10 1/2 points.

The Soviet chevronets on the contrary is going up and quoted on the New York exchange above the British pound sterling.

General Dawes has threatened to abandon his work on the reparations commission. Hope was expressed that the American bankers would grant a generous loan to the German capitalists in return for a first mortgage on the economic life of Germany, but evidently there is a hitch somewhere and the American money lords will not "save" that country unless the wealth producing machinery is handed over to them.

The capitalists are caught in the revolving wheels of evolution and cannot save themselves. A revolution that will sweep them from power is the only salvation for the world which has outgrown the capitalist system. That is the explanation of the falling currency.

INDIAN TROOPS WIN DECISIVE MEXICAN BATTLE

Backbone of Fascisti Broken at Octlan

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MEXICO CITY, Feb. 12.—"We broke the backbone of the counter-revolution at Octlan," General Obregon wired here today from the front.

"The fascists lost 3,000 in casualties in the 11 hours fighting there and already have been forced to evacuate Guadaluajara, in addition to Vera Cruz."

With a graphic description of the Octlan battle, Obregon described it as a "strenuous combat unprecedented in my experience. It stands alone in Mexican military history."

Describing the battle itself, Obregon wired: "The enemy had built modern entrenchments, carefully camouflaged, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that our aeroplane scouts ferreted out their positions.

"In spite of this, after a heavy bombardment, our loyal Indian troops, for whom I have only the greatest praise, crossed the Lerma river under a terrific fire from machine guns and rifles.

"For 11 hours the battle raged. The enemy lost 3,000 casualties to perhaps 350 on our side, although it is impossible yet to make accurate estimates.

"The final splitting up of Fascisti activity will come not later than a few days more. This rebellion will end counter-revolutions in Mexico."

Scarlet Fever at Springfield.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—A total of 3,308 cases of scarlet fever were reported to the State Department of Public Health last week. Of this number 165 were in Cook County.

Flora Finch Lowly Extra.
NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Flora Finch, once the greatest screen comedienne in American filmdom, is working as a lowly extra in a Long Island stud-

SINCLAIR GETTING PERSIAN OIL, BUT BRIBE IS DENIED

John D. in Background, Is Suspicion

(By The Federated Press) WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Hussein Khan Alai, Russian minister to the United States, tells The Federated Press that there is no truth in the story published in the Hearst papers, to the effect that a bribe of \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 was received by the Persian foreign minister in connection with the Sinclair oil concession in north Persia.

According to a statement prepared by the minister, the Sinclair deal is still before the Persian parliament, which meets this month to determine whether the Sinclair bid conforms to the oil concession law adopted last June. Under this law, he says, it was provided that concessions might be given, with the consent of parliament, for 40 to 50 years, provided a loan of at least \$10,000,000 was arranged by the concessionaire thru reputable American banks. Twenty per cent of the net profits in any case, and as high as 28 per cent if the profits run beyond a certain level, will go to the Persian government.

It seems that Standard Oil was about to get the concession for exploitation of oil in the five northern provinces of Persia, in November, 1921, when the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., controlled by the British government, blocked the agreement. It claimed rights under a previous concession, which had been cancelled on the ground that none of the conditions had been performed by the company. But the Anglo-Persian, according to Hussein Khan Alai, was able to force the Standard Oil to give it a half interest in the deal. The Persians refused to accept the British partnership, and in the summer of 1922 entered into discussions with Sinclair's agent who had reached Teheran.

Standard Oil then made a bid, on an all-American basis, but the Persian government favored a wholly independent concern, and enacted the new law in order that everything should be open for competition. Standard was asked, along with Sinclair, to bid under the new law, but failed to do so.

This is Persia's official version of the deal on which Sinclair is understood to be staking his fortune in Asia. The failure of the Standard Oil to bid against Sinclair excites no surprise in Washington, where they are commonly understood to be in agreement if not in formal alliance. Anglo-Persian Oil is kicked out of Persia, but comes back as a silent partner of Standard Oil. This combination is kicked out, and Standard steps aside from independent bidding to give the "truly American" Sinclair concern the field. No one need be surprised if, when the deal is consummated, Sinclair will confess that Standard Oil is to share the venture with him.

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

Uncensored Movies.

Will Rogers in this Pathe comedy uses the film to satirize the films, just as he used the after-dinner speech to poke fun at after-dinner speeches. Actors, censors, reformers, directors, continuity men and even the "dear public" itself comes in for some of the sharp barbs of his wit. He plays the part of a film reformer who presents "Uncensored Movies" to a select and high-minded audience gathered (in the interests of reform) to test the perils of the screen even at the risk of their own purity. Then each of the prevailing types of program pictures are burlesqued, and directors, stars, and even the lowly title writer come in for their share of attention. A half-hour of fun that cuts like a razor.

Enemies of Children.

Program picture that leaves the working class alone for a change. All the villains are distributed among the underworld and the upper crust. And even Chinatown is used as a background without vilifying the yellow man. The picture is more remarkable for its omissions than for its commissions. The title is obviously intended to snare those looking for "birth control" thrills but it's not that kind of a picture, kidnapping, burglary, and embezzlement are the limit of its crimes.

Story? Rich crook parks baby heir in the slums where she is raised as a boy. Fate makes her the ward of her wealthy and unsuspecting grandfather. When she reaches marriageable age her life is devoted to the search for her parents' marriage license. In the end she finds it. And they live happy ever after.

TO THE DAILY WORKER

We who are dumb with toil
We who are weary with work
Call upon you, our voice,
To give our misery words,
To take up our mighty pen,
Dip it deep in our lives,
Find what is hidden there—
Our pain, our dreams and our hopes—
Our murmurs, indistinct,
Have menaced the silence of years,
But now you shall be our voice
And our words will ring sharp and clear.

IDA DAILES.

McAdoo's Oily Political Ghost Hovers Over Halting Conference For "Progress" at St. Louis, Mo.

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—The third convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action finds this body reaping the results of its betrayal of the demand of the workers and farmers of this country for a Farmer-Labor Party and independent political action.

The first convention in Chicago, in February, 1922, expressed a great mass demand by the workers and farmers for a party of workers and farmers. At the second convention in Cleveland, in December, 1922, there were representatives present of many of the great industrial unions, central labor bodies, state federations of labor and a score of farmers' organizations. The convention which is in session here is little more than a convention of representatives of the railroad unions.

Only 106 Delegates Present. Only 106 delegates were reported present by the credentials committee. Of these 44 are delegates from the sixteen standard railroad unions and 24 others represent state organizations of the Conference for Progressive Political Action. As these state organizations are made up almost entirely of railroad men these twenty-four delegates can be counted as coming from the same unions, making a total of 68 delegates representing those unions.

The only international unions represented outside of the railroad unions are the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Fur Workers. The miners, the printers, and other international unions, who sent delegates to the Cleveland conference, are absent.

Besides the above there are about twenty-five delegates from miscellaneous organizations such as the League for Industrial Democracy, American Labor Party, Non-Partisan League, co-operatives, etc., including seven delegates from the Socialist Party. The credentials committee report included only two delegates from farmers' organizations. There were only six representatives from central labor unions and five from state federations of labor. Local unions are barred.

Workers and Farmers Lose Hope in Conference.

The only conclusion which can be drawn by a person who saw the gathering which assembled in Cleveland, who analyzes the make-up of this convention and watches it at work is that the farmers and workers have lost faith in anything of interest to them ever coming out of it, and have directed their effort to secure representation upon the political field into other channels.

Compared to the great gathering of rank and file delegates who formed the Federated Farmer-Labor Party on July 3, this convention is a dismal affair. Here sit the conservative leaders of the railroad unions, all of them big prosperous looking men, together with the representatives of the dying Socialist Party. They indulge in formally eloquent words, but there is no life nor spirit in the whole convention. They applaud references to a Workers' and Farmers' government, but no movement which will win the goal of a Workers' and Farmers' government can come out of the dimly deathly atmosphere of this gathering.

While the Conference for Progressive Political Action has been conducting its work to organize local and state organizations to reward the friends and punish the enemies of labor, it seems the rank and file movement has been crystallizing in local and state labor parties, which have turned their back upon the Conference as hopeless as an instrument thru which the national crystallization of the movement is to come. The facts that the actual existing farmer-labor organizations have practically boycotted this convention is a good omen for the May 30th Farmer-Labor Convention. The hopes of the farmers and workers are not upon the convention. They have turned their backs upon and are looking elsewhere.

Another Convention Proposed.

It is rumored around "Parlor A" of the Statler Hotel, in which the convention is being held, that the leaders of the organization are very much at sea as to how to proceed. Their pretty little scheme for endorsement of McAdoo as the candidate for president on the Democratic ticket has gone awry. McAdoo is dear to the hearts of the railroad unions. But they are afraid to give the endorsement now that he has been splattered with the oil from Teapot Dome. So the proposal seems to be to wait and call another convention after the national conventions of the old parties. Maybe McAdoo may still run. Maybe some other good man will be nominated by one of the old parties. We'll wait and see what the republicans and democrats have to offer and then we'll decide what to do. Thus seem to run the intentions of the Hillquit-Johnston machine which is running the convention.

Afternoon Devoted to Instruction. The first afternoon session lasted about two hours. Chairman William H. Johnston appointed a committee on resolution and program, a committee on organization and a committee on nomination of officers. Among the members of committee on organization, which will handle the question of what the conference will do politically in the immediate future is William Mahoney, chairman of the Minnesota Working People's Non-Partisan League, and one of the leaders in the movement for the May 30th Farmer-Labor Convention.

With the committee appointments out of the way, the rest of the session was devoted to what Chairman Johnston called "instruction." Donald Richberg, an expert on railroads, reshaped the story told by

CREEL ADMITS HE APPROACHED NAVAL EXPERTS

He Helped Put Over Blackmail Plot

(Continued from page 1) president of the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, in executive session.

Traylor, it is said, related some details of a big bond issue said to have been floated by his bank for the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Company.

Traylor is also reported to have told the committee that Strawn was a member of the board of directors of his bank.

Newspaper Deal Aired.

The Senate investigating committee today made an effort to learn if former Secretary of the Interior Fall was behind the purchase of the Albuquerque, N. M., Journal, in May, 1922.

Melvin A. Traylor president of the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago was the first witness. He told of financing in connection with the sale of the Journal by Carl C. Magee. The purchase was made for \$200,000 in the name of Sidney M. Weil, citizen of Albuquerque.

Paper Attacked Fall.

Magee, as editor, had been attacking Fall prior to the sale, Magee previously testified.

Weil testified that Magee had encountered editorial difficulties in the operation of the Journal.

"Mr. Magee told me he was prepared to sell the publication," Weil said. "He said he thought perhaps Mr. Fall might be interested in the purchase."

"I drove up to see Mr. Fall and he assured me he had no desire to buy the Journal. He said he was completely out of politics."

Weil said he got the \$200,000 for the purchase, "by a loan." The money was given thru the First National Bank of Albuquerque, but there was no separate security. He said he believed the money may have been advanced personally by A. B. McMillan, vice-president of the bank.

He turned the paper over to McMillan after 30 days for \$190,000, he said, and deducted \$10,000 "for a commission."

Carl C. Magee from whom the Journal was purchased, took the stand. Magee said he did not know who furnished the \$200,000 for the purchase of the paper. "I don't think the paper was bought for any other purpose than to eliminate me from the newspaper business in New Mexico," he said, explaining that before the sale the Journal had consistently attacked Fall. Since the sale, he said, it has been friendly to Fall.

Magee is now editor of the New Mexico State Tribune of Albuquerque.

"How to Make Real Money."

Magee testified that the Barham brothers, publishers of the Los Angeles Herald, and later H. H. Tamm and Fred G. Bonfils, publishers of the Denver Post, desired to buy the Albuquerque Journal with the provision that he accept employment with them, but that he had refused.

Magee declared a representative of Tamm and Bonfils told him: "You're a fool if you don't come in with us. We will show you how to make real money out of a newspaper."

It was Magee's testimony before the committee in a previous appearance that gave the committee its first clue to alleged fraud and corruption in the execution of the oil leases between Fall and Doheny and Sinclair.

Magee at that time told the committee of Fall's ranch purchases and the extensive improvements he had made on his New Mexico properties about the time the leases were executed.

Following this lead, the committee inquired into Fall's personal finances and disclosed the \$100,000 loan he received from Doheny, and the \$25,000 lent him by Sinclair.

After Magee's testimony the committee went into executive session to consider the nomination of Strawn and Pomerene.

Four hours later Mr. Coolidge in a statement defied the upper house and refused emphatically to pay any attention to the Senate demand. He said the Senate had no right to make it. Denby himself had nothing to say when he was told of the Senate's vote, but previously he had stated he would not resign.

The best legal minds in the House and Senate will now consider whether impeachment proceedings against Denby would be likely to succeed. If there is a probability that Denby would beat the impeachment court, the action probably will not be taken.

There was tremendous indignation in the Senate against Mr. Coolidge for his refusal to heed the demand contained in the Robinson resolution.

Coolidge's Statement.

Mr. Coolidge, in his formal statement defying the Senate, said: "No official recognition can be given to the passage of the Senate resolution relative to their opinion concerning members of the cabinet or other officers under executive control."

"As soon as the special counsel can advise me as to the legality of the leases and assemble for me the pertinent facts in the various transactions, I shall take such action as seems essential for the full protection of public interests."

"I shall not hesitate to call for the resignation of any official whose conduct in this matter in any way warrants such action upon my part. The dismissal of an officer of the government such as involved in this case,

Money! Money! Money! Money! That Is All the Talk at Miami, Fla.

(NOTE—Following is our second article on the southern playground of the rich in winter.)

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 12.—Miami is as full of pep as an oil camp just after a gusher has come in.

All the hotels are jammed and the talk in the lobbies is mostly about money that is being made, is to be made, or has been made in and about this section.

There are more expensive automobiles on the causeway to Miami beach than are seen in an ordinary afternoon on Fifth avenue in New York. And the licenses are from every state in the union, including California.

Natives are fond of saying Californians come here for the climate and to make them feel perfectly at home. Miami is advertised as the "Los Angeles of Florida." One of the nearby real estate tracts has been named "Hollywood."

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—"Did the other papers in Colorado ever charge you with blackmail in connection with this deal?" Senator Dill of Washington asked of Fred G. Bonfils, publisher of the Denver Post, after Bonfils had tried in vain for three hours to find justification for the million dollar "settlement" he secured from Harry Sinclair and the sudden stopping of the Post's attacks on the Teapot Dome lease when that "settlement" had been made.

Bonfils airily brushed the ugly word aside.

"Oh no, not at all, so far as I am aware," he said. "The crowd in the Senate committee room, listening to his defense, grinned skeptically."

Bonfils had come forward, with a bale of contracts and complaints which seemed never to have been filed in court, to show that his little transaction in Teapot Dome was pure as the Denver Post itself. He frankly admitted that he had been "loyal to the common people all my life, fighting against every kind of wrong and corruption, attacking predatory wealth and serving the public good" for some 30 years at that one stand.

Senator Lenroot, who defended Albert Fall during the earlier stages of the oil scandal, and who now is trying to defend his own political situation, dug into Bonfils' past. He showed that Bonfils once testified in court in Kansas City, Kans., with running a lottery. Bonfils replied that "that was just as legitimate a business at that time, in that city, as banking," and counter-charged that Lenroot was "representing one Tom O'Donnell of Colorado in this line of questions." He claimed that O'Donnell had once tried to assassinate him, Bonfils, but that Bonfils had disarmed the man and had actually refrained from killing him.

Lenroot went back to the Sinclair squeeze, showing over and over that the Interior Department had disallowed the claims on which Bonfils and his associate, J. Leo Stack of Denver, had hoped to get a "cut" from Teapot Dome. He read Denver Post headlines and editorials, showing that that paper assailed the Sinclair deal with Fall.

Senator Adams of Colorado, listened to Bonfils' defense in silence. He knew the futility of questioning that species of honest philanthropist.

Senate upon him and upon different departments of the government, in which he said:

"They assume the right of the Senate to sit in the judgment upon the exercise of my exclusive discretion and the executive function for which I am solely responsible to the people from whom I have so lately received the sacred trust of office."

"My oath to support and defend the constitution and my duty to the chief magistracy which I must preserve unimpaired in all its dignity and vigor, compel me to refuse compliance with these demands."

Mr. Coolidge concluded declaring he is responsible to the people for his conduct in retention or dismissal of public officials and assumes full responsibility.

"I do not propose to sacrifice any innocent man for my own welfare," the President said.

Tough Days for Standard.

By LAURENCE TODD. (Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—Without one word of debate, without even a question from any of the corporation bellobos on either side, the Senate adopted without a dissenting vote, on Jan. 7, Senator Walsh's resolution directing the Secretary of the

Interior to proceed to cancel the Standard Oil titles on Sections 16 and 36 in Naval Reserve No. 1 in California. The fraud involved was shown during the Teapot Dome inquiry.

It was on the pretext that the naval oil was being pumped away, thru Standard Oil wells located on these sections, that Secretary Fall gave Reserve No. 1, to Doheny on lease, and Doheny jauntily predicted that his profits would be \$1,000,000. Ancient Fraud.

F. C. Dezenford, field agent for the General Land Office, who was stationed in California in 1913, testified before the Senate committee on Jan. 25 that he investigated the claims to these two sections, and made an adverse report in April, 1913, showing that these were oil lands and as such were reserved by the government. That report was "misplaced" in the San Francisco office for some months, and then Dezenford was transferred to Washington. For seven years his report was buried in the files here, while Standard Oil held the disputed land and pumped steadily from the petroleum deposit beneath. And at last, after a vain attempt had been made to hold Atty. Gen. Palmer responsible for surrendering these oil lands to Standard Oil, the fact of that surrender was used as Fall's excuse for surrendering the richest oil reserve that remained in public hands, to his personal friend, Doheny.

Shows Political Trend. This incident of seven-years-too-late enforcement of law by the Senate is another straw in the political wind. It shows to what extent panic has seized upon the hard-boiled cynics who make up the majority of both the Republican and Democratic membership of Congress. It is what visitors to the Senate gallery read in the faces of the supposed leaders on the floor, as these senators sit, twisting nervous hands, listening to some new chapter of infamy in oil. The fight has gone out of them. They dare not resist new proposals of investigation of corruption in high offices of the nation. They read the daily press, they listen to chance conversations in the restaurants, on the street, in the theatre lobby, and they are afraid. The public has lost all faith in the integrity of its federal machinery. Too many hypocrites in patriotic guise have been exposed. The bluster and brag of "business in government" has been dropped. Old party politicians have lost their nerve.

Want Real Prosecution. That is why Pomerene and Strawn are being challenged, as suitable counsel to prosecute the lawbreakers disclosed in this inquiry. Pomerene is the attorney of a big railroad group, and is known as almost a fanatic in his big-business partisanship. Strawn's law firm includes the father of one of Mellon's chief assistants, and is counsel for a Mellon oil concern. A month ago such selections by Mr. Coolidge would not have been seriously opposed; today they are protested. Keen politicians in Congress know that the people want men of the type of Francis J. Heney and Frank P. Walsh to handle the public's interest in this oil mess. Pomerene and Strawn are prejudiced by their whole business environment and personal sympathies. They don't look good to the millions of voters who will bring in the verdict on this case in November.

Criminal Lionized by "Best People" of Patriotic New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Another lion has come to New York to be dined and wined by the "best people" until they want another diversion. The new hero is Corliss Hoveen Griffin, in the three-name class since he tried to kidnap Grover Cleveland Eergdoll, wealthy draft avoicer still enjoying the beer gardens of Germany.

Mayor Hylan headed an official committee to meet the steamship, Albert Ballin bringing the unsuccessful criminal, who was arrested when he fell down in his plot against the elusive exile.

Seek Fake Doctor.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—A fake doctor, with a prison record for three jewel robberies perpetrated upon his patients, is being sought by police today in their chase thru the murky derelict of the underworld for the murderer of pretty Louise Lawson.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

IT STARTS SATURDAY!

THE Business Manager reports that the subs are rolling in by hundreds in every mail. Many of them are renewals. The great majority are new subs, however. Everyone is getting ready to start reading the world-famous Russian Bolshevik Novel, "A Week," the first installment of which appears in Saturday's issue. Thereafter it will appear every day until it has been completed. You cannot afford to miss this international literary sensation of the year 1924. Send in your renewal now. SUBSCRIBE TODAY.

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The Land for the Users!

BIGGEST MEET HONORS LENIN AT ROCHESTER

Workers Pledge Selves to Fight for Leninism

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Juliet Stuart Poyntz was the principal speaker at the Lenin Memorial meeting here. It was the largest and most enthusiastic meeting held in Rochester, for a long time. The meeting adopted resolutions pledging itself to follow in the footsteps of the great leader of the working class and to exert all its efforts in the building up of the Communist movement as the best monument to his memory.

The resolutions adopted were as follows: "WHEREAS our Comrade Vladimir Ulianoff Lenin has finally fallen a victim of his own heroic efforts and over-exertion in behalf of the Revolution in Russia and through the world and

"WHEREAS our leader Lenin dedicated his life to the emancipation of the working class and to organizing the workers to seize the power of the state and establish their own dictatorship as the only means to organize a Communist society, therefore

"BE IT RESOLVED that we hereby express our limitless sorrow over the death of our beloved leader and our intention to give expression to our grief by following in his footsteps and exerting all our efforts to build up the International Communist Movement. Joint meeting, Workers Party and the Labor Open Forum."

Recognition is Urged. "WHEREAS, Soviet Russia is a country of 450 million people, a country with great natural resources and great promise for the future, and has thus far received no official recognition from the government of the United States, and

"WHEREAS, Soviet Russia has shown herself to be fully capable of maintaining herself under the most trying circumstances, such as war, famine and pestilence, and

"WHEREAS, recognition by this government would help the Soviet Republic of Russia to further improve the condition of the people of that great country and

"WHEREAS such recognition would in no way harm the people of the United States, but on the contrary, would be of great benefit to them, and

"WHEREAS Soviet Russia has been recognized by other great nations, such as Italy, Spain, Germany and England, showing that these nations have no fear of any of the so-called 'destructive propaganda' which the government of Soviet Russia is charged with spreading in other countries,

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this meeting of working people of the City of Rochester, N. Y., urge the United States Government to recognize without delay the government chosen by the people of Soviet Russia.

Lenin Portraits

Show your loyalty, love and respect for the greatest leader of the revolutionary workers and adorn the walls of your room, clubs and meeting halls, with a portrait of Nikolai Lenin.

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BUFFALO Will Get a Chance to Hear WHY The German Workers Are Starving FROHSINN HALL, Genesee and Spring Streets BUFFALO, N. Y. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1924, 8 P. M. Speakers: WILLIAM WEINSTONE, of New York, and others. Auspices: Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany.

North Dakota Blazing New Trails in Big Struggle for Class Political Action of Workers and Farmers

By JOSEPH MANLEY. (Secretary, Federated Farmer-Labor Party)

North Dakota, in the days when its Non-Partisan League was a militant fighting organization, was much in the public eye. The conservatives denounced it, while the radicals praised it. But lately North Dakota lost its leading position in the political revolt of the Northwest.

The causes for this were plainly evident in the recent convention of the Non-Partisan League at Bismarck. The mental bankruptcy of that convention was so evident that all delegates, who were real representatives of the farmers—together with many of the old "wheel-horses" of the Non-Partisan League—called a conference immediately after adjournment of the League convention, and organized the Farmer-Labor Party of North Dakota.

This new organization, which thus joins North Dakota with the other states forming the farmer-labor movement of the Northwest, crystallizes the militant movement which is so widespread within that state. It will place North Dakota once more in the lead of the Farmer-Labor movement away from the old dominant capitalist political parties, and toward independent political action.

To understand the situation in North Dakota, it is necessary to recall the action of the Republican State Central Committee, in its meeting of Dec. 28th, last year, when it endorsed President Coolidge for reelection. This action aroused a storm of protest, throughout the state of North Dakota. And because the State Central Committee is under the control of the Nonpartisan League, this was "the last straw," and destroyed all remaining faith in the old League.

When the convention went into session, with 97 delegates—only four of them representing labor—it was quite plain to be seen that there was absolutely no hope for any progressive measures to be adopted there.

Three Big Measures The following were the three measures of most importance which came before the convention:

A request coming from Congressman J. H. Sinclair, Senator Lynn J. Frazier, and others, asking endorsement of LaFollette for President.

The question of whether the League would accept the legal status given to it by the State's Attorney's ruling that the Nonpartisan League had become the Nonpartisan political party;

And the question whether the convention would or would not rescind the action of the Republican State Central Committee—which is League-controlled—in its endorsement of Coolidge for President.

Small Bankers There This convention was composed of a majority of small bankers, business men, office-holders and office-seekers, with general farmer representation in a very small minority.

And the principal controversies were with regard to which particular choice for office should be nominated by the convention. There were many factions in the convention.

And these consisted of the retainers of various office-seekers.

Ayres Makes Eloquent Plea An eloquent plea to the convention was made by Tom Ayres, Chairman of the South Dakota Farmer-Labor Party, asking that it cast aside the old Nonpartisan policy, organize a State Farmer-Labor Party, and thus come into the ranks of the national farmer-labor movement.

Ayres' speech was applauded to the echo—but only by the few delegates who were not bound, body and soul, to the interests of the office-seekers. And when it seemed that Ayres might make some impression upon the other portion of the convention a political henchman of one of the principal office-seekers (not a delegate to the convention), called "time" upon the speaker. The effect of all this was to clearly demonstrate that the Nonpartisan League is now nothing more or less than an adjunct of the national Republican Party.

Delegate J. W. Hempel read several long letters from Congressman Sinclair and Senator Frazier, asking endorsement of Robt. M. LaFollette for President. Delegate Hempel made a forceful argument. Most of the delegates admitted that LaFollette was far superior to Coolidge as a Presidential candidate. But the political machine carried, with but few dissenting votes, a motion that the convention do not endorse any candidate for President.

Much Time in Wrangling The rest of the convention's time was spent in wranglings between adherents of the rival office-seekers. There was much vague talk about the "program" of the League—but not the slightest hint of anything constructive, with the single exception of the extension of the mechanics' lien so as to include the farmer (under the Farm-Labor Lien) and give him the right of first claim upon his mortgaged crop.

MILL OWNERS ATTACK MASS. 48-HOUR LAW

Gompers' Spokesmen Crawl Before Masters

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

BOSTON, Mass.—The textile mill owners of Fall River and New Bedford have started a drive against the 48-hour law in the state of Massachusetts. One Richard Long, a tool of the mill owners, introduced a bill in the legislature to repeal the law. A joint committee of the Senate and Legislature was appointed and held public hearings this week.

As is usual in such hearings the "legislative agents" of the American Federation of Labor were on the job crawling before the legislative flunkys of capitalism in the most servile manner.

Wednesday's session was particularly interesting. The case for the mill owners had been presented by a drooling individual, an attorney named Dreiser, representing the Associated Industries. This person talked at length about the destructive inroads of Southern competition upon the industries of "our commonwealth."

"Labor" Crawls. A Mr. Charles Hodgson of the A. F. of L. legislative committee arose and attempted to defend the law against repeal. He opened his address with humanitarian sentimentalism and declared that he does not believe in placing the dollar sign above a humanitarian law.

In a feeble attempt at convincing argument he said the proposed repeal was a blow at women and children in the industries of the state. Then he had a brilliant inspiration as he remembered that the bill was passed under the Coolidge administration. He switched his argument from the women and children to a eulogy of the wisdom of the scab-herding, strike-breaking midget politician who now sits in the White House at Washington.

In the identical city in which Coolidge first gained notoriety as a strike breaker and enemy of the working class, this alleged representative of labor, fawning before the republicans on the legislative committee, indulged in a crude, disgustingly sycophantic exhibition of groveling by asserting that since the law was signed by Coolidge it must have been a good law. "He (Coolidge) never made many unwise moves, otherwise he would not be where he is."

Praise of Coolidge failed to impress the committee, so the legislative agent began to scold, adjusted the big Elk's tooth dangling from a large chain on a green vest, and emitted this grammatical gem: "Natural conditions (in the South, presumably) doesn't allow the efficiency as exists in the North." It reminded one of Hinky Dink's famous saying, "Them as has shiners, wears 'em!"

Argues Both Ways. In trying to meet the attacks of the corporation lawyers and appear eminently respectable before the committee, Mr. Hodgson endeavored to reply to the charge that organized labor would force the mills to leave the state with the assertion that: "It would be useless for me to answer that if the industries isn't here there won't be any work."

Then in the next sentence he claimed that even though the industries did leave it would be better than sacrificing the women and children and that other industries would take their places. The legislative agent of the decrepit State Federation of Labor was not able to perceive his own contradiction after one of the flunkies of the shoe workers had openly laughed at this blunder. To a mind capable of eternally crawling before the employers in the alleged interest of labor nothing could possibly strike him as inconsistent. Instead of devoting their time to strengthening the political power of the working class, these agents of the Gompers machine take part of the dues paid by the members of organized labor in order to persuade the capitalist class that the labor movement is respectable and the defender of civilization.

In conclusion Mr. Hodgson declared that labor needs no defense as it has proved to be beneficial to both employer and employee in the past and that it would continue to so function.

The only worth-while point brought out during the whole proceedings was the fact that the talk of Southern competition is baseless, because the same capitalists that control textile mills in the North also control most of the mills of the South, therefore they are only competing with themselves.

It is unlikely that the 48-hour law will be repealed, as the peanut politicians are afraid of the voters and from the presentation of the mill owners it is doubtful if they are making a serious effort to defeat it.

The efforts of the representatives of the labor unions trying to prove to the committee how respectable they are could be utilized to better advantage by exposing the class character of the government in order to develop independent political action on the part of the organized workers of the state.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Bradstreet's Food Index Number, based upon the wholesale price of thirty-one articles used as food, is \$3.38 compared with \$3.30 a week ago. This is an increase of 2.4% over the preceding week.

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

Switzerland to Have Referendum on the 48-Hour Week, Feb. 17

(By The Federated Press)

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 12.—On February 17 a referendum is to be held in Switzerland to decide whether the present 48-hour week established by law shall be exchanged for a 54-hour week. The whole country is stirred up about it, and the employers and a large part of the peasantry are ranging themselves on one side of the question, favoring the extension of working hours, while hand and brain workers of all grades are unanimous in agitating against the proposal.

The law establishing the 48-hour week was passed in June, 1919. Up to then a 59-hour week had been in force. The law applied, however, only to factory workers, and not to workers engaged in trade, transport, the hotel industry, and the building industry. The next year it was proposed that a second law should be passed extending the shorter hours to railwaymen, and to postal and telegraph employes. The reactionaries then insisted upon a public referendum on the question. They were beaten, for the law was approved by a majority of about 100,000.

Huge Trade Coming. This shipment is merely the forerunner of a series of similar transactions on a large scale. In 1923, the All-Russian Textile syndicate purchased foreign cotton thru the Liverpool and Bremen markets, worth more than \$40,000,000. It is likely that the bulk of this trade will henceforth be carried on by direct imports from America. That will depend, of course, upon the attitude of cotton producing combines and upon the terms of credit available thru American banks. There is every reason for believing that both cotton exporters and bankers will do their utmost to encourage the resumption of trade relations.

The extent to which the American markets will be called upon to meet Russia's demands hinges upon the U. S. government's policy. A pursuance of the state department's offensive attitude might conceivably oblige the Russian government to seek markets elsewhere.

It may be asserted, however, that this shipment of the first cotton cargo marks a milestone in the relations of the two countries.

Banks Coming to Terms. It is not even two months since the All-Russian Textile syndicate opened its office in New York City. The president of that organization, Nogin, who visited this country recently, found American cotton growers eager to transact business with Russia, while powerful American financial groups, notable the Chase National bank, were quick to show their readiness to come to terms in negotiating a credit agreement.

Aside from the 10,000 cotton bales shipped on the S. S. Aetna, the cargo included 500 tons of cottonseed, destined for Turkestan, where the Moscow government is embarking upon an ambitious scheme for cotton cultivation. It has been intimated that certain American groups that concessions might be available in Turkestan, both for cotton growing land and for the establishment of textile industries.

Purchases made thru the Russian syndicate also included textile machinery, mill supplies and textile fibers. Needs will be made of American dye-stuffs, and proving satisfactory, these, too, will be bought on an ample scale.

Southern States Eager. Prior to his departure, Nogin traveled thru the southern states, where he found the liveliest interest manifested in the textile syndicate's activities. His dealings during that excursion resulted in tentative arrangements with the South Carolina Co-operative Cotton-Growers' Association and with the Georgia Growers' Co-operatives.

While most of the credits hitherto granted to the Russian syndicate by American banks were of a short term nature, the stability of the Russian chevronet, coupled with the rapid improvement of Russia's whole economic organism, presages the availability of American credits on more favorable terms soon.

It is understood, in this connection, that a high official of a New York financial institution is contemplating a journey to Russia for the purpose of ascertaining more precisely the assurances which the Russian government and its subsidiary institutions can offer for future credits.

George L. Siegel Gets League's Endorsement for Mayor of St. Paul

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 12.—The Workingmen's Non-partisan Political League endorsed George L. Siegel, local attorney as their candidate for Mayor in the forthcoming primaries after Coroner C. A. Ingerson of Ramsey county had declined the nomination.

The primary elections will take place on March 18th and the election on May 6th. Mr. Siegel was missing when the nomination was made but William Mahoney assured the delegation appointed to wait on him that he would be a candidate.

In the forthcoming elections the voters of St. Paul are to elect a mayor, a controller, six members at large to the common council, a municipal judge, two justices at large, two constables at large and justices in two wards.

Trachtenberg, Lore Trial at Newark, Comes up Feb. 14

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The four members of the Workers Party, Lore, Trachtenberg, Kaplan and Chris, arrested on charges of disorderly conduct in Newark, N. J., last week, will be tried Feb. 14. The defendants will attempt to summon Commissioner of Safety Brennan, of Newark, to testify. In view of the impending trial and the settlement of the free speech issue in Newark, the scheduled meeting, at which William Z. Foster was to speak, was postponed at the last moment.

Your Union Meeting

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

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

Weekly meetings—\$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

SECOND WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13th No. Name of Local and Place of Meeting. 1 Belle Makers, Monroe and Racine. Blacksmith District Council, 119 S. Third St. 19 Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd. 21 Carpenters, Western and Lexington. 242 Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave. 1693 Carpenters, 505 S. State St. 1784 Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. C. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597. 1922 Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St. 2507 Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill. 181 Coopers, 8901 Escanaba Ave. 2 Hod Carriers, 1352 W. Division St. 162 Hod Carriers, 819 W. Harrison St. 4 Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St. 14 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St. 126 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd. 624 Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave. 375 Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 63d St. Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St. 54 Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill. 5 Plasterers, 919 W. Monroe St. Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave. 697 Railway Carmen, 5444 Wentworth Ave. 1340 Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave. 219 Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 63d St. 730 D. 11 Roofers, 777 W. Adams St. 72 Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St. 485 Sheet Metal, 5324 S. Halsted St. 753 Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St. 759 Teamsters (Meat), 229 S. Ashland Blvd. 769 Teamsters (Bone), 6959 S. Halsted St. 13046 Tuckpainters, 819 W. Harrison St. 924 Tunnel and Subway Workers, 914 W. Harrison St. (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

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

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

FIRST SHIPMENT OF U. S. COTTON GOES TO RUSSIA

American Business Is After Soviet Trade

By FREDERICK KUH. (Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—While Secretary of State Hughes is cursing the Russian government from beneath his nicely clipped beard, unofficial recognition of the Moscow regime is making notable headway in American quarters which are no less powerful than Washington officialdom.

Ten thousand bales of American cotton valued at \$2,000,000, left New Orleans, Feb. 3rd on the S. S. Aetna, bound for Murmansk. This is the first direct shipment of cotton from the United States to Russia since the revolution.

The extent to which the American markets will be called upon to meet Russia's demands hinges upon the U. S. government's policy. A pursuance of the state department's offensive attitude might conceivably oblige the Russian government to seek markets elsewhere.

It may be asserted, however, that this shipment of the first cotton cargo marks a milestone in the relations of the two countries.

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MOUSOROSKI'S RUSSIAN MUSIC STIRS AUDIENCE

Miss Breslau Gives Vital Interpretation

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Russian music at its best, and a splendid artist of Russian descent featured the concert of the Chicago Symphony orchestra last Friday and Saturday. Sophie Breslau, the contralto, was the soloist and she sang a group of songs by Mousorgski.

Modest Mousorgski, more than any other composer, got close to the great pounding peasant heart of Russia that bled once, and will bleed no more. The five songs that Miss Breslau sang express different phases of life. Those entitled "Pain" and "Death's Serenade" are conceived in the spirit of grim, bitter pessimism that pervaded the art of old Tsarist Russia, and which found literary expression in Dostoevski and Andreiev.

"The Banks of the Don" paints a different picture, one of a people that sings and dances, a people revelling in brilliant colors and laughter. "On the Dnieper" is a Cossack song, a song of a gaunt, determined race, bloody and unafraid. "The Classicist" is a satire, written to work off a personal grudge, and it is the refinement of sarcasm to the nth degree.

Miss Breslau is rich, warm, vital in voice, a truly great singer, possessing unusual dramatic ability.

"Nutcracker" Suite. The other Russian work was Chaykovski's "Nutcracker" suite. This is a series of dances composed for toys made of tinsel and sugar. But the toys that can dance to the trepid in the suite must be phenomenally vigorous dolls.

The program opened with Gluck's overture to "Iphigenia." The work is not as simple minded as a Gluck composition usually is, but it is fiery and powerful, and big in outline, like the Greek tragedy to which it is a prelude.

Following this was an aria from Wagner's "Rienzi." "Rienzi" like the romantic German music it copies, is good opera, but bad drama. The aria is full of pompous grandeur, and Miss Breslau sang it superbly.

Then came the "Dante" symphony of Granados. This is a most mediocre composition, modern in technique, and embalmed in spirit. It is in two movements, one with a vocal part, but even Sophie Breslau could not save it from deadly dullness and boredom. The work does succeed in suggesting one line of the Italian poet, "Abandon all hope, ye who enter here."

"Indian Rhapsody." Carl Busch of Kansas City directed the first Chicago performance of his "Indian Rhapsody." The composition suggests a series of disconnected episodes, ending with an elaborate student's exercise, rather than a continuous piece of music. It is skillfully orchestrated. Busch's Indian is a half breed in a dress suit, who belongs to "The Minute Men of the Constitution."

For next week three piano soloists are promised. Maier and Pattison, the musical Gold Dust twins, and Arthur Shattuck, who has played once before at the symphony concerts this season. There will be two concertos by both Bachs, one for two pianos, one for three. A ballade for two pianos and orchestra, by Sowerby, our most important native son, a sinfonietta by Schumann, an overture by Handel, and the tone poem "Don Juan," by Strauss, will round out the program. This might be a good concert to stay away from.

She Is Going Home. NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The body of pretty Louise Lawson, Texas church organist who came to New York aspiring to bigger things, and left mysteriously murdered, is en route home to Walnut Springs.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription for the workers!

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Red Revel

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16

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DAILY WORKER **TEN**

LABOR DEFENSE **WOODEN SOLDIERS**

MEXICANS KNOW HOW TO TALK TO SUPREME COURT

Then Frightened Judges Reverse Decision

(By The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 12.—The peasants here know something about handling a supreme court. Over three hundred militant peasants from a little town in the state of Tlaxcala, came down last week to intervene in the supreme court of the nation here in the capital, when said court decided that they would have to return the communal lands which had been granted to them a couple of years back by the agrarian commission for the redistribution of land.

This commission declared that the lands had been stolen by a big landowner from the common lands of the peasants. After they had taken possession again and were preparing to harvest their second crop, the owners who had been fighting them with injunctions and other legal chicanery, got a favorable decision from the supreme court. (Aren't they all alike, tho?)

When the peasants came to town to "see about" the eviction order, they marched three hundred strong together with their wives and children and arrived late at night after tramping all day. Early next morning, in a drizzling rain, they went to the supreme court. All day they picketed the place till the court closed. Then they marched down the fashionable Avenida Juarez and Avenida Madero to the central plaza, shouting "Death to the supreme court," and alternating with "Death to the magistrates." Next day the supreme court "discovered" new technicalities, and reversed its decision. The peasants are now harvesting their crops.

Five peasant leaders and the wife of one of them, were framed up on a fake murder charge over six months ago, when they became too active in the Agrarista movement in Zamora. The labor and peasant forces of the country blocked their execution until the outbreak of the counter-revolution. But when Enrique Estrada and Salvador Alvarado took possession of Zamora in the name of the fascists, the six were taken out into the courtyard of the prison and shot, after which their bodies were hung from the prison walls. The peasants in question are Ascencio, Cervantes, Herrera, Reyes, and Alvarado and his wife, Teresa.

The Villistas are on the warpath in the north under the lead of Hipolito Villa brother of the famous Pancho. The first sign of their uprising came in the form of the successful robbing of the train from Laredo. They got away with 21,000 pesos but did not harm the passengers. The train then proceeded on its way. A detachment has been sent out after them from the nearest garrison.

Daniel B. Gish, member of the International Association of Machinists, local 1657 (Mexico City), is the most active aviator on the western front, operating against the rebel forces of Enrique Estrada. So far he has received two telegrams of congratulation from President Obregon and a broken rib, from running his plane into an army mule. But he is again in active service.

German Bosses Hate Workers' Relief Society

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The International Workers' Relief Committee is thoroughly hated by the big German industrialists. Here is an example of the work of I. W. R. C. that rouses the bosses' ire. In Weisswasser the glass blowers were locked out because they would not accept a reduction in wages. They sent a delegation to Berlin to ask the I. W. R. C. for help. They were supplied with 2,000 rations daily. When the lockout ends a soup kitchen will be established in Weisswasser. The action of the I. W. R. C. in helping the locked out workers brought universal condemnation from the industrialist press.

Flivver Magnate's Wealth Will Pile Sky High This Year

BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 12.—Henry Ford sees 1923 as a banner business year.

"We plan an increase of 15 to 20 per cent in our output of Ford cars, Lincoln's and tractors," the manufacturer said today in an interview with the Boston News Bureau.

"As against an output of 2,200,000 of these units in 1923," Ford said, "I am confident we will manufacture 2,500,000 and 2,600,000 units this year."

"This will include the output of all our plants in Detroit, England and Canada."

Doctors Framing Helper of Poor, Declare Friends

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 12.—Dr. H. B. McCall was arraigned yesterday before the United States Commissioner charged with selling narcotics illegally. Dr. McCall said the narcotics were used in a cough medicine which he gave his patients as part of his treatment of them.

Dr. McCall is a well known physician and is very popular with the poor of the city whom he has been treating in many cases without charge. His friends declare the charge is a frame-up engineered by other doctors.

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Let us tell you how to make your money work for you. No Speculation, Gamble or Chance of Loss. Small monthly payments. Exempt from National, State or Local Taxation. Thousands have already made money on the proposition we are now offering you. Only a limited amount still available. Write to BOX A. A. THE DAILY WORKER.

Kids Denounce the Lies About Lenin and Soviet Russia

The children of the United Workers Sunday schools are always on the lookout for the propaganda of the bosses. Recently Current Events, a publication claiming to be nonpartisan, published an article on "The Red Radicals Mourning for Lenin." The Workers Sunday school children who saw the article were quick to disagree with it and sent the following letter to the editor of Current Events. So far they have received no reply.

Gentlemen:—

Regarding your article entitled "Red Radicals Are Mourning for Lenin" in a recent number of Current Events, we quote as follows: "Lenin accepted German money and carried out the German plans, not because he had any love for Germany, but because he hoped to bring on a revolution that would establish Communism throughout the world."

What do you mean by this statement? Did he get the money from the Kaiser or from the workers? Please let us know where, when, and from whom you got this statement. Prove that this is true.

You say, "Taking the French Revolution as an example, he established the 'terror' and ruthlessly killed scores of thousands who dared to oppose Communism."

You make the appearance of being a nonpartisan paper, yet all your news is written deliberately from the viewpoint of and for the benefit of the bosses of society, the Rockefeller, Morgans, etc. . . .

For the last six years, Russia was establishing herself by developing its industries and strengthening its "Workers' Government." It had to do this while fighting against world capitalism, the armies of Kolchak, Denikin, etc., besides fighting against the foreign invaders, including the armies of the United States when they tried to intervene in Siberia. Today Russia is the strongest of European nations.

Recognizing this, we demand the proof of your statements, which says that Lenin and Trotsky were instrumental in murdering thousands of non-believers in Communism.

We ask you to print this in the next issue of the Current Events, and thereby prove to us, your readers, that you are just a pure news-spreading agency, and not a deliberate distorter of facts for the interest of the capitalists and their fat-belly politicians in Washington.

Yours very truly,
The Children of the North-West Branch of the United Workers Sunday Schools.
2733 W. Hirsch Blvd.

Sancho Panza Is Rich Satire for Workers to Enjoy

(By A. L. CARPENTER)

(Although produced as a fantastic comedy, Sancho Panza, which has been playing in Boston, Mass., for some time is unique in its message to onlookers. The play is a satire on romance, a satire on government, a satire on life. Its humor, its vitality, its philosophy, has made for it a play that will be looked upon by the working class as a lesson that will not hurt anyone to learn.

The play itself is taken from Cervantes' story, Don Quixote de la Mancha. It was originally written in the year 1605. A short synopsis of the play is here given.

Sancho Panza, the great popular character of Spanish literature, was first introduced to the reading world in 1605, but the play as it has been written for the stage does credit to any modern story. Don Quixote went about trying to restore the world to chivalry. He was accompanied by the rotund Sancho and the latter's donkey, Dapple. Don Quixote had promised Sancho the governorship of an island as soon as he should "conquer a kingdom." The incident most familiar to English readers is the adventure of the windmills immortalized by the artist, Dorr.

His philosophy is evident during the entire play. Such sayings as "If the kings and dukes, the governors and all connected with the direction of governments instead of fighting each other, would get together around a table on which was plenty of good food and wine and would inject a little common sense into their meals there would be no wars."

"Between the man who produces and the man who purchases there shall be no interference."

The play was well received here. The producers circulated every labor union in the city for support.

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DARING GRAFTER AND DESERTER IS PAL OF HARDING

Forbes Rose from Ranks to \$225,000,000

Col. Charles R. Forbes, former head of the Veterans Bureau, whose conduct of that office a United States grand jury is investigating here, is as picturesque a grafter as ever got his hand in the public till.

In addition to being picturesque he was efficient; \$225,000,000 is the boodle that did not go for the benefit of soldiers who were disabled in the world war.

Drummer Boy to Grafter.

Forbes began his career at the age of 12 when he joined the Marine corps as a drummer. He was with the marines two years. From then till he was 22 he wandered over the country doing anything he could. At the age of 22 he joined the army and deserted after a few months. For four years he managed to dodge the authorities and when he was caught he agreed to finish the term of his enlistment and thus escaped prison for desertion.

He went to the Philippines and rose to the rank of sergeant and was discharged.

Discharged from the army at the age of 31 he settled in the Pacific Northwest. Here he became an active politician of sorts. From the Northwest he drifted to Honolulu and island politics. His rise was rapid and he soon became Commissioner of Public Works.

While holding this job he met President Harding, then a Senator on tour of the Philippines. He made a hit at once with the Senator. Forbes was a man after Harding's own heart. He was jolly, easy-going, good natured.

Decorated By Gad.

America entered the war and at once Forbes applied for a commission as an officer in the army. The War department didn't bother to look up his record. He was a somebody now and O. K. He got the commission and was sent to France. He received a couple of decorations.

After Forbes was mustered out of the army and Harding was nominated for president, Forbes rushed to Marion where he became a fixture on the Harding front porch.

After the election and before Harding assumed office, Forbes coolly asked for the job of running the shipping board. Harding would have given it to him but other men had to get jobs so he was given something "just as good."

Spent Only \$447,000,000.

Forbes was made head of the Veterans Bureau. As soon as he took over the office he managed to make it the most expensive branch of the government; spending \$447,000,000. A great deal of this money went into giving wild parties to his friends and political bootlickers. His parties are still remembered.

At the White House he was a familiar figure. While politicians waited to see Harding, Forbes walked into the presidential office. He was not averse to using the prestige the general knowledge of his friendship with the president gave him. He used it in every way he could.

When Secretary Fall resigned, Forbes bragged that the job was his for the asking. But, the Senate investigation of his conduct of the Veterans Bureau started and his little world came tumbling down. He resigned as director of the Bureau and today he expects to be indicted and maybe sent to prison for the most colossal piece of graft ever pulled off in this country.

"Power from Sun" When Coal Goes, Declares Edison

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 12.—Thomas A. Edison started out his seventy-eighth year today by arriving at his office before any of his employes and punching the time clock as usual, the electrical wizard finally was persuaded to give his views after another year of maturity on current subjects of interest.

In response to questions, he said: "Man has not yet reached, but is approaching, physical perfection.

"When coal and crude petroleum resources are exhausted, power will be extracted from the sun, the wind, the tides and vegetable growth.

"The controversy between fundamentalists and modernists in religion is the result of an attempt to make facts out of myths.

"Death of criminals by lethal gas is more human than by electrocution.

"Radio is the greatest recent invention but it will never supplant the newspapers as a means of disseminating information.

"During the last year I have devoted a major portion of my time to perfecting various kinds of labor saving machinery. I believe that electricity will stand many new uses on the farms."

Oppose MacDonald's Appointment

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Scottish Labor members of parliament are up in arms at the action of Ramsay MacDonald in appointing H. P. MacMillan, an avowed Conservative, to the position of Advocate-General of Scotland.

"This appointment is enough to make Keir Hardie turn over in his grave," declared Neil MacLean, labor M. P. for Glasgow.

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

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

Youth Begins Trade Union Activities.

Karl Liebknecht who built the foundation of the present German Communist Party from the young revolutionists he had won to his side before and during the dark days of the war would be proud of our young American rebels. The first big work undertaken by the revolutionary youth in the trade unions in this country was that conducted at the United Mine Workers Convention.

Reports from many present, show an amazing ability on behalf of the young miner delegates, many of them around 20, and some even younger. It is incongruous to think that with so many jazz hounds in this country, with the octopus-like Y. M. C. A., deeply sunk job scout movement and a host of other anti-working class organizations that a band of determined revolutionary youth can flourish and show its metal. Extremes braided extremes.

On the one hand there is a mass of indifferently working youth, made so by years of distorted teaching; on the other hand, a small but growing revolutionary youth movement beginning to take an active part in the real struggles of the working class.

The United Mine Workers Convention example was just a definite, out-and-out beginning of the Young Workers League of America. There was demonstrated that years are not needed to make one a progressive trade unionist, one who understood the needs, not only of his fellow trade unionists, but the working class generally.

When Old Gompers lies rotting amid affectionate worms, the young fellows now beginning their work in the worker's organizations, will be the most energetic in cleaning up the dirty mess he has been creating in the organized labor movement for these many years.

Gompers' attitude reminds us of the old social-democrats who detested the growth of the youth movement in Germany and actually prohibited it in its early stages, and later, when it grew in spite of official edict, they sanctioned but sought to control it. But the difference in the rise of the American young workers in the American trade union movement is this: Gompers will never sanction them; neither shall he ever control them.

Doheny Steal Is Unchallenged; City Considers Effect

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 12.—The entire city administration of Los Angeles is still trying to avoid an investigation of the manner in which Edward L. Doheny, oil operator, got a thirty-year lease on a pier in Los Angeles harbor from the city at \$6,813.34 a year after the city spent \$1,722,000 to improve the land surrounding it. The lease was granted after Doheny took the president of the harbor commission, Edgar McKee to Honolulu for a little trip on Doheny's yacht.

A few days after Doheny rented his pier the Harbor Commission raised the rents on all public lands in the district. This increase cannot affect Doheny for ten years. Had the increase been applied to the Doheny pier he would have had to pay \$180,000 a year more than he is doing now.

All the politicians are eager to hush up the whole matter in order that the fair name of Southern California may not be touched by a scandal like the one in which Doheny is already involved in Washington. So far indications are that Doheny and his friends on the Harbor Commission will be able to get away with their deal in order to save the climate and name of Los Angeles.

Taxi Men Slain by Rivals, Not Labor, New Clue Reveals

Assistant State's Attorney Gorman was busy up till a late hour last night questioning Tim Neary, secretary of the Teamsters' union, about the killing of two Checker Taxi company employes Friday which he is trying to pin on labor. Gorman refused to say if he intended to hold Neary or what he asked Neary or what Neary said.

While the states attorney was questioning Neary it was indicated that the officials of the Checker Company really knew that the shooting was done by agents of rival taxi companies. They petitioned the mayor to remove a certain police lieutenant who they say discriminated against the Checker company in favor of rival concerns.

The executive board also announced that they would ask states attorney Crowe to investigate charges that Chief of Police Collins and Sheriff Hoffman had been negligent in failing to provide the company officials with protection against the gunmen's attack.

So far all attempts of the states attorney's office to attach the killing to a war between rival labor factions has failed.

League Convention Called.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 12.—The official call for the state convention of the Non-Partisan League was issued today. The place of the convention, which will be held on March 13th, has not been decided. County conventions to elect delegates to the state convention and endorse candidates for the legislature will be held March 1st.

LENIN MEETING STOPPED AGAIN AT WILKES-BARRE

Bulls Bar Workers from the Hall

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 12.—Obedient the orders of the American Legion, Mayor Hart's police stopped the Lenin memorial meeting which was to have taken place here yesterday. The police surrounded the meeting and prevented anyone entering. Rose Pastor Stokes, who was to have spoken, tried to reason with the chief of police who was in charge of the heavily armed guard that surrounded the meeting place, but he refused to discuss the matter merely saying "Get out 'o here, lady. Beat it."

Rose Pastor Stokes and officials of the Workers Party here will confer with the American Civil Liberties Union to decide on what legal action should be taken in the matter.

Dan Hart, mayor of Wilkes-Barre, had promised to permit the meeting to proceed without police interference, but when the American Legion objected he backed down on his promise and ordered the chief of police to prevent the meeting.

It is expected that the Workers Party and the American Civil Liberties Union will make another attempt to hold a meeting in the near future.

Mayor Hart told Rose Pastor Stokes and others that if the Workers Party asked for a permit to hold a meeting, gave him a list of the speakers and the nature of the topics to be discussed, he would consult with a committee from the Black Diamond Post of the American Legion, and if the legionnaires found no objection, the meeting would be allowed. His offer was ignored.

Straight Talk from Queensland to John Bull on War Loan

BRISBANE, Queensland, Feb. 12.—Something in the nature of straight talk is likely to take place when Labor Premier Theodore of Queensland reaches London to discuss the question of loan conversions for \$125,000,000 of loan money to Queensland which falls due this year and in 1925.

In 1920, when Premier Theodore last went to London to secure loan money, the money kings of London demanded that he should repeal certain labor legislation that affected them financially—particularly the taxation of large estates owned by absentee landlords. Theodore refused to do so, and secured his loan in the United States on better terms than those offered him in London.

Now the money kings in England are again demanding that Theodore repeal the legislation objected to as the price of his securing the conversion of the loans now due. He has stated definitely that as the legislation in question has been endorsed by the people of Queensland by general election he does not propose to alter one letter of it.

Theodore states that should they refuse to convert the loans he will go to the United States again. Theodore's action in refusing the demands of the London money kings is applauded by the Australian people.

Russian Farmers Getting Machinery from United States

(By The Federated Press)

MOSCOW, Feb. 12.—As a part of the general campaign to furnish the peasants with agricultural machinery on easy terms, Selskosoyuz (All-Russian Union of Agricultural Co-operatives) is organizing stations to lead out the machinery to the peasants. The number of stations set up in the various localities will depend on the number of primary agricultural co-operatives there, on the extent of cultivable land, and on the needs of the local peasant population.

For the purpose of lowering the price of machinery, Selskosoyuz has arranged with the government authorities for lowering the transport rates for agricultural machines by 50 per cent and also the storage charges. The greatest demand at present is for tractors, binders, steam-driven threshing machines and grain polishing machines.

Selskosoyuz (All-Russian Union of Consumers' Co-operatives) has adopted the system of selling machinery for its equivalent in grain on long-term credit and is also instituting lending stations. In order to widen the scope of this work, Selskosoyuz has presented a petition to the state planning department for the granting of a five to six-year credit especially for this purpose. The prices of the machinery are to be kept down to the pre-war level if possible.

Selskosoyuz has ordered a large amount of agricultural machinery from America.

East Liverpool Honors Lenin.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Feb. 12.—The Workers Party of East Liverpool held an inspiring Lenin memorial meeting here last Sunday. Talks were given on the life and work of Lenin and the effect of his leadership on the labor unions, and the Communist Party both in Russia and other countries. There was a fine musical program given by local comrades. The meeting ended with the singing of the International.

THE THEATRE

By D. FERRIER

The "Ziegfeld Follies," which arrived out here in the provinces just a year late due to its immense popularity in the more appreciative East, is not nearly so good a show as several of its predecessors. This may or may not be due to the fact that most of the original group of entertainers in the present edition of the show have long been missing from its scenery.

In the first place, \$4.40 is too high a price to pay for the best seats of a far better show than this "Follies." That being off our chest, let us see what the current edition of the "national institution" has to offer.

The feminine dancing in the show, handled best by Evelyn Law, Gilda Gray and Martha Lorber, is up to the usual "Follies" standard. Each does notably in her own particular style, and the specialties by the Tiller girls from London are synchronized motion at its best.

The pleasing voices of Elsa Peterson, Alexander Gray and the "Follies" quartette are wasted on the songs, which are mostly unnoteworthy.

Willie Collier and Sam Bernard, two generally capable comedians, have probably the most banal and tiresome lines of their careers, and Jimmy Hussey is impossible in trying to imitate Eddie Cantor, an asinine ambition in the first place.

The Fokine ballet is nicely arranged, although most of the "frolicking gods" fail entirely to get the spirit of the thing. Joseph Urban contributes various particularly uninspired settings to the show, which are in part offset by two or three Ben Ali Haggin tableaux made appealing by the nude bodies of beautiful girls.

Simeon Karavaeff and the Kelo brothers are excellent in the limited moments allotted to their dances.

The "Follies" is being presented at the Colonial theatre.

Jig Time at the Olympic

Many rare and colorful stage pictures and musical numbers are magnificently presented in "Jig Time," the mammoth revue at the Olympic Theatre. In two acts and seventeen scenes, it is one of the most pretentious offerings in Columbia burlesque. A talented company has won approval in musical comedy, vaudeville and the cabarets, and furnishes the entertainment of the piece.

Theatre Guild to Give Repertoire of Plays Here, Feb. 17

The repertoire for the first week of the New York Theatre Guild's Repertory Company's engagement at the Great Northern Theatre, beginning Sunday night, Feb. 17, is: Sunday, "Peer Gynt"; Monday, "The Devil's Disciple"; Tuesday, "The Devil's Disciple"; Wednesday matinee and night, "He Who Gets Slapped"; Thursday, "Peer Gynt"; Friday, "Peer Gynt"; Saturday matinee and night, "Peer Gynt."

The company is under the direction of Joseph M. Gaites and has come to the Great Northern for an indefinite stay.

Salzman Tours the New England States for Young Workers

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—Max Salzman, organizer for the Young Workers League, is on an organizing tour of New England for the Y. W. L. He will spend several days in various New England cities organizing new branches of the Y. W. L. He will be in Boston till Feb. 19th when he will go to Northwood, Mass., for two days and then go to Quincy, Mass., for two days. He will be in Brockton, Mass., on the 24th and return to Boston for the general membership meeting of the Y. W. L. of Boston on the 25th. On Feb. 26th and 27th he will be in Providence, R. I.

Another S. D. Bank Goes Broke.

BROOKINGS, S. D., Feb. 12.—The Brookings State Bank here was ordered closed by the board of directors and the state banking department was placed in charge. The bank was capitalized at \$150,000 and is said to have had deposits totaling more than a million.

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Dictatorship in America

The Senate, provided by the framers of the constitution as a check upon the House of Representatives, composed of the most conservative types in American political life, demands that President Coolidge force Secretary of the Navy Denby to resign.

The president coolly tells the senators and the people of the United States who elected them that the senate has not the power to make such a demand and that he will ignore it.

Representative government? Responsibility of elected officials to the electorate?

The president the servant of the people? President Coolidge is right. The senate has no such power because the framers of the constitution saw to it that the executive alone enjoys it.

The democratic character of the United States government is a myth. It is not responsive to the will of the people as expressed thru the franchise and was not intended to be.

Our form of government was planned by individuals who represented the privileged classes of the period in which they lived and who made the most careful arrangements to prevent any wave of popular protest being reflected in the government itself until time had tempered mass resentment.

Congressmen are elected for two years, senators for six and the president for four. Above all stands the supreme court appointed for life—the highest tribunal in the land, combining thru both law and custom, executive, legislative and judicial authority.

The American form of government is the most inflexible and irresponsible, barring absolute monarchy, ever devised by man because its mandate is always conditioned upon issues that have lapsed before it takes office. Its personnel cannot be changed by the popular representatives during the term of the president—appointees are HIS and not the people's. Impeachment of the president—to all intents and purposes impossible—is the only recourse.

In any other country in the world having the pretense of democratic government, such a scandal as the Teapot Dome steal would have forced the resignation of the executive wing—the prime minister and his cabinet. President Coolidge and his official family would have been kicked out—he and they could not have defied the demands of elected representatives.

Never in the history of American government has a similar situation arisen and this of course is taken as proof by the unthinking that it is an unfortunate affair that will never occur again. The contrary is true.

The United States has left behind the period in which government could afford to make some show of representing the popular will—the competitive period of American capitalism. The United States is now a world power. It conducts adventures abroad of which the American people, badly informed as they are, do not approve.

It wages ruthless war on native peoples in its colonies on behalf of financial institutions that choose and dominate the government. It presents an unyielding front to labor at home and it finds it ever harder, in the face of popular discontent, to protect those who have stolen the natural resources of the nation.

It is natural that the dictatorial possibilities latent in the American form of government should have been utilized first to force the populace in 1917 into an imperialist war against which its opposition had just been expressed in a popular election—in 1916.

It is just as natural that the inflexible character of American government should find its second expression in the use of its dictatorial power by President Coolidge to protect his administration from the righteous wrath of a people aroused by proof of the corrupt class nature of American government indisputably shown by the Teapot Dome revelations.

It is in such times as these, when the nation is seething with unrest that reaches up from the working and farming masses and involves large sections of the middle class, with American capitalism in danger—not of revolution but of far-reaching social and political changes that would make its task of exploitation more difficult by weakening its hold on the mass mind—that the capitalists give thanks for "the farsightedness of the founders"—the farsightedness that was shown by James Madison when he told his fellow-exploiters at the Constitutional Convention:

In future time, a great majority of the people will be without landed or any other sort of property. These will combine, under the influence of their common situation—in which case the rights of property and the public liberty will not be secure in their hands. There will be, particularly, the distinction between the rich and the poor. An increase in population will of necessity increase the proportion of those who will labor under all the hardships of life, and secretly sigh for a more equal distribution of its blessings.

The Workers Party contends that the American government is a dictatorship of the capi-

talist class, that it was intended to be such by its founders and that the sops thrown to the democratic leanings of the masses have not weakened but have strengthened this dictatorship by concealing its real nature.

Woodrow Wilson did much to shatter the myth of government "of, for and by the people".

Calvin Coolidge has continued the good work under the pressure of the forces that are working for uprooting of capitalism.

Appealing to the power granted him as president by the constitution President Coolidge today is carrying out the historic task of American capitalist government—protecting the despoilers of the people from the consequences of their dishonest and tyrannical acts.

To say that such use of governmental power was not within the ken of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention is to admit ignorance of American history. Not only did they contemplate this possibility but they recognized the necessity for it by a system of checks and balances and division of authority which placed the American government beyond the reach of the people at the only times great masses are aroused to action—when corruption, inefficiency and tyranny have discredited completely the people's rulers.

The Workers Party of America calls attention of the workers and farmers to the dictatorial class character of the United States government and urges them to organize for the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government that will use its power, not to protect and advance the interests of the capitalists but in the interests of the working and farming masses.

A New "Hero"

Maudlin sentimentality has found an opportunity for expression in the welcome accorded Lieutenant Griffis—the would-be kidnaper of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll.

The whimperings of this formerly doughty and self-appointed avenger of America's honor have cluttered up the pages of the capitalist press ever since his appeal for aid was broadcast.

He and some others of the American military caste violated just about all the laws that Germany has in the endeavor to capture and bring back for punishment a young man whose only crime was evasion of military service in a war that even children now know was a crime against humanity.

Lieutenant Griffis seems to have reasoned that so cowardly a person as Bergdoll would be easy to handle, but Bergdoll's pacifism apparently is confined only to imperialist military adventures, as he killed one of his attackers and wounded another.

We have little sympathy for pacifists and none at all for Bergdoll, but Griffis and his companions, the type of militarist that is terrorizing the workers in Italy, Greece, Spain and only a short while ago composed the black and Tans in Ireland, are deserving of nothing but contempt.

No sooner was Griffis sentenced than he whined like a spoiled child—which is what he is. Lionized on his return, the demonstration in New York is ample proof that the ruling-class of America and its dupes look upon this country as a sort of international bully, who needs to pay no attention to the laws of any country, not even its own.

It is little wonder that Europeans of all classes look upon Americans as uncouth savages when a Griffis gets the front page and a Steinmetz a meager obituary notice.

The Negro Assembly

Desire for unity of action for all Negro organizations, an intense interest in all labor problems and a very evident desire to cooperate to the fullest extent possible with labor organizations of white workers are the outstanding characteristics of the All-Race Assembly, which began its session yesterday, at Wabash avenue and 38th street.

Some idea of the scope of the assembly agenda is given by the following impressive list of questions to be discussed: Labor, Education, the Negro Press, the African-American's Relation to Worldwide Race Movements, Fraternal and Benevolent Organizations of the Race, Religion, Inter-Racial Co-operation, Agitation Against Lynching, Segregation, Disfranchisement, and Peonage.

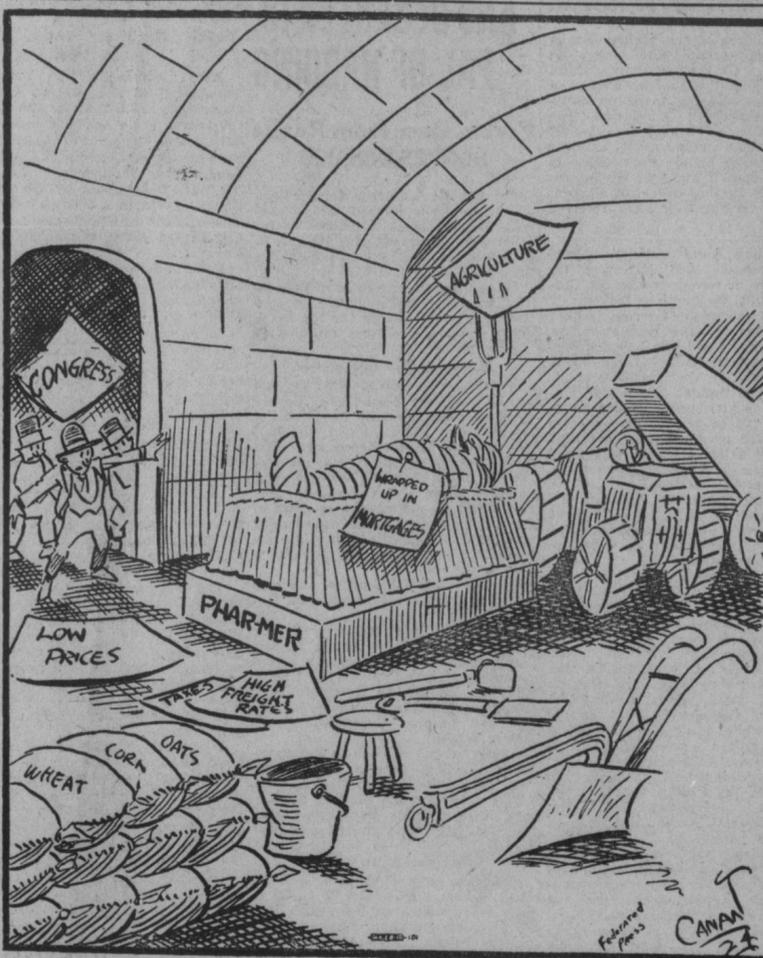
It is no tribute to American civilization that the lynching question will occupy a large part of the assembly's time.

Of all committees appointed by the assembly the most important is the Committee on Labor. This body will have to consider the all-important issues raised by the entry of more than a million southern Negroes into industry during the last few years and upon the satisfactory solution of this problem depends much of the success of the movement for racial emancipation.

The future of the 12,000,000 Negroes in America, most of them wage-earners and dependents of wage-earners, is indissolubly linked with that of the white workers and those who have the interests of the American labor movement at heart will await with interest the program which the committee on labor will propose for the endorsement of the assembly and the action of the assembly upon it.

The political and oil activities of Coolidge and McAdoo have made it proper to refer to them as the two leasing candidates.

THE AMERICAN TUT-ANKH-AMEN



AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE rabbis have declared for a five-day week for labor, not a week because they are very much concerned with the welfare of the workers but for theological reasons. It hurts the religious sensibilities of the whiskered divines to see the Lord's Saturday defiled on the Rialto of America but the greed of the capitalists and the prejudices of the Christians offer no balm to the wounded souls of the Talmudians. The God of the Christians insists on being honored by idleness on Sunday—capitalism, an odious circumstance permitting—but his double, Jehovah, has selected Saturday. The division in the ranks of the followers of Jehovah and God was the cause of much shedding of blood in ancient times but in these days of civilization religious folk take it out in cursing and prayer rather than in military combat.

The rabbis are peaceful people and they have learned the manly art of compromise. Instead of raising a fund of several millions of dollars to shift the legal Lord's day from Sunday to Saturday and thus bring joy to the troubled countenance of Jehovah they offer a compromise of a five-day week. Let the Gods be propitiated! Give the workers a five-day week. We join in a united front with the rabbis. Let us have more Gods, that stand for progress.

One of our readers of this paper resolved on the 13th day of January, 1924, never again to purchase a copy of the capitalist press so long as he found instruction, information and consolation in the columns of THE DAILY WORKER. But alas, many a good resolution dies in its cradle and before our comrade had time to recover from the effects of the capitalist dope to which he was addicted for years he was tempted on the corner of Madison and Clark by a journalistic harlot in the form of the Daily News. Like a reformed inebriate on his good behavior who succumbs to the urging of a friend to "take just one little nip" but nevertheless tries to hide his shame from the public our comrade sneaked over to the news stand and purchased a copy of the reptile press.

He was duly punished for his sin. In the privacy of his attic chamber he turned over the pages of the Daily News and read in succession a report of a lecture delivered by Pitirim A. Sorokine, formerly of Petrograd, and an article by one Gregor A. Alexinsky, now in Paris. In atonement for his sin he sent the clippings to THE DAILY WORKER so that we could apply the rod of castigation to the political hides of the Russian perverts above mentioned.

Dr. Sorokine predicts the rise of Russian democracy and the downfall of Communism. He pictured a state of lawlessness in Russia that can be compared only with that of Chicago or the average American city. All the "real scholars" of Russia have either committed suicide or were banished. We are sorry Dr. Sorokine was banished. Lenin, he says, was the only real Russian among the Bolsheviks; all the others are considered foreigners. And so on. Soviet downfall sure to come, etc. Of course the Dr. is not as big a fool as he is liar and does not believe a word of this but an ex-boopicker to the Czar who is now compelled to shine shoes or clean cuspidors in an American hotel for a living likes to make a little easy money once in a while by tickling the ears of the American capitalists who frequent the City Clubs and Rotary Clubs and other Babbit institutions where such lectures are welcome. Lenin's death furnished the occasion for another deluge of filth from these counter-revolutionary sewer-rats.

The Parisian emigre gives Lenin credit for much honesty but diagnoses his illness as insanity. His main ambition was to slaughter his foes. So intent was he on glutting his desire for gore that he once made the declaration, according to this disciple of Ananias, "We must shoot our enemies on the spot without counting them; without making an arrest." Eventually he did not succeed. Alexinsky winds up his diatribe and a half of fiction with the wish, "Now the sick man is no more. The razor has fallen from his hand. And the friends of Russia are asking if the time has not come for them to act to prevent some other from recovering this terrible instrument of destruction and death." Alexinsky and his fellow panhandlers will stay in Paris rather than face the vengeance of the Russian workers they have betrayed. The death of Lenin brings them no consolation. The Communist Party of Russia remains and woe unto the counter-revolutionary reptile who attempts to crawl back and undo the work of the revolution.

Lenin's death was not the signal for a counter-revolution as it might have been had he died a few years ago. On the contrary it was the signal for the recognition of the Soviet Republic by the powerful British Empire and by Italy, action soon to be followed by other important European countries. These are dark days for Russian stool pigeons of the Czar's regime.

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When Comrade Lenin Spoke

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH.

(This impression of Lenin's last speech is written by the English poet and journalist, who served two and a half years' imprisonment in Leavenworth Penitentiary, for I. W. W. activity, and was deported to England.)

IT was during the Fourth World Congress of the Communist International.

The Congress was held in the Nikolaevsky Palace—the Moscow residence of the Czars—in the Kremlin. It is a huge place, with great halls and corridors, with something of grandeur about them despite the glaring vulgarity of their marble, gilt and mirrored decorations.

We knew that Lenin was to speak at the Congress, and that the time for his address was nearing. We knew, too, all of us, that Vladimir Ilyitch's health was none too good.

In the corridor outside the Congress rooms, and in the great hall—where once Court Levees were held—where we used to promenade between sessions, the question was continually being asked, "When is Lenin going to speak?" In all languages we could hear it as we surged up and down the hall, taking our brief exercise. Big blond Scandinavians, animated Italians, loose-gaited Americans, Englishmen—looking intensely and rather self-consciously English amid this motley gathering—Frenchmen, Turks, Bulgars and a score of other nationalities; revolutionists from every corner of the world, hard-bitten, class-war veterans from almost every prison in the world, they were eager, like simple children, to see and hear Lenin. It was not just curiosity however; it was not alone their respect for a man who had contributed so much new thought to revolutionary history; it was also affection.

For Lenin was loved; and loved by millions of plain simple people, as well as by revolutionaries. I have seen old peasant women, in Russian country towns, gathered round the bulletin which announced the state of Lenin's health, listening to some one reading it aloud to them. And I have seen the tears streaming down the faces of these old women, as they crossed themselves, over and over again, crying, "God help our Vladimir Ilyitch!" "Christ restore him to health again!" They knew nothing of the theories of Communism, these simple people, but they loved Lenin, and trusted him. They loved him as one of themselves, with a sort of brotherly familiarity, entirely untouched by all.

And so we waited to hear this man who had our respect and our love.

I remember that I was in the press bureau that day, in the great hall of palace where scores of typewriters were clicking out the news of the Congress, in many languages, so that the workers, the world over, might know what was taking place.

Some one came hurrying in. "The Old Man is going to speak!" It was in these familiar terms that Lenin was affectionately known to us of the English-speaking nationalities.

We hurried into the Congress hall. The platform was overcrowded. At the long scarlet-covered table of the Presidium sat Zinoviev, Radek, Bucharin, and others, still and intent.

Suddenly the delegates arose. A rather short, stocky man had walked briskly onto the platform. Yes, he had walked briskly enough, but there was a doctor and a nurse with him.

We stood, all of us, and we cheered, in heaven knows how many languages; and we sang the "Internationale," and then cheered again. It was a perfectly spontaneous tribute from this World Congress of seasoned revolutionists to that man, with the keen humorous eyes, who stood quietly, absolutely without pose, waiting for us to finish.

Then he spoke. He was dealing with the question of the New Economic Policy. But, instead of going into his many details, as he intended, he could only speak to us for a couple of hours. His health would not permit the great effort he had wished to make.

Lenin's manner was not oratorical. He spoke in a conversational tone, rather as tho he were endeavoring to convince an intelligent opponent in a discussion. He was perfectly distinct; his voice carried, apparently without effort, to the farthest corners of the long and acoustically very unfavorable hall.

He had none of the flamboyant gestures of the platform. As he approached a crucial point in his argument, he would make a sort of little lunge forward. His right hand moved constantly in short, incisive, crisp gestures, emphasizing, confirming.

It was the tremendous earnestness and mastery of the man which impressed one. Thru his coolness, the unstudied carriage, the pleasant voice which he went on, reasoning, convincing, was shining, an intense fire and impeccable will. And it was not the fire, the will of an individual; it seemed as tho the aspirations and determination of a class were in Lenin. It was as tho he had been made the vehicle for the driving will of the awakened workers. Thru him spoke Revolution.

He had that incommunicable quality which is genius, had Lenin. He had that which we call greatness. But he was a new kind of great man. His greatness was part, not just of himself, but of a class, the workers; it was part of the revolution. He did not "give" his greatness to the people, as did the great saint, the

great humanitarians, for instance. It was not his to give; it was already the people's. He was an organic expression of the revolutionary working class; and he knew it, down to the deepest places of his consciousness, and acted instinctively always according to this knowledge. His form of greatness could never have existed in a previous historical period. He was the product of the modern proletariat, the mass become conscious. He was the Mass Man.

Comrade Lenin had finished. He was tired, you could see that. As he turned away from the tribune, the doctor and nurse came anxiously forward; and he left, rather slowly, leaning on an arm.

And there were some around me, who had noted this, who were sobbing. They were men who had been imprisoned and tortured by the master class, and who, dry-eyed and grim had defied their captives. Yet now they wept. After years of exile, of poverty, of austere devotion to the cause; and after the five long years of struggle, when Socialist Russia was combating, with every sinew, the enemies within and without; and now, when more light began to shine on the way, now when the roads became easier, our Comrade Lenin was ill. We feared he might not see the glorious New Russia, which was now beginning to be built up. Those faithful, fear-less eyes had seen the dawn, but they were not to see the full and beautiful effulgence of the day. Our soldier was tired, and his old wounds were bleeding, and he was not to hear the happy songs of children, crowning his victory, in a new world.

We took Lenin to our hearts that day—our comrade, loyal and unsparring of himself, who had so well fought the fight of our class. And we walked from the Congress Hall, re-consecrated, strengthened and steeled to carry on the work he loved so well, hoping only that we, too, might be fortunate enough to have the chance of giving all our strength, all our blood to the struggle which would one day, make the old earth blossom with a new and radiant life.

Loggers Walk Streets as Bosses Luxuriously Winter in Sunny South

By SYDNEY WARREN.

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press) VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 12.—While hundreds of lumberjacks are walking the streets of Vancouver waiting for the camps to open for the spring and drawing up their belts a notch each day, the lumber bosses are wintering in California and looking forward to another boom year in the industry.

The first nine months' export lumber shipments by mills belonging to the B. C. Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association exceeded the whole export shipment of 1922 by over 34,000,000 feet board measure. The lumber shipments from this port to Japan alone have increased during the past three years as follows: 1921, 52,000,000 board feet; 1922, 72,000,000, and for the first nine months of 1923, 54,000,000.

The last three months of 1923 received some of the biggest Japanese orders which will in all probability bring up the year's total to nearly 100,000,000 board feet.

So intensified has been the speeding up process in the logging industry

that it is now admitted that the 1923 total scale will exceed that of 1922 when, according to the government's figure the total of logs scaled was 1,899,158,273 board feet. The value of lumber products for last year is estimated at nearly \$81,000,000. In contrast to these figures there has been no increase in the wages paid to loggers. Sawmill workers thru-out the province are paid an average wage of from 30 cents to 35 cents an hour for a nine-hour day and in some places ten hours are worked. In the logging camps where the speeding up and piece work system has been in force most the increase in output has been accomplished by but a fractional increase in the number of men employed.