

DAUGHERTY-BURNS REGIME UNDER FIRE

CHARGES PLOT TO CUT FUNDS FOR SCHOOLS

N. E. A. Head Attacks Effort To Cripple Education

There is a national, organized campaign to cripple education in the United States thru cutting down funds for the public schools.

This charge has already been made by Prof. J. W. Crabtree, secretary of the National Education Association, meeting here this week. Plans for carrying on an organized fight against Anti-Education Propaganda will be taken up by the educators assembled here.

Just who is back of this campaign to cripple the public schools has not yet been revealed, but the facts will probably come out during the sessions of the N. E. A.

"America spends more for candy, soft drinks, and ice cream than for education," says Prof. Crabtree.

"It cost about \$1,500,000,000 last year to have good schools," Crabtree estimated, and then compared this figure with the money spent for pleasure.

"How small that amount is compared to \$2,111,000,000 for tobacco and \$1,800,000,000 for candy, soft drinks, and ice cream!

"It cost only \$1,500,000,000 for education for a year, but more than \$3,000,000,000 for joy riding and pleasure."

Professor Crabtree said despite these startling figures, there was organized propaganda against spending so much money for schools.

The five-day convention of the N. E. A. opens this morning at the Auditorium Theater with an address of welcome by Mayor William E. Dever of Chicago.

The National Education Association is composed of about 125,000 members, most of whom are ordinary school teachers. A few years ago the superior superintendents formed a separate organization of all supervising officials of the schools and they are the people who really decide the questions that are of any importance.

Will Hold Separate Gathering.

The superintendents will discuss and make plans on such subjects as vocational and part time education, the education of the immigrant, the platoon system, shortening the elementary school course of study and other subjects that will touch the entire educational system of America.

The department of class room teachers who are the real backbone of the national education association and which contains the real teachers and the rebel elements will hold a conference during the course of the convention. They will maintain headquarters at the La Salle Hotel, far away from the main body of the convention.

Such "liberals" as John J. Tigert, commissioner of the United States government bureau of education of the department of the interior, who advocates the execution of all persons who are red enough to vote even the socialist ticket, will be among the speakers.

Fire First; Try Afterwards.

Fred Hunter, superintendent of schools in Oakland, Calif., will speak on the "Major Objectives of Education." On the coast, Hunter is known as a reactionary of the deep dye. He wanted to fire a school teacher because of liberal tendencies. She insisted on a trial. Hunter was willing that she be given a trial if she would consent to being fired first.

Carl Ormond Williams, of Tennessee, a democratic political leader among women and field secretary of the N. E. A., will speak on "School and Community Possibilities."

Josephine Corliss Preston, former president of the N. E. A. and state superintendent of public instruction in the state of Washington, will talk on "Teacher Training." In 1922 the friends of public education in Washington were trying to have a law passed that would make the big corporations in Washington pay their just share of the school taxes. Mrs. Preston lined up with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the central committee of the republican party, the kept newspapers and the lumber interests to defeat the bill.

THE FORTY THIEVES



The Senate In Session.

Workers Party In Call to All Sections of Party to Celebrate CI Anniversary

Hailing the organization of the Communist International as an event of the greatest significance to the workingclass movement of the world, C. E. Ruthenberg, National Secretary of the Workers Party of America, has sent a communication to all District organizers and City Central Committees urging them to arrange meetings on March 5th in honor of the fifth anniversary of the launching of the Communist International. The statement follows:

February 21, 1924.

The fifth anniversary of the founding of the Communist International comes on March 5th of this year. The Communist International issued a manifesto urging all parties in sympathy with it and following the leadership of the Communist International to arrange anniversary meetings.

The founding of the Communist International is an event in the history of the working class movement of the greatest importance. With the coming into existence of the Communist International, the workers' organizations for the first time found a leadership which could apply Marxian principles in action in the struggle of the workers for freedom.

Since March 5th, 1919, when the Communist International was organized, it won the support of millions of workers scattered over the entire globe. Today the workers in every country where there is a revolutionary struggle, look for the guidance and leadership to the Communist International. Its program, its principles, are the hope of the workers winning the struggle against their oppressors and exploiters, and their own emancipation.

The fact that the Communist International has over 5 years held the place at the head of the revolutionary working class movement, and from year to year its supporters and power has increased is best guarantee that the revolutionary movement will go forward and win its goal—The World Proletariat Revolution.

Our party must on March 5th demonstrate its loyalty and support to the Communist International as will the Communist Parties all over the world. On that day every party organization in each city must arrange a great mass meeting to celebrate the anniversary. All our Party papers are instructed to issue special anniversary editions on March 5th.

The whole party must mobilize its strength at once for these anniversary meetings. The time is short, but we must make them a great demonstration of the American workers in support of the leading body of the world revolution—THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

(Signed) C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary, Workers Party.

OUSTED GARMENT UNIONISTS OFFER STRIKE SERVICES

With Fellow Workers Against Employers

Despite their expulsion from the International Ladies Garment Workers Union by Meyer Perlestein, self-appointed dictator, the sixteen expelled members of the Chicago locals have offered their services to the Joint Board in any task assigned to them during the threatened strike.

Holding the victory of the garment workers over the bosses as of greater import to them than their grievance against the autocratic methods of the reactionary union officialdom, the outlawed progressives yesterday sent the following letter to the local headquarters of the union:

Chicago, Feb. 22, 1924.
Joint Board of the I. L. G. W. U., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: In view of the impending strike action in the ladies' garment industry, we, the undersigned expelled members of the I. L. G. W. U., wish to state again our determination to do everything in our power to make the cause of the workers victorious over the employers, and to this end we again declare our willingness to undertake whatever tasks the organization may assign to us.

We state, at the same time, that the action which will do most to solidify and encourage the members of the union, and render the best fight possible, will be the complete reinstatement of the expelled members in full rights within the union.

Fraternally yours,
The Expelled Members.

TODAY'S INSTALLMENT OF "A WEEK" WILL BE FOUND ON PAGE FIVE; READ IT!

Are you reading "A Week?" It isn't too late to start. Read the synopsis of what has gone before and then continue the story as it is to be found on page five today. Better still, write in and tell us what you think of this internationally famous bit of fiction born out of the great upheaval in Russia. We want to know. Address all letters to the Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Ugly Rumors Heard As Coolidge Aid To Daugherty Is Made Plain to All

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Senator Robinson's charge that Attorney General Daugherty is remaining in office to use the machinery of the department of justice against the senators forcing the oil investigations and the probable effect of Senator Wheeler's resolution calling for an investigation of the department of justice are the two topics of conversation here today.

They overshadow even the new disclosures concerning the contingent fee of \$1,000,000 that E. L. Doheny was to have paid the law firm with which McAduo is connected in the event of their Mexican oil negotiations being successful.

It is hinted openly that "legal services" is a euphemism disguising the use of McAduo's influence with Bainbridge Colby, the last Wilson secretary of state, to withhold recognition of the Mexican government until it had met the terms of Doheny and other oil operators.

The announcement of leading members of the senate investigating committee that they from now on will strive to lay the basis for criminal prosecutions has added to the tension in official circles as has the endorsement of Daugherty by Coolidge as delegate to the republican convention from Ohio.

The ugliest rumors yet heard in connection with the administration are now afloat as the result of the defiant attitude of Daugherty towards demands for his resignation.

"What has he got on them?" is the question asked and as yet unanswered in every center of political discussion in the capital.

D. OF J. HEAD TO TERRORIZE QUIZ BACKERS

Says Senator Robinson; Sticks To Control Sleuths

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Senator Robinson has charged that Daugherty is remaining in office over the protests of some of his own party leaders, in order to keep control of the investigating agencies of the government during the proposed investigation of his department.

W. J. Burns, head of the secret service, had been summoned to Washington to direct service agents in "investigation of the investigators," Robinson said.

"He has characterized those responsible for this investigation as 'blackguards and scandal mongers' while he holds up Secretary of the Navy Denby as a martyr."

Impeachment proceedings against Attorney General Daugherty were suggested by Senator Borah.

Borah said that "the only way this investigation can go forward is by impeachment."

"For my part I am willing to take my part in laying the foundation for such proceedings."

Borah asserted that present conditions in the government demanded above all else a man at the head of the department of justice who "had the full confidence and respect of the people."

"If the attorney-general remains in office, President Coolidge must accept the full responsibility and he must answer to the people for that responsibility," said Borah.

"The people have come to doubt the efficiency, competency and cleanness of the government at Washington."

Borah said he agreed with Robinson that it was not proper for a man to remain at the head of a great investigating agency of the government at the time his administration of that agency was to be investigated.

Coolidge Endorses Daugherty.

President Coolidge approved Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty as one of the Coolidge delegates to the Republican convention, the full slate of which will be submitted to the Ohio electorate in the April primaries.

The public endorsement of Daugherty, regarded at the White House as "perfunctory" caused a political stir, as it constitutes Mr. Coolidge's first open expression of his attitude towards Daugherty whose removal from the Cabinet leading Republican senators are seeking on the grounds that he has lost public confidence.

Mr. Coolidge personally signed a "consent slip" bearing Daugherty's name as a delegate. In the same manner he approved the entire slate (Continued on page 2)

FARMER-LABORITES TO HOLD PRELIMINARY MEET ON MARCH 10

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 24.—Conferees planning the organization of a National Party, have been summoned to meet in St. Paul again March 10 and 11.

They met here last November 15 when it was decided to issue a call for a national convention in the Twin Cities on May 30. Since then various developments have prevented issuance of the call.

William Mahoney was chairman of the November 15 Conference in St. Paul. He issued the call today for a second meeting of the conferees, who will decide what course to take in view of the calling of the Cleveland Convention.

Indications are that they will insist upon the convention in the Twin Cities being held as there is a fear that the Cleveland Convention may develop into a movement for the endorsement of W. G. McAduo, should he get the Democratic nomination. This would have the effect of heading off a third party movement in the event an earlier convention was not held.

SMALL RECALLS STATE MILITIA FROM HERRIN

Klan Agrees to Bounce Glenn Young

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 24.—Four of the five Illinois national guard companies on riot duty in Williamson county today were ordered to entrain immediately for their home stations.

Company I, Salem, will remain at Herrin for the time being.

The Mt. Vernon, Carbondale, Cairo and Paris companies were ordered home. They will leave tonight or early tomorrow.

Governor Len Small ordered the removal of the four companies at the suggestion of Sheriff George Galligan of Williamson county, who assured the state executive that plans have been made to prevent further trouble.

Klan and anti-klan leaders have agreed to park their artillery on condition that Glenn Young was fired and anti-klan deputies commissioned by Sheriff Galligan.

Join the Workers Party.

DAUGHERTY FEARS BARING SPY SYSTEM

Wheeler Resolution Has Labor Baiters Scared

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—

Determination on the part of Senator Wheeler to expose the alliance of the Daugherty regime in the department of justice with industrial thugery and spies in the labor and radical movements, is one of the chief reasons why the old guard in the senate is fighting with its back to the wall to prevent Wheeler from getting a genuine investigation into the scandalous lawlessness of Daugherty's activities.

Skeletons in the administration closet will be dragged out into the daylight, if a fair hearing is given his evidence.

The country will learn how Daugherty happened to try to break the railway shopmen's strike by his injunctions and propaganda; why he threatened the coal miners when they went on strike in 1922; why his stool pigeons were discovered here and there and everywhere in American industry, plotting and intriguing with big corporations.

The gunmen in industry will be reviewed, and their relations with Daugherty's office will be traced.

Important to Labor.

This is only one of the many features of Daugherty's rule that must be examined if the public gets a square deal from the inquiry that Wheeler has demanded. It is not yet so sensationally appreciated as Daugherty's connection with the oil gang, or his failure to prosecute war frauds or criminals at the Veteran's bureau, or thieves pointed out by the federal trade commission. But it may prove more significant to the development of the American labor movement than any of these other offenses. The old guard senators know it; Coolidge and his panicswept cabinet know it. They wish (Continued on page 2.)

Food Prices Up 3 Per Cent Since Last Year, 52 Per Cent Since 1913

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Lower food prices brought a decline of 1% in the cost of the wage earner's budget, according to the January report of the U. S. department of labor. But the cost still remains 3% above that in January, 1923, and 52% above January, 1913.

A seasonal drop in the prices of oranges, eggs, and dairy products was chiefly responsible for the lower cost in January as compared with December. Meats, vegetables and canned goods all increased in price.

In the course of the year the following cities, chiefly of the middle west, reported more than the average increase in the cost of a food budget: Springfield, Ill., 8%; Peoria, 7%; Cincinnati, Columbus, Milwaukee and Omaha, 6%; Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Louisville, Pittsburgh and St. Louis, 5%; Atlanta, Birmingham, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Memphis, Mobile and San Francisco, 5%.

ALL EDUCATORS ATTENDING THE PRESENT CHICAGO GATHERING OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION SHOULD
Read About The World's Greatest Educator, Lunacharsky, In Tuesday's Daily Worker

VANDERLIP URGES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE PROBE

Hammers Failure to Prosecute Graft

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—“The department of justice, itself, obviously now must be investigated,” Frank A. Vanderlip told the Masonic Club in a speech at Ossining last night, continuing his campaign against corruption in the government.

Vanderlip said that “no such statements about the department of justice as have been made in the senate can be allowed to go unchallenged.”

The banker, who last week brought the name of the late President Harding into the oil lease scandal by urging an investigation of rumors that the Marion Star had been sold for far more than it was worth, reviewed the whole series of investigations in Washington and declared the government is proceeding in the wrong way.

“The machinery of justice,” he said, “not the courts but the machinery back of the courts, has failed to bring forward for trial men whose guilt appears clear from prima facie evidence.”

Vanderlip described his taking a hand in bringing publicity to bear on the scandals as a “moral war.”

PIK UP

VANDERLIP IN BAD.

By Laurence Todd

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Frank A. Vanderlip simply couldn't understand the short-range vision of the senate oil scandal investigating committee, when they called him down here from New York to ask him—a giant of finance and big business and a patriot—what he had meant by making a “common rumor” speech of scandal and alarm to the Rotary Club of Briarcliff, near Sing Sing.

He ought to know.

Hadn't he, the great Vanderlip, been president of Standard Oil's National City Bank, head of the American International Corporation, grand poo-bah of the crusade to make the world safe for democracy and foreign concessions, and general shining light of the high temple of the cult of gain?

These machine politicians, with a sprinkling of mild progressives, were calling him to account for having repeated, in a loud and fiery manner of complete righteousness, a gist of rumors involving the shipping board, the Veterans' bureau, the Alien Property Custodian, and the price paid for President Harding's newspaper, out in Marion, O. And while most of them were ready to admit they had heard the rumors, many many more, they were shocked that Vanderlip had come forward in a public meeting and “broadcasted” the suggestion that Harding received for his newspaper twice what it was worth, from a mysterious source and for an unexplained consideration. They demanded facts from Vanderlip, and he assured them that he had no facts. On the contrary, he said he had done a patriotic thing, in bringing “these scandalous rumors to light, so that the memory of my friend Mr. Harding may be cleared.”

Vanderlip juggled.

When he was questioned by Pittman as to what caused him to speak of the Harding newspaper deal and to ask “Where did the money come from?” and then to charge that the senate committee had let Fall go because it was afraid Fall would confess on higher-ups, the banker denied that he had had any thought of involving Harding in the oil scandal. He also admitted, when informed that the committee had let Fall go because his forced testimony would give him immunity from criminal prosecution, that he had been wrong in charging the committee with cowardice.

But it was clear, nevertheless, that Vanderlip could not understand why he had been blamed for warning the country that the good old system of commercialism was in need of an inspection and repairs. What if he had been sensational? In his memory must have stirred a hundred after-dinner speeches by just such bankers as himself, and just such politicians as these who now glowered and shouted and hammered the table at him—speeches denouncing German atrocities in Belgium that never happened, and nationalization of women in Russia that never occurred, and over-throw of Porfirio Diaz “civilization” in Mexico that proved a blessing to mankind. Why had he never been called to book for lying about these more serious things?

Traitor to His Class.

He had no evidence; he had merely said that rumors were going around; those rumors would keep on going, unless somebody had “the courage to speak out.”

And the senators, each in his own degree, showed disapproval of Vanderlip. He had turned on his class. He had spoken ill of Harding, in effect, and he had created a panic among the standpatters.

A carbon copy of a telegram from one Mosely in Philadelphia to Senator Willis of Ohio was sent along the press tables. It charged that Vanderlip had “made addresses in support of the soviets”—a discovery that will much surprise the friends of Russia.

Firemen Caught in Blaze.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 24.—Five firemen are in the hospital, three more are believed to be trapped in smoldering ruins and the Marx Isaacs department store with three adjacent buildings is a total loss as a result of an early morning fire here.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Senator Davis Elkins of West Virginia--A Representative of "The Great American Pee-pul"

Senator Davis Elkins has admitted that he gambled in Sinclair oil. He not only admits but boasts of it.

Senator Elkins is among the five richest of the twenty-one millionaires in the senate.

He is a member of such aristocratic and plutocratic organizations as the Metropolitan Club of Washington, the Harvard Club and the Tennis and Racquet Club of New York.

He inherited immense business interests from his father from whom he also inherited a seat in the senate—the Elkins West Virginia dynasty. He is president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Morgantown, W. Va., Vice-President of the American National Bank of Washington, and Vice-President of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railroad.

The principality of this oil-smeared potentate is the “sovereign” state of West Virginia, where the Guggenheims are overlords, anti-union coal magnates find a paradise, the Baldwin-Felts gunmen find steady employment and the workers are ruled by the Colt automatic and machine-guns.

Senator Elkins is one of the last of the old school of industrial lords who believe in doing the dirty work in Washington themselves instead of hiring lawyers for it.

Criminal Prosecution Is Now Objective of Senate Committee

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—“Get facts that will make legal cases for prosecution.”

This is the purpose of Senator Walsh, as he completed today his program for next week's probings of the Teapot Dome Committee.

Walsh, who has just returned to Washington after a week's absence to study the scope of the inquiry, is bent upon getting the investigation out of realm of gossip and fancy and return it once more into channels that will dig at the fundamentals of the scandal.

After a series of conferences designed to develop a new line of inquiry in the oil investigation, Senator Thomas J. Walsh notified Bascom Slemp, secretary to President Coolidge, to appear before the investigating committee.

Slemp will be the first witness and strong indications were given that he will be questioned closely about certain stock transactions.

Walsh made this announcement after conferring with Senator Adams and Senator Kendrick, democratic members of the committee.

Criminal Cases Object.

First off, Walsh would turn the committee on the trail of the “inside story” of the entire deal for leasing the naval oil reserves. This story, it is said, will yield the grounds for criminal prosecutions, because it is claimed if it can be drawn out, it will show actual criminal intent.

The man who is said to know the story and to be willing to tell it if his own interests are protected, already is under a committee subpoena. He wants to protect himself, but the committee has met his advances to this end with no promises.

Under this new trend of the case, the plan for this week calls for a getting “back to basic facts.” Walsh had a clearly defined program of procedure which got out of hand when extraneous matters began to be thrown into the hearings in order to confuse its operations. This reached a climax when Frank A. Vanderlip was called in to explain about rumors he had heard regarding the sale of President Harding's paper, the Marion Star.

Sabotage by Officials.

It was at this juncture that Walsh decided it would be a good time to suspend hearings so that he could revamp the program. That is what he has been doing during his absence this week.

Meantime he points out that it is a singular fact that the committee, of which he is the prime moving factor, is “going it alone.”

No aid is being contributed by any of the government agencies which might well be expected to be functioning in cooperation with the committee—the department of justice, the navy department and the secret service. All these are leaving the whole probe to the senators.

Here is the schedule as desired by Senator Walsh:

1.—Call Edward McLean, Washington newspaper publisher, who was an intimate friend of President Harding, and other leaders in the administration, to learn what he knows or is willing to tell about the inception of the scheme to lease the naval oil reserves and who was in on the play.

2.—Call C. Bascom Slemp, secretary to President Coolidge, for questioning about conversations he is supposed to have had with McLean and certain government officials.

3.—Call Harry F. Sinclair, for questioning about various phases of this lease of Teapot Dome naval reserve in the hope that indirect evidence now before the committee may be obtained in form permitting its use in criminal prosecutions.

Fall Balks Committee.

The committee admittedly ran into a stone wall when former Secretary of Interior Fall refused to take the stand and tell his story. It is feared Sinclair and even Edward L. Doheny—the two lessees of the naval reserves—may now decline to testify further and that the only hope of tearing the lid off lies in obtaining the inside story from the source already mentioned.

Slemp was in Palm Beach, Fla., about the same time as Fall and McLean. It was at that time McLean said he had “loaned” \$100,000 to Fall and later retracted his statement to the effect that the checks had never been cashed. Officials of local Washington banks are to be asked if they have any definite information regarding the transaction.

Connections Sought.

Walsh did not make clear what “stock transactions” Slemp might be questioned about. Other members of the committee are interested in ask-

ing the presidential secretary just what moved him to go to Palm Beach in December when former Secretary of Interior Fall and Edward B. McLean, purchaser of the Washington Post, were there.

They also desire to ask him about conferences he has had with Attorney General Daugherty, but Walsh indicated he has some questions to ask beyond these.

Chairman Lenroot of the Teapot Dome committee has conferred with an accounting expert who has been surveying books of Washington brokerage firms. The survey probably will be completed by the middle of the week, Lenroot said.

Denials were made by all members of the committee that the names of any additional officials had been found on the brokerage books.

Some results of the brokerage inspection may be made public when the committee resumes in open hearings on Monday.

Bank Official Summoned.

Milton Ailes, president of the Riggs National Bank of Washington, has been summoned to appear Monday in connection with the so-called million dollar slush fund which is rumored to have been sent down to Washington by New York financiers to cover stock losses of certain government officials.

Ailes will be asked if any such fund was deposited in his bank.

No communication has been received by Walsh or Lenroot from Harry F. Sinclair, who leased the Teapot Dome naval reserve from Fall. Walsh said a subpoena had not yet been issued for Sinclair because the committee had not yet decided the exact time when his appearance would be required.

After Slemp leaves the witness stand on Monday Walsh intends to call Ailes and other local bank officials.

McLean has not been requested to appear Monday because Walsh desires first to lay the basis for McLean's testimony by Slemp and other previous witnesses.

Doheny Is Wroth.

Lenroot announced he would lay before the committee Monday a letter from Edward L. Doheny, lessee of California naval reserves who loaned \$100,000 to Fall on a personal note, the signature of which has not yet been produced before the inquiring committee.

Doheny in his letter suggested that Senator Wheeler be made to prove a charge that Daugherty, Doheny, Sinclair and McLean were intimate friends and often met in the apartments of the attorney general. Lenroot said he would leave to the committee as to whether Wheeler should be asked to appear. Wheeler laughed at the Doheny letter.

“Red Herring,” Says Wheeler.

“Mr. Doheny is attempting to draw a red herring across the trail,” Mr. Wheeler said.

“What the people want is an investigation of Attorney General Daugherty. That is the main issue. After that they can investigate me or anyone else.”

Subpoenas for some additional witnesses may be issued later today.

No subpoena will be written for Slemp. Walsh notified him indirectly late yesterday that his appearance was desired.

He called him on the phone and told him to be present.

A report also is expected from the accounting experts who have been running down the written report obtained by Senator Wheeler, Montana democrat, “indicating Attorney General Daugherty speculated in oil stocks.”

CHICAGO FOREIGN-BORN JOIN FIGHT ON DAVIS LAWS

March 2nd Meeting to Unite Nationalities

In an effort to centralize and make more powerful, the campaign protesting against the proposed oppressive laws to register and finger-print foreign-born workers, the Czechoslovak Workers Council has issued a call for a joint conference to be held March 2nd, 10:30 a. m., at Room 301, 180 W. Washington Street. Delegates are invited from all Chicago local unions, local labor political parties, and the various national councils which have already set up a machinery to take part in this campaign.

Meanwhile the Czechoslovak Workers' Council has arranged a protest mass meeting which will be held Thursday, Feb. 28, at Pilsen Park Auditorium, 26th and Albany Streets. Speakers of various nationalities will analyze the true character of the alien bills.

Lithuanians In Stock Yards.

The Lithuanian Workers' Alliance will hold a mass protest meeting Friday, Feb. 22, on this particular issue. The stock yards workers, of which a large percentage are of Lithuanian birth, are taking active part in the arrangements.

The Southslavic workers of Chicago, who have succeeded in uniting a total of some 25 organizations, comprising nearly 5,000 members on a united front for their mutual interests, have gone on record to do everything in their power to launch an effective protest against the proposed finger-print laws. Literature is being published to make clear to the workers just what these measures mean, and preparations are being made for mass protest meetings.

The provisional committee of Jewish workers established on the initiative of our Party units, to take part in this campaign, has now become definitely crystallized into a council for the protection of the foreign-born workers. Over twenty organizations were represented at the first conference held recently, inclusive of local unions of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Cap Makers, Workmen's Circle, Branches of the Workers Party and others.

Those branches of the Workmen's Circle, who in the past have followed the general policies of the Jewish Daily Forward but became embittered at the action taken by the bureaucrats in control of this paper, in excluding the left-wing branches from a conference held nearly two weeks ago, have also joined in and became part of the present established council. Effective steps have been taken to bring all the Jewish workers of Chicago into the campaign for protection of the foreign-born workers.

Scandinavians Organizing.

The Scandinavian population, who furnish a great part of the industrial army of this city, are scattered in colonies mainly on the North, South and West sides. Upon the initiative of our Party units central organizations are being formed within each of these colonies to take up this vital issue. Even the churches have become interested, realizing that the workers following their particular creed are endangered.

The conference to be held on March 2 will unite the efforts of the many thousands of workers, no matter what other political differences may exist, in an effective protest against the endeavors to convert the foreign-born working class population of this country into available material for strike-breaking purposes and wipe out every vestige of labor organization.

Davis Bills Issue In Kenosha.

Local Workers Party, Kenosha, Wis., has arranged a mass meeting in protest against the proposed anti-foreign-born workers legislation. Tom O'Flaherty, associate editor Daily Worker, will speak. The meeting is Thursday Feb. 28th, at German-American Home, 665 Grand Ave. Admission is free.

Chicago Meeting Tomorrow.

A general Party membership meeting has been called tomorrow at 7:30 p. m. at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted Street. In order to consider all the vital questions arising out of the Party campaign in connection with the Teapot Dome scandal. Leading these issues is the Labor Party movement, made more prominent by the St. Paul convention on May 30.

The campaign for protection of foreign-born workers, as well as the Daily Worker subscription drive will also be discussed at that meeting. Every member should be present. Membership book will admit.

Industrial Accidents Increase.

SEATTLE, Feb. 24.—A life a day is the toll of industry in the state of Washington, according to the state department of labor and industry. Industrial accidents during January amounted to 3,163.

Of 82 men fatally hurt in this state during the month of January, 20 were killed in the logging and lumbering business, four in general construction work, and two in coal mining. The total of injuries for the month of January exceeded the total of the same month last year by 39 per cent.

Troubles of France's Chaplin.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Max Linder, France's Charlie Chaplin, and his wife have been found dying in a hotel in Vienna, a news agency dispatch said today.

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

Daugherty War Graft Report Kept From Public By Senator Friend

(By The Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The American people must not be given too much light on these war fraud cases, all at once. It might hurt them—or somebody.

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

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

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

Terrorize Backers of Oil Quiz

(Continued from page 1)

of Ohio delegates submitted to him by George B. Harris of Cleveland. This step is required under Ohio law of a candidate in the primaries there in April, at which the delegates will be formally chosen.

Political Endorsement.

While the President's approval of Daugherty as a delegate has of itself nothing to do with his attitude towards Daugherty as attorney-general of the United States, such a political endorsement, in the face of the attacks upon Daugherty by three of the most influential Republican senators—Lodge, Pepper and Borah—held great significance for politicians here.

It was pointed out that if Mr. Coolidge had declined to approve Daugherty that would have been accepted at once as an indication he was no longer standing by the Attorney General. Conversely, the fact that he did accept Daugherty as one of his delegates was regarded as equally

clear indication that he is standing by him.

President Coolidge is courting political ruin by keeping Attorney General Daugherty in the Cabinet, Senator Robinson, Arkansas, Democratic floor leader, said in a speech to the Senate.

Robinson's speech was delivered just after it had been announced at the White House that Mr. Coolidge had endorsed Daugherty as a “Coolidge delegate” from Ohio to the next Republican national convention. This step by the President followed within less than 24 hours a defense of Daugherty by John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican Committee, who said the assaults on Daugherty were being conducted by “political blackguards and scandal mongers.”

“It must be clear to everybody,” Robinson said, “that so long as the President retains as his intimate political adviser a man who has lost his confidence and the confidence of the people, it is calculated to work out the political ruin of the executive.”

Fear Exposure of Spy System

(Continued from Page 1)

Wheeler would promise to let Daugherty's relations with industrial gunmen lie quiet.

To the Point.

Wheeler's speech in the senate on Feb. 19, demanding that Daugherty be forthwith put under examination before a special committee, was blunt and ominous. He had shown how Fall and Doheny and others had admitted their guilt in the oil deal sufficiently to warrant prosecution, and that Daugherty had done nothing.

“Throughout the entire investigation,” he said, “not one scintilla of evidence has been offered to the senate committee by any of the investigators for the department of justice. Here the congress has appropriated a million dollars for the detection and prosecution of crime. We have employed the Burns detective agency, one of the most renowned detective agencies in the world, and we find that the department of justice, instead of trying to detect the greatest crooks and those guilty of the greatest crimes against the nation that have ever been perpetrated—we find the department of justice protecting them all during this time; we find them protecting them tonight, because I am reliably informed that only last Sunday that attorney general of the United States held a conference with Ed McLean.

Daugherty and McLean.

“Then what do we find? We find the attorney general going down to Palm Beach and there consulting with McLean. When the newspapers carried the story that McLean was about to testify as to his connection with the oil scandal, and that it

would expose Mr. Daugherty, we find Mr. Daugherty immediately getting in touch with Mr. McLean again.

“This is only a small portion, an extremely small portion, of the testimony that will be produced before the committee, showing, beyond any question of doubt to my mind, that the attorney general of the United States, the highest law officer in the nation, instead of prosecuting crime has been protecting crime and criminals.”

Blocks Doublecross.

Because he has made this charge, and because he knows that the majority of the old guard are alike afraid of keeping Daugherty and of seeming to join in kicking him overboard, Wheeler boldly blocked the trick of Willis of Ohio, messenger boy for Daugherty, who had slipped into the hand of Senator Cummins, preparing over the senate, a list of senators who should make up the special committee to try the case. Willis, as Wheeler promptly told the senate, had just come from a conference with Daugherty, and this list must have been suggested or approved by the accused.

Meanwhile everyone around the capitol had learned how “Cautious Cal” had staged Borah's visit to the White House; had dramatically summoned Daugherty into the room; had listened in silence for two hours while Borah told Daugherty that not even Coolidge had any confidence in him, and that he, Daugherty, ought to resign; how Coolidge had just twiddled his spectacles in both hands, and said nothing, even at the end, and how Daugherty stayed in the cabinet—for the perilous present.

The Machine Workers' Dreams Puzzle Dr. Read, and Others Too

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—“What kind of a dream do you dream while you attend your machine—if you attend a machine—or while you do whatever mechanical work is required of you in this age of specialization?”

“The machine is run to the accompaniment of human reverie.”

That is not a line from a modern poet, but a quotation from an address made by Dr. Thomas T. Read, Chief of the Bureau of Education of the Bureau of Mines, before the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers here.

The mental make-up of the individual, he said, is determined far more by his habitual reveries than by his concentrated thinking. And “by way of habitual reverie comes scientific genius at one end of the scale and mental obsession of melancholia at the other.”

“It is important therefore to discover what reveries habitually dominate the average individual and why. This is especially important, since in all machine operation, once the individual is habituated to his task, the mood of reverie is necessarily dominant. The worker does not need to concentrate on his work, but he cannot concentrate on other things. The machine is therefore run to the accompaniment of human reverie.”

That is to say day-dreams. . . . What are the machine tenders dreaming about? A great many people in this big market town, besides scientists like Dr. Read, would give a lot to know.

A WORTHY STORY

To THE DAILY WORKER: I would like to tell you my impressions of “A Week.” It is a worthy story told in the right paper at the right time. Only a revolutionary turnover such as the one in Russia is capable of producing characters of such will power and endurance. It shows that not thru idealism and dreams alone can the world be changed. I am impatient for every installment.—F. REICHER, Chicago.

LEGION HEAD NOW ADMITS BIG BIZ GOT WAR PROFITS

Says Dough Was Used to Fight Bonus

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Feb. 24.—Defeat of bonus legislation up to date has moved John R. Quinn, national commander of the American Legion, to launch an attack at Big Business for its opposition to the bonus.

In an address to American Legion representatives from Southern states he demanded that in the next war money and means must be drafted as well as men.

War profits were used to fight the bonus bill, he declared, and President Harding was led to veto it by an “astounding miscalculation” of treasury statistics by Secretary Mellon.

“And so it goes on; Mellon juggles figures and big business spends a few hoarded war profits to fight against the passage of obligations which are pledged to us by the republican party. I say that taxes can be reduced as much or even more than Secretary Mellon contemplates without hardship to any person, and you have heard the figures that prove it. I leave the issue to your conscience.”

Teapot Was Losing Proposition, Says Harry, The Spoofer

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 24.—Harry Sinclair is glad to get rid of Teapot Dome. All the scandals of the oil investigations in the U. S. Senate are part of a baleful, machiavellian, master-mind plot of Harry himself because he couldn't find any oil in the Teapot, didn't know how to get rid of it, and so hit upon the plan of investigating himself thru the Senate.

He knew the psychology of the American people so well that he reckoned that they would cancel his worthless lease, if graft were hinted, and he would thus get rid of the burden.

Harry himself admits all of the above. At least, that's the kind of propaganda he sends down to Mexico. Read the stupendous confession word for word as it appeared in the English section of Excelsior down here. But take a sedative before you begin, 'cause it's exciting. All ready? Here goes:

Special Staff Telegram from Excelsior's Office.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Jan. 24.—(Delayed).—The Harry Sinclair teapot dome revelations are being read here with the greatest interest as Sinclair is well known here. There is more than a suspicion that Sinclair brought about the investigations himself in order to get the teapot dome leases cancelled and part of his expenditures returned.

It is believed here that the government possibly made a good deal so that it would get fuel oil at a very low price and provided the teapot dome had been highly prolific Sinclair would have made a good thing out of it in spite of the stiff terms, but it is a colossal failure as compared to the expectations. Sinclair has obligated himself to drill a certain number of wells and if he goes thru with his contract he will suffer a tremendous loss. It is now the logical conclusion that he is going to get out of the affair as best he can which is to have the government cancel the whole business and reimburse him for money already spent. He knows the public mind well enough to understand that the public will insist upon the cancellation.

Hard on St. Louis Judges,—They Must Pay Their Taxes

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—Circuit judges in this state are not exempt for payment of income taxes, according to an opinion issued by Attorney-General Barrett. The St. Louis judges had asked for an opinion as to whether or not they were not tax exempt. The state income tax on the \$8,500 a year salaries of the circuit judges will be on the same basis as that paid by all other Missouri residents—1 per cent after deductions allowed by law.

Do You Ever Wear Clothes?

What the Merchants Want to Know Is— WILL IT PAY?

He wants trade and advertises where he will get results regardless of the creed or color of the paper.

When you buy anything—anywhere **YOU TELL THEM** that you have been looking for their advertisement in **THE DAILY WORKER.**

BIG N. Y. COUNCIL FOR FOREIGN-BORN GETS UNDER WAY

Nationalities Unite to Fight Davis Laws

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The fight for the protection of the rights of foreign-born workers initiated by the Workers Party has resulted in a preliminary conference of the various language councils. On the initiative of the Workers Party all kinds of working class organizations had already been fused together into the various language councils for the protection of foreign-born workers.

By the action of the preliminary conference held here yesterday these councils of the various language groups are federated into a single organization. The following language councils were represented at this meeting: Jewish, German, Russian, Ukrainian, Estonian and Hungarian. Ludwig Lore was elected chairman of the conference and Benjamin Lifshitz, secretary.

15 On Executive Committee.

After a general discussion a temporary executive committee of 15 was elected to lay all plans for the campaign against the Davis anti-foreign laws. This committee is authorized to organize a general council to include all the councils of the various nationalities and also the American unions and all other organizations that were not included in the councils of the various nationalities.

The executive committee consists of the following members: Nastasiwsky, Wheeler, Saenger, London, Faulwetter, Lore, Valakus, Updjus, Bashki, Radzianovich, Bellanca, Carpro and Luebkert.

A motion also carried to send a committee to the conference of the United Hebrew Trades with a proposal for a united front and ask them to elect a committee for joint action in the campaign for the protection of the foreign born. The following were selected as a committee to the conference of the United Hebrew Trades: Luebkert, Lore, Saenger, Bellanca and Radzianovich.

BOSTON COUNCIL IN ACTION.
 (Special to The Daily Worker)
 BOSTON, Feb. 24.—A conference of 35 delegates representing approximately 8,000 members of various working class organizations met here today and organized as a Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers. Robert Zelms was elected secretary of the council, and an executive committee of nine members was elected as follows: R. Zelms, A. Taraska, H. Toroyan, W. Chernow, H. Adler, A. Glickstein, M. Botaldo and F. Carlson.

It was decided to hold an international mass meeting in the city of Boston in the near future with speakers in various languages and also a prominent speaker from New York.

Consumer Must Pay Thrice What Farmer Gets; Coolidge Told

By LELAND OLDS,
 (Federated Press Industrial Editor)
 Exploitation of farmers at the hands of modern commercialism again comes to light in the attempt of Railroad Financier B. F. Yoakum to educate President Coolidge to an understanding of the farm problem.

Yoakum pointed out to the president that the consumers are today paying \$22,500,000,000 a year for food products for which the farmer gets only \$7,500,000,000 out of which to pay all the expenses of producing the foods.

This leaves nearly \$15,000,000,000 for the distributors or approximately twice the amount paid the farmer. Yoakum expressed his conviction that national prosperity will be restored only when the figures are reversed, the farmer getting the \$15,000,000,000 and the middleman getting the \$7,500,000,000.

But he is not reported to have called the president's attention to the fact that the problem can be solved only when distribution is under the joint control of the wage earner consumers and the farmer producers.

Banker, Grateful to Policeman: Will See That He Is Buried

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24.—Glen Bond, slain police officer, will not be buried in a pauper's grave.

Bond, a new patrolman, was killed Wednesday by bandits attempting to rob the Merchant's National Bank branch, which he was guarding. Because he had not been on the force a year, his relatives are not entitled to the \$1,000 paid following death in service. Neither he nor his cousin here possessed funds.

But the bank which the officer died protecting, will see that Bond is properly buried, officials of the institution have announced. The body will be placed in a fine casket and shipped to the family in Casey, Ill. for burial there.

A thousand new members wanted for the "I-want-to-make-THE DAILY WORKER-grow" club. Write for DAILY WORKER grow club.

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United Council of Working Class Women Is Initiating Big Movement To End Housing Evils in Metropolis

By JAY LOVESTONE.
 Because of the increasing cost of rent, the serious congestion and the do-nothing policy of the government in the acute housing crisis that prevails in New York and other industrial centers of the country, the masses, particularly the women of the working class, have begun to organize themselves to put an end to the present dangerous state of affairs.

Tenants' Associations

No sooner had the United States entered the World War than the landlords launched an organized campaign to raise rents. Soon the rentals became so oppressive that the tenants could no longer bear them.

Many rent strikes were organized by the women of the working class in order to stop the landlords from continuing their exorbitant rentals.

This discontent took on an organized form in various associations of tenants in the different sections of New York. Similar demonstrations were occasioned by the rent situation in other cities of the country.

Typical of such tenant organizations existing in the big cities are the following societies of Greater New York: The Audubon Community Council, the West Harlem Tenants' Association, The Washington Heights Tenants' Association, the Manhattanville Community Council, The Federation of Tenants' Association of Greater New York, the Mount Morris Community Council and Civic Organization, The Tremont Tenants' Civic League, the various Consumers' Leagues, the different Mothers' Leagues, and the United Council of Working Class Women.

Except for the United Council of Working Class Women these organizations are in the main controlled by small business men or local assembly district politicians of the Democratic and Republican parties or their agents. It was prior to the appointment of the New York State Housing Committee by the Governor in 1920, that the height of tenants' organizations was achieved by the working class in New York. Since then the organization amongst the most hard pressed, the poorest tenants, has been dwindling to insignificance.

The reason for the failure on the part of these tenant organizations to achieve strength is obvious. As soon as the various tenants' leagues stopped their vigorous fight against the landlords and against the government officials who were helping the landlords continue their policy of rule and ruin, the organizations simply died of doing nothing. They atrophied. Their program was based fundamentally on the continuation of the present system of landlord domination of the housing facilities of the country.

The United Council of Working Class Women

Recently there was an attempt made by women in the sections of the city occupied by working class tenants to revive the tenants' organization movement. It was natural for the women to assume the initiative in this field since they are the first to suffer the effects of high rents, poor housing and unsanitary living conditions.

On October 28th, 1923, at the call of the Consumers' League of the Bronx, there was held a conference in the Forward Hall. At this conference there gathered representatives of the Workmen's Tenants' Leagues, the United Hebrew Trades, the Socialist Consumers' League, the Socialist Party, and the Woman's Committee of the Local Workers Party. This conference constituted itself for further action and arranged to call a larger gathering on Dec. 23, 1923.

The December convention was attended by 78 delegates. Amongst the delegations represented were the following: Seven local trade unions, the Joint Board of the Socialist Consumers' League, the Workmen's Tenants' Consumers' League, the Workers Party, the Lithuanian Women's Progressive Alliance, the committee of action of the Mother's League, the African Blood Brotherhood, and branches of the Socialist Consumers' League.

The conference elected an executive committee consisting of Kate Gitlow, Rose Barron, Mrs. Bourgin, Mrs. Yeshkevitz, Nevin, Citrin, Mintz, Pastor, Sonia Diamond and Mrs. Touroff. Mrs. Kate Gitlow is the secretary-treasurer, and the headquarters of the United Council of Working Class Women—for the protection of working class interests—has its office at 127 University Place. To date 46 working class bodies have endorsed the rent conference and elected a central committee with one representative from such body attending the conference.

Preparation are afoot to have another conference at an early date. Plans are also being developed to organize a big demonstration of working class women against the present unspeakable housing conditions from which the poor are now suffering in New York. Already four successful meetings have been held under the auspices of the Committee of Action.

First Real Mass Movement

The Committee of Action in charge of the work of this body has been given full power to take effective steps to bring together all working class organizations and especially the women of the working class regardless of what political or other organization they are members. A united fight against high rents and houses unfit for habitation is the objective of the organization.

The full significance of the United Council of Working Class Women lies in the fact that this is, practically speaking, the first and the most conscious effort on the part of the mass of tenants to approach the housing problem in a realistic manner. This organization properly views the housing question not as an isolated problem, the solution of which is possible by some peculiar brand of legislation or thru the good favor of some capitalist politician. This organization considers the housing crisis as one of the evils inherent in the whole system of present class capitalist property relationships. We quote in part from the official program of this League to show its practical character and the redeeming feature distinguishing it from most of its predecessors: "No we know that at present the rent problem is the burning question of the day for the workers and while we carry on the fight for lower rents and better conditions now, we know that the workers in the future also have to face problems from time to time that vitally concern them. There are even more problems to combat at present, especially for the women, such as, better and more schools and playgrounds for the children, the open shop which is of great concern to the working class, and unemployment which is threatening the workers from time to time."

"Therefore in order to carry on an effective struggle at present and to take care of future problems concerning the workers, a united working class is needed."

This Organization Will Grow

The outlook for the future of this organization is good. With such virile constituent bodies as the Consumers' League of the Bronx, the Consumers' League of Harlem, the Lithuanian Progressive Women's Alliance which alone has a membership of more than 2,000, the Socialist Consumers' League, and the Women's Circle, there is every reason to believe that this organization will grow.

Some of the immediate slogans of the United Council of Working Class Women have already met with a splendid response from the workers in New York. Among the practical proposals put forward by the Council we find a demand for an increase in taxes on costly private homes and apartments and that the city and state administrations build and rent apartments to them at cost in order to relieve the present unbearable housing conditions.

The housing crisis is not limited to New York. Every city and industrial community in the country, faces difficulties in securing adequate housing facilities that the working class can afford to pay for. Essentially this problem is the same throughout the

Mathematicians Get Busy

DAYTON, Ohio, Feb. 24.—McCook field officials today are awaiting the result of the official calibration of Lieut. John A. MacReady's altitude flight, which terminated yesterday after his altimeter had recorded a height of 41,000 feet.

It is possible but unlikely that the bureau of standards will find an error in the veteran record-maker's favor.

Calibration made by local observers fixed his unofficial height at 34,893 feet. MacReady was out to beat the record of Sadi Lecointe which is 36,745 feet.

The Weather Outlook

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Weather outlook for February 25 to March 1 inclusive:
 Region of Great Lakes: Frequent snow over north and snow or rains over south portion.
 Temperature, near normal. much of week.

SENATOR ANGRY WHEN HIS FOE IMPUGNS MOTIVE

Cynical Spectators in Spams of Mirth

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—Vaudeville houses are practically empty these days. Their patrons attend every session of the Senate and find that august chamber more exciting and interesting.

The efforts of pompous senators to explain actions that look suspiciously like good business, as being motivated by the highest considerations of patriotism, bring forth peals of laughter that would make Al Jolson turn pale with envy.

A few days ago a very interesting altercation took place between Senators Phipps and Ashurst, republican and democrat, respectively, of Colorado. The House committee appropriated the sum of \$250,000 for an electric plant in which Senator Phipps is stockholder. The Senate committee voted to lop off the quarter million. Senator Phipps was the only member of the committee to non-concur. This was meat for his democrat opponent.

Let the gentlemen talk. This is what they say to each other:
 Here comes the Southern Sierra High Power Company and one of its stockholders sits on the committee. I want to ask him how he voted on this item."

"I voted to cut this item out," replied Senator Phipps.

"Voted Money in Pocket."

"That is what I thought, and thereby you put money into your own pocket," Ashurst replied in a loud voice.

"But—" interrupted Mr. Phipps. "There is no 'but' about it," replied the Arizona senator. "When you voted to cut it out you voted to put money in your own pocket, and to deprive the farmers of the valley there of the right to have a high power plant. You should have said, 'I refuse to vote.'"

"I warn the senator not to impugn motives," Mr. Phipps exclaimed.

"I care nothing about your warnings," was Mr. Ashurst's retort.

"Phipps Promises Statement."

"I will in my own time," Senator Phipps interrupted, "make a full and complete statement."

"The senator had better make it a confession," Mr. Ashurst replied.

"It will be a statement I shall be proud to make on the floor of the Senate," Mr. Phipps declared.

"There is," Ashurst replied, "such a thing as being above pride and below pride."

Senator Phipps got the floor. He was deeply moved.

"I came to the senate," he said, "without one pledge or promise outstanding. I have held my place here, I believe, devoting my time to the service of my country. I have never been approached by any individual or company or the representative of a company, improperly, nor have I been asked at any time how I should vote."

These noble words should set at rest any suspicions rankling in the bosom of any but a case-hardened democrat. The Senate is known as the millionaire's club. The lower house is composed of senate candidates on probation. A worker is as scarce in either house as a snake in Ireland. When thieves fall out honest men do not always get their due but they get a lot of useful information. The democrats and republicans are now so anxious to gobble up all the graft to be had in the government that they are recklessly spilling the beans on each other. The workers are beginning to coin the slogan, "A plague on both your houses; it is time the workers should rule and let the capitalist grafters get out." Every little scandal helps.

Gompers Foisting Kolchak Socialist on Detroit Labor

By CYRIL LAMBKIN
 (Special to The Daily Worker)
 DETROIT, Feb. 24.—Delegates to the Detroit Federation of Labor and visitors who are familiar with the major events of the Russian Revolution regarded each other with amazement at the meeting of the Federation last night, when a letter was read from Samuel Gompers calling attention to a lecture to be delivered in Detroit on March 9, by Mr. Vladimir Zenzinoff.

Gompers also urged, if possible to arrange to have the same gentleman speak before a labor audience, and stated that the Central Labor Council of Washington, D. C., had heard Mr. Zenzinoff and was gratified with his message.

Vladimir Zenzinoff, they recalled instantly, was a Socialist-Revolutionary, who with other leaders of his party formed the Directory which put Kolchak into power. Kolchak, as soon as he felt sure of his power, arrested the members of his Directory and had them shot. A few, among them Zenzinoff, escaped. Supreme Ruler Kolchak, it will be remembered, was so liked by his people that he was bayoneted to death by his own soldiers.

The lecture tour is under the auspices of Mrs. Simeon Strunsky, a sister-in-law of the wife of William English Walling, who is Gompers' right hand man in his campaign against Russia.

Klanism Gains

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Count of ballots from Tuesday's Louisiana primary today continued to swell the victory of Henry L. Fuqua, Klan sympathizer, candidate for governor.

LEADERS OF NEW YORK'S WORKING WOMEN



KATE GITLOW



ROSE BARRON

Visit to Fire Scene Reveals the Misery of N. Y. Tenement Dwellers

By ROSE PASTOR STOKES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Sent by the United Council of Workingclass Women, two women investigators went down to the five-story tenement house at 397 Madison street, New York, to learn what they could about the conditions under which thirteen people, workers and their wives and children, were burned to death early Tuesday morning.

The streets were almost impassable thru the heavy snow and the still heavier rain that followed. The two women trudged thru slush, icy and deep, arriving drenched and half frozen and exhausted at the tenement where the tragedy occurred. Police and fire inspectors before the door of the building refused to let any one pass. So, they decided to visit the people who lived in the houses to each side of the burned building.

Living In Wretchedness.

At 399 Madison St. they went up one flight of dark stairs, wooden and rotted with age, and knocked at a door. Here, the door opened upon a kitchen where the sick and well were huddled together in wretchedness. A woman, moaning with sciatica, sat on a chair beside a couch where a sick man lay asleep covered with the few poor rags that were not sufficient to keep him warm. A daughter, the only one able to do anything in the house, moved about the room. The father, out of work, came in from another room that looked like a cupboard.

They paid \$22 a month rent for these wretched rooms. There were no bathing facilities and the outdoor was downstairs under the stairs adjacent to a junkshop. They confessed it was mental agony to them to use the place. But they seemed eager to stay there. They wouldn't kick to the landlord because they said "if we ask for anything, the landlord will ask us to move and where will we go? They will get more for these rooms than we pay and we will have to pay more wherever we go. Some places they won't take us at all, because they are afraid to let in sick people who may not always have the rent."

The girl talked. There were no tears. Her eyes were dry. But in her voice there was heartbreak.

"Don't say anything to the landlord," she pleaded, "we cant move, sick as we are."

When the little family was told that working class women were going to go out in a great demonstration to force the administration to start the building of homes for the workers that will be rented at cost, they were eager and offered to march.

"Living In Firetraps."

The house at 395 Madison St. was five stories and basement. The fire inspectors, after the horrible tragedy next door, came in to inspect this building. They told the tenants that they were living in a fire-trap. But the tenants knew that nothing will be done to interfere with the profits of the landlords. They expect no changes in the wooden tinder box they call home. Rot and dampness and rats are the dominant note in this profitable hovel—profitable to the landlords. Four families to a floor, five floors, twenty families. Rooms that brought from \$8 to \$10 a month now bring from \$15 to \$24, and if the present tenants should move there will be more to pay by those who come after them. A kitchen and a front room and two blind bedrooms. Running water, nothing else. A mother and six children, babies. The mother ill in bed. . . All of them in terror of fire.

"My walls were hot from the fire next door," the mother tells the visitors. "We thought we'd burn too. Some day, I guess. . . and a haunted look is in the mother's eyes, as she counts the six kiddies playing around her bed in the windowless room. Her face is that of a pale child wife of 17. She is small and slight and like a plant that has tried to be a flower, growing in a pot of sand in the corner of a damp dark cellar. She smiles, and her smile is more tragic and heartrending than the story of their struggle to live. She thinks the city should build houses and rent 'em at cost. She feels sure if only the working class women could get together, they could force thru many things that nobody will do for them now. "If we'd stand together and make a noise." Yes, she sees that organization is the best, the only way.

Ready to March

She introduces the two "friends from a working women's organization" to Mrs. Flynn, "who has five little ones, lives in two rooms only and works, sometimes." Mrs. Flynn tells the visitors how kind Mrs. Connel (this little mother of six) takes care of her five when she has to go to work. Yes, the sick mother of six children, takes on the added burden of all her neighbor's children when necessary. Tragedy is mingled with love of neighbor and with heroic every day deeds among the poor! Mrs. Flynn, too, "sure, only when we stand together can we do things for ourselves. I'll join you when you're ready to march." The fire traps must go. We must get decent homes to live in. We don't want to be forced to move where we must pay still higher rents, but where the city can give us houses without profits to the landlords.

Not only the fire next door and the lives that were lost—the whole families that were wiped out—but also the rents and the housing conditions and the terrible struggle to live, keeps them awake nights.

And among them all, there are some that are timid, some whom life under capitalism has cowed and beaten, and some who are ready to join their sisters in a united effort to get something better than the misery that is theirs today.

The United Council of Working Class Women is holding a protest meeting in the neighborhood of the fire on Sunday of this week.

NEW YORK WOMEN OPEN RENT FIGHT AT BIG MASS MEETING

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The United Council of Workingclass Women will open a campaign against high rents and for better housing conditions at a mass meeting and concert on Wednesday evening, March 5, at Park View Palace, 3-5 West 110 Street.

Prominent speakers, as well as working class women from various women's organizations, will address the meeting on this vital question.

A musical program will be rendered.

Tickets are 25 cents, and can be obtained at the Freiheit, 47 Chryse Street, Jimmie Higgins Bookstore, 127 University Place, and Mintz's Delicatessen Store, 442 Claremont Parkway, Bronx.

Men are invited to attend.

COUNTRY'S PAPA CIRCULATION MAN ON PLUTE ORGANS

Boss Tweed's Picture May Grace Windy City

If patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel it is the best bet of a circulation manager on a capitalist newspaper. Recently two Chicago newspapers, the Tribune and the Herald-Examiner, have competed with each other in grabbing the "extras" from the capitalization of the patriotic emotions of the citizenry who have not yet taken Samuel Johnson's gem seriously.

Reaped the Reward.

When the opportunity of releasing the gentleman who attempted the kidnapping of Grover Bergdoll from a German prison presented itself by giving a few dollars in American currency to the president of the German republic, the Tribune and the Herald-Examiner vied with each other in collecting the necessary cash. The Tribune got the start but Hearst was more generous; he did not wait for the "masses" to do the donating. He cabled the dough and the "dough-boy" was released. Still, both papers shared in the reward.

Another opportunity popped up. There is a splendid picture of George Washington in the Chicago Art Institute. It is the work of Gilbert Stuart. But it does not belong here. It is the property of a New York gallery.

Rivals in United Front

Several days ago the Herald and Examiner opened a subscription list to buy this treasured work, with a donation of \$1,000. Despite the rivalry that exists between the two papers, the Tribune volunteered to chip in and send its check for \$1,000. After all, George Washington is a national institution and must not be allowed to give the Herald-Examiner a monopoly on his services.

The cost of the picture will be somewhere between \$75,000 and \$125,000 depending on the tenacity of purpose of the present owner and the generosity of the patriotic readers of the capitalist press.

Tweed's Saving Grace.

It may interest those who may wish to contribute a few thousand dollars to the "Father's Picture Fund" that the masterpiece was once the property of "Boss" Tweed of Tammany Hall who was mixed up in many a "Teapot" scandal in his day. His memory is now mellowed by time and only his good deeds are remembered, not the least of which was his fondness for art and his stirring patriotism which arose Phoenix-like from the ashes of every graft quiz in which he was the central figure. Patriotism covers a multitude of sins; so does art.

Philadelphia Open Forum Is Discussing Tactics and Theory

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—Open Forum is held every Sunday afternoon, 3 p. m., 521 York Ave., near Fifth and Spring Garden Sts. The following interesting lectures are announced:

March 2—"Lessons of the Indianapolis Convention of the Miners," by Abram Jakira district organizer of the Workers Party who attended all sessions of the convention.

March 9—"A Proletarian Interpretation of American History," by S. Sklaroff, well-known Marxist student.

March 16—"Art and Revolution," by R. Baker, of New York.

March 23—"Lenine's Contribution," by M. Olken, Philadelphia manager of Daily Freiheit.

Next series of lectures will be announced later. Admission free.

Canada Labor Head Issues Government Organ Sans Label

(By The Federated Press)
 OTTAWA.—The labor Gazette, official organ of the dominion department of labor, is now being issued without a union label. For some years the Gazette has been printed at a private job office in order to secure the union label. This year the printing has been transferred to the government printing bureau, and therefore the union label does not appear. Conditions in the government bureau are settled by agreement with the union but it is not a label shop.

One of the chief officials of the government printing bureau is P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Syracuse Organizes Council to Protect Foreign-born Toilers

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The workers of Syracuse will be told about the proposed laws to shackle foreign-born workers; the recently organized Syracuse Council for the protection of the Foreign Born is going to do the job.

The council was organized by the representatives of 13 labor unions and working class political organizations. More organizations are expected to join the Council. Appeals have been sent out to all labor organizations to send delegates to the next meeting of the Council.

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

BRITISH DOCKERS APT TO REJECT COMPROMISE

Majority of Bosses Ready to Pay

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, Feb. 24.—As reports come in from districts outside London the chances of the dockers accepting the compromise offer of the employers appear smaller.

Latest figures indicate that something like 80 per cent of the employers are ready to pay the two-shilling increase demanded; most of those who insist on the compromise offer of one shilling are in the London district. With these exceptions the whole British population seems to be with the dockers.

The strikers know this and there is no reason to believe that the delegates will be able to induce them to abandon the strike on the compromise basis. Labor officials agree that the strike will probably continue for another fortnight.

One hundred thousand spinners are idle because supplies of cotton are held up at the docks and the hours in industry as a whole have been reduced to twenty-six instead of the usual forty-eight.

American mail has been loaded and forwarded to London by volunteers without interference by the strikers at Plymouth but at Tilbury sixteen mail trucks were held up and the mail returned to the postoffice.

Meat prices dropped about 3 cents per pound at the earlier news of the prospects of a strike settlement but have risen again, although 60 per cent of the usual meat supply was delivered at the London markets.

The first strike pay has been issued by the union and to many of those who received it, it was the first money they had had for a month due to unemployment.

First-class passengers from the Erengaria had to proceed to London without their baggage when the engineer at Southampton refused to run the train unless the baggagecars, which had been loaded by non-union labor, were detached.

New York Bakers Are Boosting for The Daily Worker

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Bakers' Local No. 1, of the Amalgamated Food Workers, is getting behind the DAILY WORKER. They want to see every member of their local subscribe to it. At their last meeting an appeal was made to the members to get new subscribers for the "DAILY" and it met with the promises of many members to help put the DAILY WORKER into the hands of every bakery worker that could be reached by the members of local No. 1.

The meeting also pledged to raise \$1,400 for German relief, to be raised by assessing every member \$1.



America's Young "Lifers"

By J. O. BENTALL.

"I sentence you to prison for life." You may hear this in almost any court on any day in this great land. But I heard it in a much more heartless form the other day when I was talking to a fellow-passenger on a New York Central train.

He was from the South. He was a mill owner and proud of it. He was a millionaire, and boasted of it. He had been to Washington on the hearing of the child labor law, and had given expert advice to the Supreme Court, or, rather, to individuals thereof.

"That isn't it at all," he protested against my insinuation that child-labor was cheaper than that of adults.

Which made me prick up my ears like a dog hearing a new noise. And it was a new noise.

"Child labor is no cheaper than other labor," he declared definitely, as if that had been settled in his mind for a long time.

"We must hold our mill classes in our textile districts," he preached. "If you don't get them into the mills before they are fourteen or fifteen they will stray into other industries and be lost to us. We cannot bother about training old people to do this work and who leave us if they know other trades."

"Hold our mill classes" has been ringing in my ears ever since.

Many things rolled out of the mouth of the self-assertive millionaire textile lord. He thought it as natural to talk about the children who worked in his mills as of the spindle or the cotton or the engine in the power house.

He made no secret of the fact that many thousands of children in the southern mills are under ten years of age. He defended the practice of getting them young in exactly the same way as the Sunday School missionary of the mountain states pleads for his cause. As the preacher in the big city calls upon the parents to baptize the little ones and get them into church early. As the evangelist calls upon the young to accept salvation before it is too late. Otherwise they will leave. That is the nightmare that haunts the textile lord.

Bulgarian Government Has 5,000 Rebels In Jail; Demands Turkey Surrender Those Who Escaped

(By The Federated Press)
SOFIA, Feb. 24.—The Bulgarians who took part in the popular uprising against the autocratic military government of Bulgaria are between the devil and the deep blue sea.

Those who were caught on Bulgarian soil were either killed or imprisoned. Those who fled to Jugo-Slavia are destitute and homeless, and when they are able to find work, they are given such small wages and such bad living conditions that they are dying off from privation and disease.

Those who fled to Turkey are in imminent danger of being handed over by the Turkish government to the self-styled authorities in Bulgaria. Those who are still in Bulgaria and have not been arrested, are in continual danger of being tortured and killed.

Thousands Were Slain.
A member of the central committee, Bulgarian Communist party, has given the latest estimate of imprisoned insurgents at over 5,000, exclusive of those who have been released. Figures on the number of killed are incomplete, but run into the thousands.

Those who fled to Yugoslavia are engaged mostly on railroad construction on the piece work system, and are pitifully exploited, buying in company stores, living in company houses.

The Bulgarian government has demanded of the Turkish government that the refugees on Turkish soil be delivered up to Bulgarian justice on the ground that the refugees are not political refugees but common criminals. The Turkish government has been inclined to accede to the request.

Tells of Butchery.
What is going on in Bulgaria is illustrated by the following letter which was written by the priest, Athanas, in Kritschin to his student son in Austria:

"On Oct. 1 Boris Gentshev, student of medicine in Graz (Austria) came 45 our village with his brother, Ivan Gentshev, an officer. Fifteen cutthroats from Philippopol met them here. All day long this gang drank with the Gentshev brothers in Felo Popov's house and continually threatened that when they were thru with drinking wine they would drink blood.

"Toward 7 p. m. they loaded 13 peasants, among them your brother Petko, upon a truck and drove them to Philippopol. We begged them to transport the men during the day but were ordered to be quiet at the points of bayonets. The commandant forbade anyone to leave the village and the truck drove off to the accompaniment of the screams and cries of the children. Days went by and we knew nothing of the fate of the arrested men, until this terrible news came: when the truck arrived near the mill between Rurtev and Karatai, the chauffeur said that there was something wrong with the motor; that he could not proceed.

The following have had their death sentences commuted to five years' imprisonment with solitary confinement: Gotz, Donsky, Gerstein, Gendelyman, Lichatch, Ivanov, Ratner, Timofeyev, Agapov, Altovsky and Ivanov.

The following had their long prison sentences commuted to five years: imprisonment without solitary confinement: Liberov, Artemyev, Rakov, Fedorovitch and Vedenyapin. The following had their sentences commuted to two and a half years' imprisonment: Utgoff, Berg and Lvov.

Still another group was freed altogether, but those composing this group are not allowed for the next three years to live in thickly populated localities, and are to be on strict probation. The Soviet government, that it is merciful, will see to it that another campaign of terrorism never breaks out against the workers' republic.

The young man edges up to one of the girls and the two get married. After that they have to stay. They dare not seek other and better jobs. Their offspring multiplies and in turn becomes baptized into the textile communion. Family after family in a long string of generations follows faithfully the beaten path.

The schools are under strict control of the textile industry. Special manual training is highly developed, but only along lines that make the children acquainted with the machinery that they are to handle the rest of their life. Even the kindergarten has spindles and looms and spools. Here the little ones get their first lessons in the industry that is to become their prison.

A fixed population, "the mill classes," is the underlying cause of child labor. This fixed population seldom goes on strike. It knows no other life and refuses to become organized. Its brain is of the "fundamentalist" kind that hangs to tradition and authority. There is not the slightest danger that this fixed population may come into contact with such strange things as thoughts. Thinking is declared altogether unconstitutional. Any child caught with it is tried for treason and shot.

I have seen many "lifers" in prison, who are condemned to an existence of monotony and confinement and hardship. But in no way are they more pitiable wrecks of capitalist destruction than the industrial "lifer" who begins his term at the cradle and ends it in the paupers' grave.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

INDUSTRIAL CRISIS SPELLS DOOM OF SPANISH RULERS

So Says Besteiro, the Socialist Leader

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PARIS, Feb. 24.—The Spanish industrial crisis will destroy the Fascist government there, declares Senor Besteiro, president of the Spanish socialist party, on his way thru Paris to London where he will meet Ramsay MacDonald, of the British Labor Party government.

"If the present government dissolves," he said, "the socialists might succeed to power in much the same way the Labor Party did in England, the Spanish socialists were not very strong at the present time.

"An industrial crisis reigns in Spain," declared Besteiro. "Everywhere there are jobless people. The military directorate is ridiculously incapable. It was formed by the military leaders responsible for the Moroccan debacle."

Censorship on Press.
(By The Federated Press)

MADRID, Feb. 24.—"Liberty but not license"—where have we heard that shibboleth before? After the military dictator of Spain, Primo de Rivera, had mastered the lesson of the value of comic opera red plots, he decided to tear another leaf from the Book of Acts of the American autocracy, and adopted the Creel slogan of press censorship. Translated into Spanish and adapted to the Spanish temperament, it sounds even better than in the original. Hence the press of the fascist kingdom ruled by the Marquis of Estella was treated a few days back to the slogan: "Libertad pero no libertinaje."

"Sedition" In Air.

"The directorate knows perfectly what it is that the country needs," confesses the message on freedom of the press. "For some time rumors of conspiracies and seditious maneuvers have been reaching our ears. However, we shall continue permitting everybody to express his opinion freely always providing such opinion bases itself in loyal and honorable judgments and foundations. But we will not tolerate mendacious nor seditious campaigns which poison and disorientate public opinion. . . . It is rebellion and insidious attacks that oblige us to act with rigor. . . ."

"We who work in the name of and representative of the army and navy and of the whole Spanish people, would be unworthy of pity if out of weakness we exposed ourselves to public ridicule."

Egyptians Allow
Public to See Tut's
Tomb; Bar Carter

LUXOR, Feb. 24.—The public will be admitted to the tomb of Pharaoh Tut-Ankh-Amen this week, following forcible entrance into the excavations by authorities of the Egyptian government.

Meantime it was reported efforts are under way in Cairo to settle the dispute between the Carnarvon estate, which originally held the license for the excavations, and the Egyptian government.

According to these reports the government proposes to reissue a license to Lady Carnarvon, with additional clauses designed to avoid the difficulties of the past, but will ignore Howard Carter, who has been in charge of operations for the Carnarvons.

Pierre Lacau, director general of antiquities, superintended the forcing of barriers erected around the tomb by Carter, after the Egyptologists had refused to surrender the keys.

It was found that the heavy lid of the sarcophagus containing the body of the dead Pharaoh was still suspended in midair, as it had been left when Carter quit work because of his dispute with the government.

CHICAGO
Party Membership
Meeting

Tuesday, Feb. 26th, 8 P. M.
IMPERIAL HALL
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Labor Party Movement
Campaign for Protection of
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Artificial Business Boom Due to Credit System Is Headed for a Smash---Unemployment Coming

(By LELAND OLDS
Federated Press Industrial Editor.)
Have you spent all your cash? Are you buying on next year's income? The National Association of Retail Clothiers says so and they ought to know for it is going to hit them in the order book.

They see in this tendency of consumers to mortgage their future as a definite threat to the future of business. While Secretary J. T. Tregoe of the National Association of Credit Men looks upon the extravagant use of credit as an attack upon our whole system of economy.

Installment Buying. "Pay a little each pay day." "35 starts buying a Ford." "Furnish your home on easy payments." These slogans are leading people to buy clothing, furniture, automobiles, electric appliances and what not far beyond their current incomes and are therefore giving business an artificial stimulus. But when the majority have thoroughly mortgaged their future this artificial boom will come to an end and industry will be found to be badly overexpanded.

The tendency of farmers and wage earners to make purchases on the time payment plan, say the retail clothiers, presages a serious problem with which all industry and business will soon be confronted.

Debt Is Increasing.
According to President A. H. Ham of the Provident Loan Society, "Debt is rapidly increasing in this country; by just how much nobody knows but there are signs of it everywhere." It is noteworthy that pawnshops report that their loans are today as heavy as in times of serious industrial depression.

The automobile ranks among the leading calls upon the future income of consumers. Approximately 75 per cent of all automobiles are sold on a time purchase basis and special finance companies have been organized to handle these credits.

\$528,000,000 Fords On Time.
It is estimated in Detroit that total outstanding credits furnished to retail purchasers of automobiles during 1923 amounted to approximately \$1,900,000,000. While the total credits granted on wholesale and retail purchases combined amounted to between \$3,650,000,000 and \$4,200,000,000. Credits granted on Fords alone during 1923 are estimated at \$528,000,000.

Such facts must enter into any attempt to forecast the future of industrial activity in this country. They indicate that in the not far distant future the present demand of consumers will slump. Industries will be unable to continue full activity. And incidentally such facts forewarn of the eventual breakdown of the whole competitive system.

OILY PUBLISHER'S
EMPLOYEES DIED
OF HOG CHOLERA

Well in Schaffer's Hog
Yard Caused Deaths

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DENVER, Colo., Feb. 24.—People here are beginning to recall the old stories about John C. Schaffer, owner of the Chicago Evening Post, the Denver News-Times and other papers, who is one of the latest figures to get into the Teapot Dome oil scandal.

Because Schaffer was immensely rich and owned one of this city's principal newspapers, he has been able to keep the stories out of print. Employees of the board of health are beginning to talk again about the death of five employees of Schaffer who worked on his ranch and died of hog cholera in 1916.

Where Hogs Wallowed.
The five men who died were all working on Schaffer's Ken Karl ranch near here. They ate and slept on the ranch. The water supply for the ranch "help" came from a well in the middle of the hog yard where hundreds of hogs wallowed.

One day five of the men working for Schaffer were taken violently ill just after dinner. Four of the men died the same day. The fifth, Dan Mackey, lingered for two weeks.

No investigation was made into the cause of the death of the first four men. But Mackey's parents had the doctor attending him investigate. After his death the doctor succeeded in getting the board of health to go to the Ken Karl ranch and examine the water from the well. They ordered the well cleaned and in it was found, among other things, a drowned hog.

Schaffer Was Tight-Fisted.
The matter was hushed up. The parents of Mackey were compelled to pay \$200 for the doctor and investigation. They never collected a penny in damages from Schaffer.

This story was sent to the Colorado Transcript at the time it happened but was not published.

U. S. Government
Pays No Heed to
Irish Free State

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Reports that the Irish Free State had applied to the United States government for permission to send its own diplomatic representative to Washington were denied by the state department today.

The American government considers separate representation of Ireland in Washington a matter for settlement between Ireland and Great Britain.

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MILITARY STRIKE IS PLANNED BY NORWAY YOUTH

Militarists Get Excited; Workers Keep Shirts on

By DR. KARL F. M. SANDBERG

The Left Young Communist League of Norway, organized after the split, in connection with the expelled faction, has in its just adopted platform a plank calling for military strike.

They were informed that it was a committed elected by the league consisting of Aksel Zachariassen, Einar Gerhardsen, Rolf Hofmo, Severin Arnesen, Isak Lundrud and Haakon Meyer.

The league does not seem very scared. Harald Eidsaune in an article in Arbeiderbladet for Feb. 1, writes: "It is the intention of the league to destroy this class weapon. It intends to organize the soldiers in open revolt against the officers of the army and navy. It intends to destroy all discipline in the army, fully convinced that this will cause its complete dissolution. The league in this way intends not only to disarm the overclass but also to arm the workers in order to overthrow the present social system by force. Its actions are well prepared and its plans well considered. It has several thousand members willing to sacrifice both time and work to carry out this plan, receives considerable sympathy and can figure on positive aid from 90 per cent of the soldiers."

"Indictments, sentences and imprisonment will not prevent it. On the contrary they will help to inform the young workers that there is an organization which carries on effective fight against the hated military system. The consequence will be that the league will grow and its ability to carry out its program will increase."

Haakon Meyer in an article in Arbeiderbladet for Feb. 2 states that the league, of course, is the one which is responsible for the platform, especially the delegates to the annual meeting and that the platform aims to draw clear lines for their activities. The league having been accused of pacifism, he states: "We do not expect any other than internal war."

"In nearly all countries the working class faces armed battles. We are willing to take part in such a war. But it becomes then a question about weakening our opponents and arming ourselves. We will military strike to destroy the army of our enemies. Nobody, and least of all the young, would understand us if we said that we would refuse to carry arms. It is not the world war which matured the revolutionary understanding of the youth. It is the Russian revolution, the red army and fascism with its means of violence."

"We have seen in several countries, where the heavy mechanism of the state is too slow for the activities of the reactionaries, military organizations have been created which boldly confess as their aim to fight the rising of the working class. These organizations have been victorious in some countries. This has taught us that if the state is not quick enough to furnish the physical force needed to down the workers, the reaction creates its own apparatus independent of the state."

"In other places such steps are necessary, the evolution goes safely in the direction desired by the reaction. We have general conscription, but during the general strike we saw organized labor and other unsafe ones weeded out to create safe companies. The state has its safe companies to be used against the internal enemy."

"We also see discrimination against non-commissioned officers who show any sympathy for organized labor. We do not think we can prevent the opposition arming for war, do not think we can stop the reaction creating fascist organizations or the state developing a class army. But we can undermine it, agitate it, strike against it, try to make clear what its aim is and remind the working class that it can only rely upon itself."

Nothing can make this clearer than if the authorities will prevent us. And we believe that when the working class sees the army of its opponents develop, self-preservation will tell it that resistance is needed, and that it itself only can create the means of war, the means of resistance. Our active military line must build on the labor organizations. In them we must create a firm will for defense against any attack on organization, buildings, press or property created by a rising working class."

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Today's Installment of "A Week"

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

(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE)

The Russian Communist Party branch is governing this frontier city and fighting the counter-revolution. Earlier installments tell of the fuel shortage that prevents seed grain from being fetched on the railroad. The Party meeting decides to send the Red Army far away for fuel, at the risk of leaving the city open for bandits and counter-revolutionists. It also decides to conscript the local bourgeoisie for wood cutting in a near-by park. Varied types of party members are flashed on the screen: Klimin, the efficient president of the branch, who still finds time to have a sweetheart; Robeko, the consumptive, whose devotion is killing him; Gernulikh, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Cheka; Matusenko, the luxury-loving place hunter, and Martulinov, whose middle-class antecedents allow him to fit with some difficulty into the movement to which his idealism led him. In the last issue the comrades have been called to arms and sent thru the city to collect the bourgeoisie and idlers for the wood-getting expedition. It fell to Martulinov's lot to go into the aristocratic home of the girl he would have married if the revolution had not divided them. (NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY.)

CHAPTER IV.

OF the non-party employees in the Politdep, only Lisa Gratcheva, the Red Army school mistress, went to the Saturday. Afraid of being late, she ran thru the streets, regardless of the puddles, and was delighted when, coming round a corner, she saw the dark noisy crowd of comrades. They noticed her coming at once. She was not tall; thin, always melancholy and silent. When sometimes her freckled face was lit up by a smile, like a sunbeam running over the grass, it was for a moment only, and then she would quietly and timidly look about her. She taught arithmetic to the Red Army soldiers, and her small ringing voice, that once enriched the choir of the Gymnasium in the distant city where she had studied, now sounded every day from behind the big looking-glass windows of a shop on the main street. That was where her school was.

She was afraid of everything on earth. Her parents had died long ago and she had grown up among strangers, where they reproached her with every crumb of bread. Fear became a habit for her; it

NEGRO AND WHITE WOMAN PLAYING IN O'NEIL DRAMA

Provincetown Players Shock Old Fogies

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Art stepped across the color line today, and Mary Blair, white actress, agreed to play the lead in Eugene O'Neils' forthcoming play opposite Paul Robson, full blooded Negro.

Action of the piece calls for Miss Blair to kiss Robson, who is first her lover, then her husband, as the drama of mixed marriage. "All God's Chillun Got Wings," unfolds.

A storm of criticism has been evoked in conservative circles, by insistence of the producers the Provincetown players, upon casting the negro for the leading male part.

Several actresses refused to play opposite him. Miss Blair, who consented, is a northern girl.

The management, commenting upon the interest, protest and in some quarters, indignation, which the casting of the play has produced, said: "Robson is Fine Actor."

"Paul Robson, the negro actor, is a man of histrionic ability and a fine gentleman. We expect to open the play at our theatre shortly after March 10."

The story of the play is laid in New York, in the section known as the "black and tan belt." Eight children—four white and four black—play together and Jim, the negro boy, and Ella, the white girl, are childhood sweethearts. Later, she takes up with a prize fighter, then elopes with the negro lover of her youth and they go abroad.

It is after they return to New York, to the "black and tan" neighborhood where they live with Jim's mother and sister, that Ella gradually goes insane, brooding on the race problem. At the end, Jim, who has an inferiority complex, as they say in Greenwich Village, fails to pass his bar examinations. Ella is so happy that she falls to her knees, kissing her black husband's hand.

Roberts Out of Danger. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 24.—Theodore Roberts, the actor, ill here for two months, is out of danger, and it was expected that his condition will show slow but gradual improvement from now on, Mrs Roberts said today.

What Do You Think of "A Week"

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

caught her by the throat when she was talking to people, and every evening forced her to her knees to pray to the unknown, also terrible but all-seeing, all-forgiving and kind.

At first she had been afraid of the Red Army men also, but she had seen them at lessons, and always expected some prank or other on their part. Her voice trembled and broke; she was afraid to question her pupils, and used to long with anguish for the end of the lesson.

But one day when she was carrying home her rations, with hands freezing in the February wind, two tall Red Army men came up to her—her pupils. As usual, she was terrified and blushed, but one of them, a blue-eyed giant, politely offered to help her, and, without waiting for permission, lightly tossed the bag over his shoulder.

From that time she had grown attached to her pupils, watched carefully over each one of them, and came to love her work, and tried to make her teaching simpler and easier for them.

She began to come to the gatherings of the Red Army units, and listened carefully to reports and speeches, tho there was much that she did not understand.

Formerly she had been afraid of the Revolution, as she was afraid of everything that was loud and strong and transfused everything with the bright colors of love and hate, but now, she came thru this love to the understanding of the Revolution. She understood in her own way. She made her own Revolution, her own Communism, and Christ, the son of the Carpenter of Nazareth, to whom formerly she had prayed as to the King of Heaven, took for her a new significance—he came down to earth and became the protector of all revolutionaries, of all who were striving for the happiness of humanity.

She was now full of reverent respect for the Communists, and began to be more often in their company, tho now and then the things they did puzzled her exceedingly.

She was most of all disconcerted by the Commander of the battalion of the Cheka, where she worked in the school. "How can they keep such people in the Party," she thought, looking at his elegant boots, his red riding breeches, and frequently hearing him using bad language.

Lisa lived in Senator's house, where she occupied a long narrow room shaped like a matchbox. There was no furniture in the room, only a bed—planks covered with a counterpane—oh yes, and there was also a tuya, a strange plant, like a fr-tree of capricious form. Madam Senator had tried to take it away, but the plant would not go thru the door and therefore was graciously left for Lisa. The tuya was withering from the frost, for in Winter it was very cold in the room, and when Lisa woke in the mornings she never knew what time it was; the light came dimly, dimly, thru the single frost-covered window-pane.

As a rule Lisa did not take tea in the morning. But today, before going to the Saturday, she wanted to drink something hot. In the kitchen the samovar had been set going, its chimney was murmuring, and butter was hissing on the saucapan. Madam Senator was making not-tooakes, and the smells from the kitchen came into Lisa's room.

She must ask for a little water, just a teapotful, but asking was a terror for her.

For Mr. and Madam Senator could openly express all their hatred for the incomprehensible force, for the red flag, the posters, the strange names of the institutions, all the malice that they had to hide from the Communists, who were mercilessly strict, the malice that had to be hidden under the polite words, only to Lisa, defenseless and piteous, who by her very poverty inspired them with scorn.

"Always praying to God, too. Teaching that Red Army filth, that canine. What does she teach them? Robbery?" "And she still prays..." echoed Madam Senator. "Clear enough, she is living with a commissar."

They were talking so in the kitchen when Lisa, timidly opening the door, asked, "May I have a little boiling water?" Her teapot was shaking in her hands.

"We are bourgeois, and you are asking leave from bourgeois! Why ask? Steal, steal!" Madam Senator screamed at her in answer, and Raphael Antonovitch repeated in unison, "Steal it, of course, since you have taken up with those robbers..."

Lisa almost wept at the insult, and ran hurriedly down the staircase, to get as soon as possible into the open air.

Lisa had scarcely taken her place in the ranks when the group from the Politdep moved off; they marched irregularly, laughing and talking, came out on the main street, and added their scarlet flag with its party slogan to the chain of other flags. There were the workmen from the Depot carrying their flag that they had preserved since 1917, "Peace to the cottage and war to the palace." There were the printers, with their grey faces and bent backs, and there the "Alliance of Youth" a small group of noisy lads and lasses under a huge flag on which was drawn a workman striking a blow on an anvil with a big unreal hammer.

They marched and sang, not in unison, revolutionary songs. In one place they were irregularly singing the "Internationale" while not far off the workmen from the Communal Refectory were screaming the "Varshavyanka."

The sun was shaded with clouds when the group from the Politdep together with the other groups of the town district came to the Public Gardens. Saws and axes gleamed dimly in peoples' hands; the Public Garden was like transparent lace-work; rooks were calling from the tall bare trees.

This disorderly, leafless mass of trees, most beautiful in its variety, was to be turned into regular stacks of wood.

Once upon a time in the Town Garden, over there, in the further shady alleys, Martulinov had walked with Nadya in the scented July evenings; with his eyes he found the tree in the bark of which, while still a schoolboy in the sixth form, he had cut her initials with a knife. Now he was to cut down that tree and turn it into firewood. And again there was a bitter joy in his heart.

The saws clanged and the trees trembled. When they cut them down, the trees fell heavily, breaking their own and their neighbors' boughs. Then they sawed up their bodies and carelessly and roughly split up the round logs. The stumps were covered with scented tears; in death the trees gave out their perfumes and the sharp smell of the polar mingled with the fresh, sweet aroma of birch sap. (To Be Continued Tuesday.)

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY TORN BY INTERNAL WAR

Has Betrayed Workers, Says Reichstag Member

By LOUIS F. LOCHNER

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press) BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The Socialist party of Germany is convulsed by a struggle within its ranks which may be of consequence to the whole future of Germany. An analysis of this conflict from the viewpoint of the party insurgents has been made by Toni Sender, member of the reichstag and editor of the Betriebszeitung, (Works Councils' News.)

"The Social-Democratic party is at the parting of the ways," says Toni Sender. "It is time openly to assert that a fundamentally wrong policy has led to a series of grievous mistakes and finally to a catastrophe of the movement. Let it be recalled that the German republic was created by the working class. There was no active republican bourgeoisie. To establish this republic firmly, the following props were necessary: a reliable proletarian army, a bureaucracy that was entirely made over, and carefully planned socialization, beginning with the key industries, as a means of affording an economic basis for the whole structure."

Army to Monarchists.

"Instead of that, an army was created under the leadership of monarchistic generals who saw their chief task as that of fighting the revolutionary workers; the bureaucracy maintained the 'established rights' won under William II; and the demand for socialization was treated with the contemptuous rejoinder, 'what do you want to socialize—our debts?'"

"Instead of using our strategic position and insuring our rights, and then later perpetuating them in the form of a constitution, we insisted at once upon the convening of the National Assembly, discussed the form to be given the state for months, and let the few concrete advantages gained by the revolution go by the board. Every sacrifice was made for preserving the outward form of the state, even to the extent of trying to save this bourgeois-democratic republic by a coalition with the monarchial German People's party, the party of our sharpest opponents in the field of industry and finance. Even this positive aim of safeguarding the republic was transferred into the negative one of averting civil war."

Joined With Enemy.

"Neither aim was accomplished. Two warning signals remained unheeded: the Kapp rebellion and the murder of Rathenau. The coalition with capitalist parties was continued. The German People's party rewarded this action by tolerating the monarchist reaction in Bavaria and sending the army into the workers' state of Saxony."

"Thus civil war was actually started, as the corpses of workers killed by the invading reichswehr eloquently testify; and the republic has been seriously endangered by the declaration of a state-of-emergency."

"Those of us who realize this totally wrong policy of our party demand that the party go back to its historical mission—that of waging the class war. We must not rely upon parliamentary action alone, but engage in extra-parliamentary action as well."

Frau Sender then went into some detail to outline the demands of the radical wing of her party. These include: compelling the propertied classes of Germany to pay reparations to the allies; entering into close economic co-operation with Russia; removing all reactionary officials and officers; re-establishment of freedom of speech, press and assembly; heavy taxation of wealth and the participation of the nation in the profits of industry and of agriculture; socialization of the key industries; opposition to the abrogation of the eight-hour day, and the further extension and development of the works councils law.

Greenstein Hits Snag When He Expels N. Y. Locals

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Local after local of the International Jewelry Union is leaving the International Union in New York, as a result of the dictatorial action of the secretary of the union, Greenstein who expelled Local No. 1 recently without any justification. Greenstein is practically destroying the union in order to assure himself of his job of secretary. The locals have stopped paying their dues, but Greenstein continues in his attitude of hostility towards the locals which show the slightest trace of radicalism.

One of his methods of avoiding an issue is by postponing the convention of the union, as he did when Local No. 1 and the other locals of New York stopped paying dues until all their complaints would be considered at the convention of the union which was to be held last July. Mr. Greenstein retorted by expelling Local No. 1 and the other New York locals of the International Jewelry Union, and by postponing the convention.

But the jewelry workers are intent on either forcing the arch-reactionary Greenstein out of office, or forming a new international.

Your Union Meeting

- FOURTH AND LAST MONDAY, Feb. 25th No. Name of Local and Place of Meeting. 14 Boot and Shoe Workers' Joint Council, 1539 Milwaukee Ave. 301 Brewery Workers, 1700 W. 21st St. 1 Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 916 W. Monroe St. 598 Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road. Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Road. 80 Carpenters, 4038 W. Madison St. 181 Carpenters, 2840 W. North Ave. 199 Carpenters, S. C., 9139 Commercial Ave. 416 Carpenters, 205 S. State St. 419 Carpenters, 1457 Clybourn Ave. 448 Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan. 1367 Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave. 2506 Carpenters, 6654 S. Halsted St. 14 Cigar Makers' Ex. Bd., 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m. Coopers' Joint Ex. Bd., 2525 S. Halsted. 4 Engineers (Marine), 601 Capitol Bldg. 409 Engineers, 4645 S. Halsted St. Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave. 569 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St. 629 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St. 645 Engineers, (I. E. L.), 2422 W. Roosevelt. 790 Engineers (Loc.), 3950 W. North Ave., 7 p. m. 50 Firemen and Enginemen, 5055 West-north Ave. 7 Firemen and Oilers, 175 W. Wash. Hotel and Restaurant Empl.'s Joint Ex. Bd., 166 W. Washington, 3 p. m. 59 Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St. 74 Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave. Machinists' Dis. Council, 113 S. Ashland. Molders' Conf. Bd., 119 S. Throop St. 101 Painters, 3216 S. Halsted St. 194 Painters, Madison and 5th Ave. 235 Painters, 111th and Michigan Ave. 273 Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave. 320 Painters, 29 W. Randolph St. 227 Railway Carmen, Clecro and Superior. 453 Railway Carmen, 5232 S. Ashland. 1062 Railway Carmen, 55th and Commercial. 1152 Railway Carmen, 924 and Baltimore. Railway Clerks' Dis. Council, 165 W. Madison St. 276 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington. 549 Railway Clerks, Madison and Sacramento. 692 Railway Clerks, 75th and Drexel. 781 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington. 677 Railway Trainmen, 2906 W. North Ave., 9:30 a. m. 195 Retail Clerks, Van Buren and Ashland. Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark St. 16986 Scientific Laboratory Workers, City Hall, Room 713. 706 Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd. Trade Union Label League, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m. (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

HAMMOND UNION MEN UNITING TO AID FOREIGN BORN

Machinists Organize the First Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker) HAMMOND, Ind., Feb. 24.—A real Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers has been organized here in Lake County with the co-operation of organized labor.

The movement was launched when Machinists' local No. 209 got the facts regarding the proposed bills for registering foreign-born workers. A committee of two to take action was promptly elected by the machinists' local and this committee visited other local unions and workers' fraternal society, with the result that a joint committee conference was held in the Hammond Labor Temple.

2 From Each Organization. Representation consisted of two members from the Machinists' local, two from Carpenters' local No. 163 of Whiting, Ind.; two from the South Slavic Beneficial and Educational Society of Hammond, and two from the local Labor Defense Council. A committee would have been present from the Hammond Carpenters' local but for a meeting elsewhere.

Harold Reynolds, Carpenters' local, and H. W. Garner, Machinists, were elected as chairman and secretary. The committee then got down to work and ordered the secretary to obtain copies of all pending legislation on the subject.

Bigger Conference Coming. Another meeting is being arranged for the purpose of issuing a call for a conference of all trade unions and workers' fraternal and political organizations.

Organized labor in Lake County is much interested in this subject since its attention has been called to the anti-labor intent of such legislation as the proposed bills for registration and selective immigration. It is evident that many workers have so far been misinformed as to the intent of such legislation.

However, the local committee is on the job to show these laws as another attempt on the part of the capitalists and their government to further enslave the workers by rendering the large mass of foreign-born workers powerless to organize and fight for better conditions, increased pay and shorter hours.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

\$225,000,000 Vet Graft Probe Is Ending March 1st

The special federal grand jury investigating the little question of \$225,000,000 graft in the Veterans' Bureau under the direction of Col. Charles E. Forbes will probably be finished by March 1. No indication has been made how many indictments will be returned.

About 30 witnesses have been heard by the grand jury, John W. Crimm, assistant to the attorney-general said. The testimony before the grand jury followed the same lines as did the hearings before the Senate committee which investigated the conduct of the Veterans' Bureau.

From the witnesses called it appears that the grand jury paid considerable attention to the cross-examination of contractors for the purpose of inspecting hospital sites and arranging the details of his rake off from the awarding of contracts for the erection of the hospitals.

Elias H. Mortimer, a representative of the Thompson Black Construction Company, went with Forbes and paid the bills on all the parties. In addition to letting Mortimer pay the bills for all the parties on this and other trips Forbes was kind enough to flirt with his wife and make trouble for Mortimer.

Chicago politicians who know the national situation feel that in all probability Forbes and any other persons who may be indicted by the federal grand jury will not be tried till after election. They say that President Coolidge stopped the Senate investigation of the Veterans' Bureau because it was getting too much publicity and that he will not permit the trial of the grafters to come up because the whole would defeat his purpose in stopping the senatorial investigation.

May 30 Convention Is Goal of Party Members in Boston

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 24.—All trade union members of the Boston Lettish branch of the Workers Party were instructed at a branch meeting, to do all they can to get their local unions to endorse the call for the May 30 convention. Good results are expected.

Funds from the dance held today in the Dudley street opera house, will be turned over to the Boston Labor Defense Council. Thirty dollars of Ruthenberg appeal coupons have already been sold by the branch members. This is just a beginning, say branch members.

Girls Slugged in Strike of Cutters by Cops and Finks

There is a strike of cutters on at the shop of the Francine Frock Co., 206 Adams St. As usual the police were busy with their clubs backing up the terms of an injunction granted the clothing manufacturer on demand. Sluggers employed by the boss supplemented the efforts of the limbs of the law. Girl pickets were beaten when attempting to go near the shop.

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Birthday Greeting to The Daily Worker

THESE BELATED GREETINGS REACHED OUR OFFICE, JAN. 7, in plenty of time to have appeared in the first issue but were mislaid and our mistake has just been discovered. We know the comrades from Superior and Waukegan whose names appear on these lists are more enthusiastic today than ever over the birth of THE DAILY WORKER and will overlook the delay in publishing their names.

GREETINGS FROM WAUKEGAN, ILL.

- The following named persons send greetings to the DAILY WORKER on the occasion of its birth. Albert Kokkinen Waino Lehto John Palo Emil Helstrom Anna Rouvari Matti Lindros Toivo Makela Nick and Fanni Viljamaa Vaino F. Lehto Ilmar Erikson Victor Hieta John Kuusisto Wm. Rintala Fable Burman Wm. Lampi Ropert Tuomi Waino Hongisto Emil Virtanen Eli Simpson Risto Johnson Adolf Hannula Martti Maki Kalle Koski John Mikkonen Axel Kuoppala Sanni and Nick Hautala John Praski John Virtanen Anton Ihalainen Leo. Alhfors Apo Hamalainen Emil Sihvola Konsta Koski Matt Harko Waino Heinson John and Mary Huttunen Hugo Paso Ed. Saarela Jack Koski Emil Alto Emil Makela Karlo Nurminen Waino Melin Carlo Kulmala

Greetings from FINNISH LABOR SOCIETY SUPERIOR, WIS.

- Tyne Usenius Ellen Lemponen Mamie Virtanen Agnes Pyykka Martin Mattila John Luoma Matt Peterson Nanny Korolainen Arvo Usenius Jalmar Nukala Kalle Aine Henry Koski Geo Laitinen E. W. Bjorklund Frank Merisuo Axel A. Kantola Joseph Merila Ernest Junttila Anna Mattila Edwin Rasi Victor Salmela Gust. Savola Aaro Nyra Anna Herrala Anna Pernu Elsie Bistema Sophie Lauren Victor Sola Geo. Halonen

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, MORITZ J. LOEB, Editors Business Manager

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The Joke of It All

It's no extraordinary event for the principal actors in the puppet show on Capitol Hill to lash themselves into fury over the sacredness of the interests of the people to whose service they tell the world they are dedicated.

But the joke of it all is that at the crucial moment, when their fury is about to break forth abate and the country is anxiously awaiting for deeds to put an end of the bedlam of words, we are treated to a complete right-about-face and a refusal to do anything at all.

The ruling class of this country has set up innumerable devices to hide the class character of our much vaunted democracy. One of the tricks most frequently employed in the game of blurring the dictatorial nature of our Republic is the apparently innocent Senate rule that no senator is permitted to impugn the motives of his colleagues.

Everybody knows that Senator Phipps is a member of the Phipps family, one of the biggest share holders of the United States Steel Corporation. Everybody knows, as well, that in the consideration of the Fordney-McCumber tariff steal, Mr. Phipps lined up with the reactionary regulars and thus did not forget his own economic interests—the shares he owned in the Steel Corporation.

The workers and farmers of this country are not especially concerned with the motives of any individual in the government apparatus that is now employed by the capitalist class to suppress them. The workers and farmers are primarily concerned with the conflict of economic class interests.

The American Serf

Economists of the Department of Agriculture have just completed a survey of the conditions of the truck farming workers in New Jersey. Among the 683 interviewed by the government investigators, four-fifths did skilled work. Forty per cent of these workers had no other trade.

The seasonal character of farm labor tends to aggravate the unsatisfactory conditions. The increasing use of farm machinery and the growing need of skill in caring for the perishable products, make the lot of the mass of unskilled more miserable. Under these circumstances the low pay of the farm workers translates itself into their being denied the most elementary needs of education, home and social life.

Of this group investigated about two-thirds had no ambition to rent, own or operate a farm. Apparently the intense exploitation of these workers has stifled all hope in them. Nearly one-third of them did not know whether they would stick to agriculture or not. Almost as many had no savings whatever.

HE SOLVED "MYSTERY OF FAULTY COMPASS" AND DISCOVERED COLOSSAL IRON DEPOSITS

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—He solved the "mystery of the crooked compass" and discovered what is believed to be the world's largest iron deposit.

Called in to help solve a problem that puzzled other scientists of the country, Dr. Peter Lasareff examined a compass in the province of Kursk, in Russia, that was being deviated by a mysterious cause, followed a trail that led several hundred miles, and found a whole mountain range of iron.

The doctor, who is director of the Russian National Physical Institute, in Moscow, is telling of the discovery of a method of keeping a man's severed hand alive and growing in nothing but pure air, and of researches in electronic activity showing why and how man's nerves see and hear and feel and taste.

Waves Measured. He has gone so far as to determine the approximate length of these waves and says that such phenomena as mind reading, hypnosis and mental telepathy "will probably be explained thru these waves."

Lasareff told how he happened to discover the gigantic iron deposits. "It had been observed that in a certain section of the province of Kursk, in Russia, the magnetic needle was deflected from the normal. This mysterious action of the needle aroused much speculation. So an expedition was sent out. We found, 450 feet underground, the most colossal deposit of iron ore yet

discovered in the world, a deposit vastly larger than any other. "Some idea of the enormous size of the find may be gained by comparing it with the largest deposit hitherto discovered, that in Sweden, which is 10 kilometers long and two kilometers broad.

"Our newly-found deposit consists of two strips, 250 kilometers long and 2 to 40 kilometers broad. We discovered in the world, a deposit vastly larger than any other. "Some idea of the enormous size of the find may be gained by comparing it with the largest deposit hitherto discovered, that in Sweden, which is 10 kilometers long and two kilometers broad.



Dr. Peter Lasareff.

have already bored down 170 meters into this iron ore and have not yet struck bottom. And our new ore is of fine quality, the top samples show 40 to 45 per cent pure iron."

Then he gave news of another world wonder. "Russian scientific activity has recently produced another remarkable phenomenon—Dr. Kravnov has succeeded in keeping 'alive' for about one year, the severed hand of a man," said Lasareff.

"My friend, Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Medical Institute here, has, I heart, kept a tiny piece of chicken alive for years, feeding it regularly with a 'nutritious solution.' But Dr. Kravnov, of the Military Medical Academy, of Petrograd, has succeeded in an experiment that has quite different factors. He has kept this hand 'alive' and growing for about 12 months, now, without feeding. He has merely kept it in pure, germ-free air. The growth of the finger nails and the growth of the hair on the back of the hand is visible. If the hair is shaved it grows again."

Dr. Lasareff regards the three new giant Moscow radio towers as notable achievements in Russian engineering. "There are two wooden masts 450 meters high and one steel tower of the same height," he said. "The steel tower is a sort of lattice work, and while it is half as high as the Eiffel tower in Paris, it has only one-tenth of the weight of Eiffel tower."

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

SHERMAN Rogers, associate editor of the Outlook, has a happy way of looking at things. He does not see things as we see them. There is less radicalism in this country today than there was in 1922 he informed the National Republican Club, New York. He found a lot of confidence and cool headedness abroad, particularly among the farmers. Our readers may remember that Teddy Roosevelt once wrote for the Outlook and that Teddy discovered the River of Doubt. Mr. Rogers must have sat in the late Theodore's chair or in some way contracted the habit of observing imaginary phenomena. There may be confidence somewhere in the country but it is not wasted on the Republican administration or on the million dollar Democratic errand boys of the oil trust.

Of course Mr. Rogers was wildly applauded when he finished his harangue. The bosses like to be told what they like to hear and their literary poodles pass them the honey. Why not? The latter have no scruples and they know the fat men are legalized robbers so why not rob the robbers? While Mr. Rogers was offering consolation to the supporters of the Teapot Dome administration, John N. Dyer, director of the American Farm Bureau was telling the Illinois Lumber Merchant's Association that agriculture was in a worse condition today than it has been any time in the last four years and that 625,000 farmers are bankrupt. This is what has made the workers and farmers so cool. Well, Well.

Policemen are beginning to interpret duty in a manner that is ill to the citizen going about his business unprotected by armor plate or other safety devices. Fifteen persons were killed by New York policemen during the past year in the performance of duty. The number slaughtered by the Chicago police is not given. We understand that several adding machines are working day and night on the tally. 5,206 New Yorkers died of violence during the year 1923. That is quite a record for peaceful America.

Ramsay MacDonald used a novel argument in supporting his order to begin the immediate construction of seven warships. He did not care a fig for the battleships, but the unemployed must be given work. They could be employed turning swords into pruning hooks or something like that, couldn't they? Ramsay is a pacifist. His coming to office gave Oswald Garrison Villard a happy week but we fear that gentleman will suffer a severe relapse when he reads that his hopeful fell by the wayside.

It should be distinctly understood that we do not criticize the British Labor Party government for building warships. We condemn them for building warships in order to uphold the capitalist system. The Soviet government of Russia also builds battleships and organizes a large army, but with a different purpose than which moves Ramsay MacDonald. The Russian workers build war machines to defend the revolution of the workers. MacDonald builds it to use against the workers and the exploited subject races that support the ruling class of Britain.

Only a few days ago we read in the news dispatches that British troops in India shot down scores of rebel Hindus—under a British Labor Party government. This is bad news, not that we did not expect it, because we know our MacDonald, but the workers do not know him and his tribe and they will be discouraged for a while. But not for long. The conditions of life are getting harsher and harsher and they roll over and flatten out disappointments as a tank flattens out a road that comes in its way. The workers of Russia were disappointed in the Kerensky socialists but they tried the communists and won with them. The British workers will do the same.

It did not take Calvin Coolidge very long to set the machinery in motion for bringing about the release of the so-called "lost legion" now serving terms of imprisonment for various violations of the army regulations. The capitalist press is furious because the political prisoners were turned loose while men who wore the uniform are still in prison. Secretary of War Weeks issued a report giving a description of the various crimes committed by these "heroes" in whose behalf the Chicago Tribune is so interested. We find that the great majority of them are serving time for such crimes as murder, rape, attempted rape, sodomy, burglary, highway robbery, larceny, embezzlement, etc. Of course they fought for the flag, and really are no worse morally than those who committed murder legally and robbed the country under the cloak of patriotism, like the ship swindler Morse who was defended by McAdoo.

"Holier Than Thou"

We are in receipt of some publicity from the democratic party national committee. It is especially interesting in view of the known penchant of Samuel Gompers for democrat administrations and the recent endorsement of McAdoo by railway officials of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

The republican administration is called "the most scandalous in history"; it is stated that it "humiliated the best element in their party and have given new impetus to extreme radicalism which is antagonistic to our form of government and more or less antagonistic to all forms of government." (Emphasis ours.)

After citing a few more misdemeanors of their republican opponents, the democrat publicists conclude:

What a deplorable contrast to the eight years of Wilson's administrations which successfully conducted the greatest war in all history, and which, after searching investigation of Republican committees, was shown to have a record free from a single national scandal.

Passing over the debatable statement that the Wilson administration was free from scandal, we call attention to the accomplishment with which the democrats point with pride—plunging the nation into a struggle which no sane statesman dare defend today.

The endorsement of McAdoo by the officials of the railway unions affiliated with the Conference for Progressive Political Action is evidence that these gentlemen are prepared to campaign for the Wilson son-in-law upon the war record of himself and his wife's father.

This would surely be a dainty dish to set before the American workers and farmers—especially the farmers who are now reaping their share of the harvest of misery that the war sowed in all countries.

With skepticism the primary requisite for progress the democrats regret exceedingly the distrust of government the Teapot Dome revelations have caused. This is an accurate guide to the amount of enmity existing between the democrat tweedle-dum and the republican tweedle-dee.

"His Side of the Story"

The threat of Attorney-General Daugherty in refusing the request of Senators Pepper and Lodge to resign from the attorney generalship is one of the most astounding developments in the whole Teapot explosion. Attorney General Daugherty, arch grafter and pace maker in corruption, has told the Old Guard of his party to keep their hands off his job on the pain of his taking "his side of the story" to the people.

There is no telling what Attorney-General Daugherty might say once he decided to take the lid off. This threat of the Attorney General may put the quietus on the belated efforts of his colleagues to force his resignation. Daugherty's oil deals may have struck the death blow to his tenure of office but the Attorney-General will go when the going suits him best and not when his friends demand his head in order to save their own skins.

We would like to hear "his side of the story." We believe that if Attorney-General Daugherty would come forward and tell only a small fraction of what he knows about the workings of the government that he would for the first time in his excessively prolonged political life, render a service of inestimable value to the working and farming people of this country. Daugherty could tell us something about Senator Pepper and his relations with the Pennsylvania Railroad and the United States Steel Corporation. The Attorney-General might even tell us about the great interest Lodge has in recent years been developing in the protection of the coal magnates.

Who is there who knows the government better than Attorney-General Daugherty, a past master in the art of prosecuting innocent working men and protecting criminal capitalists? The reactionary capitalists controlling the republican machine are up against it. When Fall threatened to expose some of the morally indignant gentlemen who were working overtime denouncing his political dishonesty, the Senate was quick to take him off the witness stand on the plea that further talking on his part before the investigation committee might endanger the government's case against him.

Much we would like to hear the Attorney-General's side of the story, we know in advance that we are doomed to disappointment because we are convinced that the political wizards running the governmental machinery of today, will resort to some ingenious subterfuge to stop Daugherty from telling "his side of the story."

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

Japanese Girls Work Twelve Hours, Kept in Confinement, But Happy, Says Mikado Consul

By RITSUTARO INOUE (Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—On the eve of the Japanese imperialist government sending twenty-nine Communist leaders to prison for their intention to form a Communist government, Jeanette Pearl, American Communist speaker and labor educator, spoke before the Japanese-American Young Men's association from the same platform with Mr. Saito, imperial Consulate General of New York.

She spoke first of the attitude of the Communist International toward race problems, saying that the Communist International makes no racial discrimination within the laboring class, all races of whatever color or language being equal. "I am a member of the Communist International," she went on, "and have no race prejudices, so my criticisms of the Japanese government's policy toward the working class is not at all due to any prejudice against the Japanese people."

"Fifty years ago Japan was an unknown country on the map of the civilized world; today she is one of the most powerful nations from an industrial standpoint. This unprecedented rise in industrial importance is not, as in most countries, due to her natural resources, but rather to the low value of labor. In order to maintain Japan's industrial importance on a plane with that of England and America the Japanese Imperialist government has practically enslaved labor, and those who have endeavored to emancipate labor have been brutally persecuted."

She explained further what communism is and where the communist international stands and gave a vivid picture of the persecution of the twenty-nine communists before the Japanese earthquake. Among those twenty-nine communists were Comrades Sakai, Yamakawa, Inomata, Takatsu, and other young militant workers. These comrades were arrested last June without having committed any crime but that of having tried to organize the communist party and kept in prison for six months without any trial.

Comrade Pearl then accused the Japanese government of having delayed the trial of these twenty-nine communists in order that there might be no sentence for which they might be pardoned at the time of the marriage of the Prince Regent when a general amnesty was declared and forty thousand prisoners (most of them robbers, murderers, and other criminals) were either released or relieved of the major burden of their sentence.

She then spoke of the Imperialist government's leniency with Captain Amakasu, who having killed Osugi the anarchist leader, his wife, and their seven year old nephew during the earthquake in September, was in the first place sentenced to only ten years, too short a term by many years for the killing of three people, and at the time of the Prince Regent's marriage reduced to seven and one-half years only and assured that he would not be treated as a criminal in prison, as are the communists who have committed no crime.

She spoke too of the nine communist and trade union leaders who were murdered by Japanese soldiers at Kameido police station during the earthquake for no other reason than that they were militant trade unionists and working class leaders. These soldiers burned the corpses of their victims in order to hide their crime.

His Uncle Murdered



MANEKAZU TACHIBANA A nephew of Osugi, Japanese radical, murdered by the Fascist militarist, Captain Amakasu, following the recent earthquake in Japan.

which was aggravated, so the report goes, by the fact that the working class leaders sang the Japanese revolutionary hymn in the police station. One of the other prisoners in the police station the same night with these victims, however, claims that no

Lenin's Death Mourned By Almost Every Nation But U. S. and France

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG. (Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Issues of Russian papers covering the first three days after Lenin's death show that condolences had already been received in Moscow from about twenty different governments.

These include England, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Austria, Cheko-Slovakia, Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, China, Japan, Mongolia, Poland, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia.

The official condolences from the Mexican government, published in the DAILY WORKER, and those which the Chilean government was forced to send thru the insistence of the socialist members of parliament had not yet been recorded.

Among the important governments missing from the list are France and the United States. Poincare and Hughes are the two irreconcilables. It is interesting to note that only the Communist and revolutionary groups but also the socialist and labor organizations thruout the world send messages of grief to Russia. The British trade union congress sent a warm tribute to Lenin. Our own

From Rhapsody of a Windy Night

By T. S. ELIOT.

The street lamp said: "Regard that woman Who hesitates towards you in the light of the door Which opens on her like a grin. You see the border of her dress Is torn and stained with sand, And you see the corner of her eye Twists like a crooked pin."



The Poor Fish—Temperance hath its dangers as well as Booze. If the Moonshiner's Hootch won't get you, the Prohibitionist's bullet will.