

NAME COOLIDGE IN OIL TELEGRAM

Thugs Rented To Garment Bosses By Smiley Company During Strike; Daily Worker Gives Dick's Letter

The DAILY WORKER prints below a letter from the Smiley National Secret Service offering the services of its "guards", as these thugs are more politely known, to boss dressmakers whose employes are on strike. At the Smiley company's offices admission was made that its men are operating in the strike. The facts are that scores of thugs from several agencies are operating, hand in hand with the special police from the office of Robert E. Crowe, state's attorney.

Point Girls to Police. These thugs intimidate and sometimes assault girl strikers and if the pickets refuse to be cowed the thugs point them out to the police for arrest. Officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union have evidence showing that the private dicks are also attempting to operate as "sheiks", a police name in this case for white slavers,—endeavoring to take advantage of the poverty of the former sweatshop workers. The letter follows:

Smiley's National Secret Service
189 West Madison Street, Chicago

February 29, 1924.

GENTLEMEN: We are advised of the unfortunate situation which causes a difference of opinion between yourselves and your employes.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that we are better equipped than anyone in Chicago to furnish you with a service which you cannot obtain thru the average Agency. We give you a real service, furnish you with guards to protect employes who desire to work to assist them in going to and from their homes, and a general service FAR SUPERIOR to anything you have ever experienced in the past.

CALL US ON THE TELEPHONE. Allow us to map out work to protect your place of business and your employes. The cost is small when compared with results.

Do not experiment with inexperienced and unreliable Agencies. There is no service equal to ours.

Yours very truly,
SMILEY'S NATIONAL SECRET SERVICE.

Many Spy Agencies.

In publishing this form letter of the Smiley company the DAILY WORKER point out that this is only one of the many agencies for industrial espionage that fasten themselves like so many leeches on the industrial body during strikes and during times of so-called industrial peace.

The close co-operation between the private detective agencies and the Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice, under William J. Burns, is facing expose in the Wheeler investigation. What is needed in Chicago is an official probe into the co-operation between the strike-breaking activities of Robert E. Crowe, state's attorney, and private strike-breaking agencies.

Union Wins In 30 Shops; Pickets Continue Despite Cops and Thugs

Five more bosses caved in before the militant front of the striking garment workers of Chicago yesterday and agreed to all the conditions the International Ladies' Garment Workers originally asked.

More than 100 workers are involved in the settlement. The total number of dressmakers who have won all their demands is now above the 500 mark and the bosses who have settled with the union number 30.

Hundreds More Strikers.

Hundreds more strikers came out in Evanston yesterday and the pickets in the Loop, Milwaukee avenue and west side districts of Chicago added new strike recruits in the early morning, at noon at quitting time in the afternoon and they put their cause before the men and women who had passively permitted themselves to be used as strikebreakers.

Ranks of pickets were thinned by arrests, but the devoted work kept on, for the strikers were fighting for the elimination of the sweatshop conditions in which they had spent years of misery and were not to be deterred by the thought of a short period in jail.

Girls' Gallant Picketing.

Nearly a score of arrests were made by blue coats, most of the prisoners being girls and women. The gentler sex is outdoing the men on the picket-line, by the arrest record at least.

Market street was a hurly-burly of police all day yesterday. Mounted police rode up and down on their brown chargers, squads of regular harness bulls marched up and down, filling the sidewalk from wall to curb and now and then clanging patrol wagons, rushed up and down the street lane.

The squads of foot cops under their sergeants would bravely parade up to a little girl picket and capture her as the hour for opening or closing the shops she was picketing approached—the critical hours when the work of the picketing is done. But as the squad marched away with its prey another picketer took the place of the one who was arrested.

Injunction Not Used.

None of the prisoners was taken on an injunction charge, the police and State's Attorney Crowe's men

CROWE COULD USE HIS STRIKE BREAKING POLICE TO PROBE THIS CASE

Thrown from a taxi in front of her home here today, Marie Koch, 17, was unable to give a coherent account of her captors or the events which occurred since she disappeared on Sunday.

Dazed and trembling, she told a story of two men who had hustled her into a taxi as she was on her way to church. She said she had been kept in a "tumbledown house" and cared for by a "woman dressed entirely in white."

Both of her eyes were discolored and she had been severely beaten. Neighbors saw two men push her from a cab and speed away early this morning. Police will question her further when she recovers.

feared to attempt to use a weapon that might break in their hand when its legality is tested.

Jury trials demanded by all the strikers who were arraigned yesterday morning and all are free, until their time in court appears, on \$400 bail. Little doubt is felt by strikers' attorneys that all will be acquitted when they face 12 citizens in spite of all the hostility of the State's Attorney who regards strikers as his special prey.

The thing that impressed all visitors to the strike zone yesterday, as on other days, is the lack of any disorder on the part of the pickets. Their work has been done by peaceful persuasion. It becomes more and more evident that the only purpose of the arrests is to break the strike, and

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Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

Another Quiz Started! Shipping Board Boodle Next Nut To Crack on the Senate Anvil

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Investigation of the United States Shipping Board was ordered today by the House.

The resolution by Representative Davis, Tennessee, for an inquiry into all activities of the Board was adopted with only one dissenting vote, Representative Blanton, Texas, opposing it. The Texan said the authority granted was too broad.

A special committee of seven members will be named by speaker Gillett to conduct the inquiry.

AN ANTI-LABOR TRIO



The United Front Against the Strikers.

BIG MINNESOTA FARMER-LABOR MEET MARCH 14

May 30 Convention Will
Be Issue

(By The Federated Press)
MINNEAPOLIS, March 5.—Minnesota is the springboard this month for national third party hopes. The state Farmer-Labor party convention, is called by Chairman F. A. Pike to meet March 14 in St. Cloud, 75 miles northwest of St. Paul. Both the place of meeting and the allotment of delegates have been criticized by St. Paul and Minneapolis party members who believe that farmers and workers will be inconvenienced.

The Nonpartisan league and the Working People's Nonpartisan Political league, the principal constituent elements of the Farmer-Labor party, are to hold preliminary state conventions in Minneapolis March 13.

The national aspect will be dealt with first in a still earlier gathering in St. Paul March 10 and 11. This is to be in effect a reconvened session of the November, 1923, meeting at which the call for a national Farmer-Labor convention to be held May 30 was sent out. All the signatories to the request for that call are reinvited and also the various other state and national third party organizations.

Opinion seems to be going three ways prior to this meeting. Many favor the fixed date of May 30 and St. Paul as the place for the national presidential convention. Others talk of joining with the Cleveland meeting July 4 of the Conference for Progressive Political Action. A third element wants the convention in June between the Republican and Democratic meets.

No Sirree! Calvin Won't Stand for Postal Wage Raise

(By The Federated Press)
WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Coolidge has come out against the raise in pay demanded by the postoffice employes of the country. His Mellons and Daughertys appear to have persuaded him, for he says that this proposed expenditure of \$125,000,000 on adjustment of postal wages to the cost of living would have a "disturbing effect on the country" if enacted.

"Disturbing effect," is translated into "bad example to labor in all other industries, just when we are trying to smash the general wage level."

TREASURY OFFICIALS WORKING OVERTIME PREPARING ALIBIS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Treasury officials today were preparing figures to answer criticism in Congress of the refunds of \$226,000,000 in taxes since 1917. The treasury's answer will be that in that period more than \$1,000,000,000 has been added to the returns of individuals and corporations on income and other taxes.

In 1923, the internal revenue bureau refunded more than \$123,000,000, in sums ranging from \$1,000 to more than \$9,000,000. But in the same year, it was pointed out today by bureau officials, more than \$600,000,000 was added to the taxes of wealthy individuals and business concerns. A large percentage of this \$600,000,000 has been collected, it was stated, so that the treasury shows a net gain.

Nevertheless, the House appropriations committee will go ahead with an investigation into the cause of a \$105,000,000 deficit caused by tax refunds.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

Yeggs Steal Stamps.
SYCAMORE, Ill., March 5.—Yeggs broke into the post office here early today and escaped with a considerable amount of money, money-orders and stamps. The bandits were in a huge automobile and sped away before citizens could offer interference. The men are headed for Chicago, it is believed.

ICE IN PLATTE IS TOUGHER JOB THAN WARSHIPS

Bombing Airplanes in
Battle with Jams

OMAHA, Neb., March 5.—Two army Martin bombing airplanes which last summer destroyed the battleships Virginia and New Jersey in bombing tests had a harder task with a huge ice jam in the Platte river near North Bend, Neb., the pilots reported today.

The planes, piloted by Lieutenants Whitley and Finley, dropped twenty-five bombs, each weighing 300 pounds on the jam before the huge mass of ice was dislodged.

Five miles further down the river the jam re-formed and the aviators had their work to do over again. Enough dynamite was used on the jams to blow up a fleet of warships, the officers said.

The flood situation is expected to greatly improve today. The Union Pacific main line was washed out in twelve different places and it will be several days before normal rail service is restored.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

Barbers for 50-Hour Week.
SEATTLE, Wash., March 5.—Barbers' local 195, is considering adopting the 50-hour week with the 8-hour day, five days a week in place of the 56-hour week now prevailing.

SENATOR SAYS PRESIDENT IS 'THE PRINCIPAL' WHO WAS 'SEEN' BY OIL CROWD

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—"The Principal" referred to in a telegram sent E. B. McLean, Editor of the Washington Post, at Palm Beach by one of his agents is President Coolidge, in the opinion of Senator Heflin, Alabama. Heflin, in a speech this afternoon, told the Senate he thought the telegram referred to the president.

Heflin demanded that the oil investigating committee examine Ira Bennett, editor of the Washington Post, writer of the telegram, as to the identity of "The Principal."

"I think the statement in the telegram meant that the president had said he would not permit Denby to resign.

"I would like the committee to ask Bennett to explain in detail—to explain exactly—what he meant when he said 'The Principal' had been seen.

"I want to suggest a day in advance that the committee tomorrow go very thoroly and minutely into the details of this telegram."

Senator Walsh had previously announced that Bennett probably would be questioned tomorrow about the telegram.

May Recall Burns.

Walsh said this afternoon he believed the identity of "the principal" could be definitely established. He said Ira Bennett, editor of the Washington Post, who sent the telegram to McLean, probably would be questioned tomorrow.

Palmer and Burns also may be recalled, Walsh added. He said no new subpoenas had been issued as a result of the telegrams examined today.

Bennett to Be Recalled.

Ira E. Bennett, editorial writer of the local McLean newspaper and supposed author of the "principal" message, will be called to testify tomorrow or Friday. He is already under subpoena.

Members of the committee wish to ask him to identify "the principal," they wish to ascertain whom he quoted with saying there would be "no rocking of the boat and no resignations" and with expecting "reaction from unwarranted political attacks," as the message stated.

Bennett could not have meant Attorney General Daugherty, committee members believe, because Daugherty was out of town on Jan. 29, when the message was sent.

THE senate oil committee today hit the trail of a \$10,000 check which it believes may show a reason for the pointed interest displayed by Edward B. McLean regarding developments in the oil industry.

John Major, self-described "confidential agent" of the Washington publisher, was recalled to the stand to explain a hypothetical question he put to McLean in one of the Palm Beach telegrams about the check.

Senator Thomas J. Walsh, chief prosecutor, is firm in the opinion that this \$10,000 slip of paper relates to the inquiry because it was referred to in a telegram in which department of justice code was used.

In the message Major asked McLean if banks kept a record of the notations on checks—for instance a notation that the check was "for purchase of a house."

Call More McLean Employes.
Other McLean Employes and those mentioned in the messages also were called to see if they could shed any light on what was the real notation on the hypothetical check.

Simultaneously Walsh is expected to reveal further details of efforts to discredit his work in unearthing the oil scandal. He may make a speech on the floor, mentioning names

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HERE'S TELEGRAM IN WHICH COOLIDGE ALIAS IS 'THE PRINCIPAL'

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Telegram in which "the principal" was mentioned and which new messages just disclosed to the Senate oil committee may disclose the meaning of, is as follows:

"Saw principal. Delivered message. He says greatly appreciates and sends regards to you and Mrs. McLean. There will be no rocking of boat and no resignations. He expects reaction from unwarranted political attacks.

"BENNETT."
The message was dated January 29, 1924.

Ira Bennett, editor of The Washington Post, is believed to have sent it. It was addressed to Edward B. McLean, at Palm Beach.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

Rumors Fly Around White House as 'Cal' Keeps Lips Sealed

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Coolidge still stands squarely behind the administration tax bill and he will not commit himself in advance whether he will veto or sign any other tax measure that may be passed by Congress, it was declared at the White House today. The statement was designed to dispose of recent rumors that the president had informed administration leaders in Congress that he approved of the compromise bill passed by the house.

The president's position on the tax question is the same as he expressed it in his message to Congress and in subsequent public statements that he has made, it was declared.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

Ludendorff on Trial for Treason May Sit in German Reichstag

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MUNICH, March 5.—An old rumor that General Ludendorff proposes to enter politics and stand as a candidate for the Reichstag was revived today, as the trial of the former quartermaster general and others for treason was adjourned until Thursday. Adolph Hitler, another of the defendants, also will run for the Reichstag as a candidate for the Volks Party, it is believed.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

IT'S COMING! THE TEAPOT SPECIAL!

"THE TEAPOT SPECIAL," to be issued by the DAILY WORKER, Monday, March 17th, will be the biggest exposure yet made of the Government, not only in the present oil scandal but in the whole history of graft and corruption in American politics.

The Teapot Special will be a real manual of the revelations disclosed by the investigation to date. If it is anything at all about the Teapot Dome steal, you will be sure to find it in our "Teapot Special."

Besides the cartoons and sketches by Fred Ellis and Robert Minor some of the other features will be:

1. A chronological summary of the events in the Teapot investigation.
2. The Leading Figures involved in the gigantic oil steal.
3. The Political Significance of the Oil Scandal.
4. Some Shocking Scandals in American History.
5. Sidelights on Oil Scandals of the past.
6. The other investigations of graft and corruption now confronting Congress.

7. Who Are the Oil Prosecutors?

8. The Courts and the Teapot Holdup.

This Teapot Special will be an arsenal of the most authoritative, up-to-date facts about the United States Government and its relations with the capitalists. We don't plan to treat any official with silk gloves, no matter how high up he is in the Government or in the confidence of the bankers and manufacturers.

"The Teapot Special" will be a most powerful blow struck against the whole capitalist clique ruling and ruining the country. The Teapot Special will be a paper for the working and farming masses. The Teapot Special will rip the mask of "service and public interest" behind which the capitalist democratic and republican parties hide. The Teapot Special will go all the way down the line for the workers and farmers.

Rush your orders for "The Teapot Special." The bundle rate is two cents per copy; \$1 for 50; \$2 per 100. Address all orders to THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois.

COOLIDGE KILLS FILIPINO PLEA FOR FREEDOM

Defends Ivory Soap General Wood

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Coolidge cabinet may be corrupt but it still recognizes its duty to civilization. It may be smeared with oil but it still stands true to the ideals of Ivory Soap.

Calvin Coolidge, the White House sphynx, today broke his long silence when he declared in a letter to Manuel Roxas, chairman of the Philippine Independence mission here, that the United States government could not grant independence to the Philippines at this time.

Calvin Coolidge, the defender of Harry M. Daugherty and the Teapot Dome crooks expressed his confidence in the administration of General Leonard Wood, one time presidential white hope of Colonel Proctor of Ivory Soap fame. Wood's son is about to be quizzed to explain how he came into possession of nearly one million dollars thru Wall Street plunges from his father's headquarters in Manila.

Defenders of Civilization.
The United States government—or the money barons of Wall Street speaking thru "Silent Cal"—declare that it would not be performing its full duty to civilization were to grant the demands of the Philippines for freedom.

The greater part of Coolidge's letter was a defense of General Wood now under fire for gross incompetence and disregard of the interests of the Filipinos in the conduct of his office. It is forecasted here that the Philippine question added to the Teapot scandal may light a fire under the political posterior of Calvin Coolidge that will smoke him out of his silence if not out of the White House.

The president's letter is in part as follows:

Not Enough Doughceenies.
After describing the present situation of the Philippines and what the United States has done for the islands, President Coolidge declared: "A fair appraisal of all these considerations and of others which suggest themselves without requiring enumeration, will, I am sure, justify the frank statement that the government of the United States would not feel that it has performed its full duty by the Filipino people or discharged all of its obligations to civilization, if it should yield at this time to your aspiration for national independence."

"The government of the United States has full confidence in the ability and intentions and fairness and sincerity of the present government general. It is convinced that he has intended to act and has acted within the scope of his proper and constitutional authority. Thus convinced, it is determined to sustain him and its purpose will be to encourage the broadest and most intelligent co-operation of the Filipino people in this policy."

Don't Appreciate Word.
"Looking at the whole situation fairly and impartially one cannot but feel that if the Filipino people cannot co-operate in the support and encouragement of as good an administration as has been afforded under Governor General Wood, their failure will be rather a testimony of unpreparedness for the full obligation of citizenship, than an evidence of patriotic eagerness to advance their country."

"I am convinced that Governor-General Wood has at no time been other than a hard working, painstaking and conscientious administrator. I have found no evidence that he had exceeded his proper authority or that he has acted with any other than the purpose of best serving the real interests of the Filipino people."

He is Hopeful.
"If the time comes when it is apparent that independence would be better for the people of the Philippines, from the point of view of both their domestic concern and their status in the world; and if when that time comes the Filipino people desire complete independence, it is not possible to doubt that the American government and people will gladly accord it."

The president's letter, which was a long document, was in reply to resolutions adopted by the Senate and House of the Philippines demanding independence and protesting against the administration of Governor-General Wood.

Disposition of the Turkish Caliph's Harem Big Problem

GREVA, Macedonia, March 5.—The deposed caliph of Turkey, accompanied by two wives and two eunuchs, passed thru here today aboard the Orient express bound for Lausanne where it is reported he will reside. Future disposition of the remainder of the harem at Constantinople has not been determined.

Want New Caliph.
DELHI, March 5.—A world-wide conference of leaders of Mohammedan thought will be called soon to meet in Egypt, restore the caliphate abolished by the Turkish government and elect a new caliph, according to Moslem authorities here.

Married by the Radio.
Mr. and Mrs. Otto Traulson today claimed the honor of being the first couple to be married with the help of radio.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

Injunctions Cannot Run Sewing Machines

"INJUNCTION KING" Denis E. Sullivan, judge by the grace of the open shoppers of Chicago, and the apathy of the working class, has celebrated his re-election by issuing an injunction against the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union which prohibits the strikers from maintaining picket lines, manned collectively or by individuals; speak to strikebreakers at work or on the way; call upon or talk to any member of the strikebreakers' family or to use any means whatever to induce strikebreakers to quit their jobs.

The injunction was issued on the mere request of the attorneys for the Dress Manufacturers' Association. Union attorneys were not allowed to open their mouths in opposition. When they attempted to remonstrate Judge Sullivan with an air of injured indignation, waved them away and ordered the injunction issued.

Judge Denis E. Sullivan is the most notorious injunction manufacturer in Chicago. He was notorious before the last judicial election. He is maintaining his record. Knowing his value to the employers the Chamber of Commerce, ably assisted by every capitalist daily paper in Chicago, the yellow Hearst sheets included, called on the voters to return him at the head of the list. Judge Sullivan's re-election was due to the lack of militancy in the campaign carried on against him by the labor movement of Chicago.

The DAILY WORKER regrets that the lack of vision of the officials of organized labor is responsible for the presence on the bench of Injunction King Denis E. Sullivan. Had the labor movement instead of calling for the defeat of "enemies" and the rewarding of "friends" on the capitalist party tickets placed a labor ticket in the field and called on the entire working class of this city to rally behind it there would be no injunctions now to dog the heels of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, with the thuggery of Attorney Crowe's office having the sanction of a court's decree.

The DAILY WORKER calls this significant fact to the attention of the workers of Chicago at a moment when the lesson appears in its most striking form. But while sounding this warning it tells Judge Denis E. Sullivan that injunctions and the clubs of policemen cannot run sewing machines or manufacture dresses.

All the injunctions ever issued by courts run for the benefit of the master class by judicial lackeys never sewed a hem on a single garment. It takes workers to do that and the DAILY WORKER feels that there is enough red blood in the veins of the labor movement of this city to teach judges and their masters, the capitalists, that these methods will not deter the workers from carrying on their fight for the very reasonable demands they have made on the clothing manufacturers.

"Injunction" Denis E. Sullivan, State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, and your aids and abettors, the DAILY WORKER will expose you as the tools of the employers. From the judge on the bench to the lowly creatures who prowl among the workers only to betray them for a price you are the enemies of labor and the workers are waking up to the fact that a breath of workingclass might can unmake you as the breath from the money bags of the capitalists has made you.

INJUNCTIONS CANNOT RUN SEWING MACHINES!

Union Wins In 30 Shops As Strikers Carry On In Fight

(Continued from page 1.)
that the pretext of law enforcement is patently flimsy.

Bluecoats Save Thugs.
"Law and Order" revealed itself in all its hypocrisy and brutality yesterday afternoon in the slugging and arrest of Rose Trintz, Freida Ashkamezy and Louise Huhm on W. Adams street.

The girls were on the picket line in front of the Francine Frock company's plant when four company gangsters rushed out at them with drawn straps flying. Mercilessly assailing the girls with their straps they shouted curses and threats.

Several big policemen stood by complacently while the unprovoked assault was going on and made no effort to interfere until—a girl wrestled the strap away from her assailant and began thrashing him to the accompaniment of his screams.

Then the law in all its majesty rolled into action. The police marched to the aid of the sluggers and arrested the girl—not the sluggers. They were taken to the S. Clark street station.

Labor Probers Will Begin Dissection of Bosses' Crowe Today

The special committee of 15 which John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, has appointed to investigate the strike breaking activities of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe in the present garment strike will meet in the Federation Building this afternoon at 2 o'clock to lay out plans for the investigation.

Fitzpatrick would not make public the names of the men he had just appointed until the meeting but the DAILY WORKER learned that Anton Johannsen, of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters; Oscar Nelson, of the Postal Clerk, and Frank Buchanan, of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, will sit on the committee.

Crowe's record is an open sore on the Chicago body politic and his rejection pamphlet boasts of the conviction of 42 unionists. The committee is expected to probe the reasons for his partisanship for the Weiss company during the present strike and for the wholesale arrests of girl pickets over the heads of the police.

Did you volunteer for German Relief Day?

Workers Party Negroes Organize Colored Strikers

By OLIVIA WHITEMAN.
Led by members of the Workers Party Negro garment strikers held an important meeting at 180 W. Washington street yesterday afternoon with Alma Jones, chairman.

Plans were laid for bringing the unorganized Negro garment workers into the union and the following three committees were chosen:

A press committee of three, consisting of F. O. Brandon, Willie Morris and Olivia Whiteman will visit all the Negro papers of Chicago and keep them supplied with the facts of the strike.

A committee of four has been appointed to look after the Negro employment agencies which are trying to recruit scabs on the South Side. The committee will organize a force of assistants.

A committee of 11 will speak before the Negro churches of Chicago, and in that way reach most of the unorganized Negro dressmakers almost immediately.

Crowe's Cops Can't Capture Criminals, Busy Nabbing Strikers

William Engelke was formally charged with the murder of both John Dougherty, alias Duffy, and his young bride Maybelle Exley Duffy by authorities here today.

After running down many clues to the crime which pointed to an organized "crime syndicate" police today made the first formal charge of murder in the death of the underworld pair.

Confronted with a third mysterious shooting both state and city officials prepared for an onslaught on the "crime syndicate" that has kept a wall of silence about the shooting of the Duffys.

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

FERTILIZER IS FORD'S CURE FOR U. S. ILLS

His Cheap Manure Is New Panacea

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, March 5.—Henry Ford will emancipate the American farmer if he is given Muscle Shoals to develop as a nitrate and power project, Representative Bunkhead, Alabama, asserted in the House today when Ford's Shoals over was formally taken up.

In presenting a resolution providing for ten hours' debate, Representative Burton, Ohio, said the Ford offer was a "radical departure from the water power policy of the United States."

"Furthermore, I regard this offer as ridiculously inadequate," he said. Bunkhead congratulated the house on having an opportunity to pass judgment on the bill after two years' delay.

Tells of Farms Abandoned.
"I heartily and unreservedly favor the unconditional acceptance of Henry Ford's offer," said Bunkhead. Because of the high cost of fertilizer, he said, many farms have been abandoned.

"The people in California are using alfalfa hay at \$40 a ton to spread over their orange groves." A vigorous plea for acceptance of the Ford offer was made by Representative Almon, Alabama, in whose district Muscle Shoals is located.

Almon refuted the argument that the Muscle Shoals project was a sectional proposal.

"If the Ford offer is accepted," he said, "it will benefit every man, woman and child in every section of this country."

Almon said that representatives of the Alabama Power Company testified that Ford could make fertilizer at less than half the present price.

Ford's Foes Many.
Foes of Henry Ford in the house today planned to kill his Muscle Shoals offer with amendments.

Debate on the McKenzie bill providing acceptance of the Ford offer will end soon and open the way to the real fight—a battle of amendments.

Friends of the measure insist that it must go thru congress as written but opponents of the measure are planning to force adoption of the following amendments:

1. Reduce the Ford lease from 100 to 50 years.
2. Place the Muscle Shoals plant under the jurisdiction of the federal power commission.
3. Make it mandatory upon Ford to manufacture fertilizer for the farmers.

McKenzie Has Hopes.
Representative McKenzie, Illinois, sponsor for the Ford offer, believes that in the six hours of debate an explanation of the situation will result in staving off amendments.

Glenn Young's Gat in Holster Again; Bodyguard of Five

DANVILLE, Ill., Mar. 5.—On the plea of S. Glenn Young, leader of the dry forces of Williamson County, that approximately 50 armed residents of the county are in Danville to "get" him, he has been allowed to go armed. He also has a body-guard of five armed men.

Trials of scores of persons from Williamson County who pleaded guilty yesterday to charges of violating the liquor laws, will start on March 24, in the United States district court, according to present plans. Sixteen persons pleaded guilty when arraigned and fines were imposed ranging from \$50 to \$300.

Next week 80 more Williamson County cases will be arraigned. Today the civil docket was given the right of way. The civil cases will occupy the court for the balance of the week, it was indicated.

Radio Censors Fear Voliva Is Putting Over the Rough Stuff

Negro Unionists Move to Halt Recruiting of Scabs

Strike activity by Negro girls featured the struggle of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for better conditions in the garment industry yesterday.

At the stirring meeting of Negro girl strikers at 180 W. Washington St., organized by Workers Party Negroes, who were taking part in the strike, plans were laid to checkmate the bosses who are flooding Negro employment agencies with appeals for operatives.

Negro Picketing Committee.
Acting on the recommendation of Mrs. Olivia Fort-Whiteman, and other party members, committees were appointed to visit and picket employment agencies to speak before all the leading Negro churches on the strike issue and to put the case before the Negro papers of Chicago.

Union officials were delighted with the spirit of the 50 Negro strikers at the meeting and said they were confident that the remaining colored workers would be speedily pulled out. Negro pickets have already gotten many to quit work and join the union. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has no color line.

Thru Churches and Clubs.
"All of us belong to some organization of colored people," said Miss Eva Jackson, striker and member of the union. "We can get the names of all the people who are members of those organizations who work in the dress industry. Then we can talk to them. We can deliver the message of the union to them. The fact that we both belong to the same club or church or organization will give us a fine chance to talk convincingly and as a friend."

"Hundreds of the colored people who are coming up from the south are getting jobs in the dress industry on the south side. They work for unbelievable small wages. The conditions are rotten in the shops. From these shops the bosses in the other shops think they will always be able to recruit scabs."

South Side Sweat Shops.
"If we want to unionize Chicago we must organize the cheap dirty sweat shops on the south side. Only yesterday on the picket line another girl and I found two colored girls who had been given jobs by an employment office in a scab shop. They

Hit Trail of \$10,000 Check

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of those he has been informed are working to find "something on him" to force him to drop his investigation.

Examine More Telegrams.
A new batch of telegrams sent and received by the principal figures in the naval oil scandal were examined by the inquiring committee today behind closed doors.

The messages were submitted by the local Western Union office. They were examined by the committee in executive session to determine which were pertinent to the present investigation. Those which are found relevant will be made public later.

Senator Ladd, North Dakota, Republican, presided over the session in the absence of Chairman Lenroot, who left last night for a week's vacation at Southern Pines, N. C.

Thomas P. Dowd, superintendent of the Washington Postal office, gave the committee about thirty additional telegrams. They were submitted in answer to a subpoena which called for messages to or from any of the principals in the investigation including former Secretary of Interior Fall, Harry F. Sinclair, E. L. Doheny, E. B. McLean or any of his many agents or J. W. Zevely.

Get Messages from Palm Beach.
In addition to the Postal and Western Union messages handled thru the Washington office, Dowd and H. F. Taff, manager of the local Western Union office, submitted sealed envelopes containing records of messages handled by their Palm Beach offices.

Taff and Dowd estimated that there were about 300 telegrams in all. It was considered probable it would take the committee several hours to sort the messages and decide which relate to the inquiry.

The messages cover a period from Dec. 1 to Feb. 29, during which time McLean, his agents and Fall, Walsh and C. Bascom Slemm, secretary to President Coolidge, were in Palm Beach.

Another Dome Prosecutor Named By Cal. Coolidge Saturated With Standard Oil, Says Senator Walsh

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, March 5.—Samuel Knight, recently appointed by President Coolidge to conduct litigation to recover Sections 16 and 36 in California, is an attorney for the Equitable Trust Company of New York, Senator Walsh, Montana, announced today he had been "reliably informed."

Walsh said the Trust Company was controlled by Standard Oil and pointed out that it was the Standard Oil leases which Knight had been retained by the President to attempt to cancel.

RAILROAD SOLON ASSAILS WHEELER AS LABOR FRIEND

Bad Daugherty Prober, He Whines

By LAURENCE TODD
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)
WASHINGTON, March 5.—Every little while the real issues in American political life smash thru the veils of speech, in congress or in print, and we get a breath of honest fresh air in the house-of-make-believe.

So it was when "Baltimore & Ohio" Bruce, the new corporation senator elected on the democratic ticket from Maryland by the aid of the entire Harding-Coolidge administration, arose to denounce the "propriety" of Senator Wheeler, accuser of Attorney General Daugherty, going on the special committee which is to investigate Daugherty's violations of his trust.

"Everybody knows," said Bruce, "that he (Wheeler) is closely affiliated politically with elements in our population which have peculiar reasons of their own for selecting Mr. Daugherty, to investigation."

Those Naughty Workers.
When Senator Walsh insisted that Bruce explain this remark, the railroad senator said that "of course I meant the labor element."

This was frank enough. Wheeler has always been identified with organized labor's struggle in Montana, and Bruce knew that Wheeler knew of Daugherty's warfare upon the railroad shop strikers in 1922. He knew of Daugherty's insolent lie: "We have a carload of evidence against them, that is being sent out to Chicago under armed guard"—referring to the striking shopmen against whom he secured the most lawless and oppressive injunction in the history of the American labor movement.

Yes, Bruce knew that labor had "peculiar reasons of their own" for wanting an investigation of the sinister influence of railroad corporations in the present regime of the department of justice. Bruce stands guard for the railroad corporations in the senate, as he did while an official of Maryland, so many years that the title "B. & O." became attached to him.

Lauds Big Business.
Wheeler's reply was to ask Bruce about his railroad connections. Bruce denied that he ever had received a cent from a railroad, but boasted his affection for them, and especially the Pennsylvania and the B. & O.

"From one end of our state to the other," he almost chanted, "we are at peace with our large business interests. The more rich men that are sent to us from the west, providing they are not the Doheny or Sinclair order, the better pleased we shall be." He predicted that in time the people of the west would be better friends with big business, "but they will never do it by shifting the railroads of the country from the basis of individual to the basis of government ownership."

Here again was confession: Bruce saw in an investigation of the crooked attorney general only one solid fact—a chance that private ownership of railroads would be exposed as another corrupt conspiracy along with the oil conspiracy and the job-getting graft.

Whines at Brookhart.
Next day, however, the voice of Fess of Ohio, who was chosen by the railroad workers of his state in 1922 as the least of two evils—Pomerene being the other—was heard demanding that Brookhart "has for years been connected with certain drifts in industry that make certain acts of Mr. Daugherty very offensive to him." The "drifts" are the farmer-labor movement, and Daugherty's acts are his anti-labor activities in violation of his oath of office and the statutes.

Farmer Appeals
7-Year Term for 'Hay-Stack' Killing

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MADISON, Wis., March 5.—Attorney for Hartwell Farwell, Vienna Wis., farmer, sentenced to seven years at Waupun for the killing of Theophil Hosten two years ago, will appeal to Governor Blaine for a pardon April 2, they announced today.

The Hosten slaying, a state wide sensation, was known as the "hay stack murder." The charred body of Hosten was found in a burned hay stack near Portage.

Alice Farwell, a spinster sister of Farwell, was courted by Hosten, according to evidence brought out at the trial, and Farwell's objection to the match was emphasized by prose cutors.

Farwell admitted he shot Hosten and burned his body, but pleaded self defense. He was convicted of man slaughter.

Steel Union in Bad Way.
SYDNEY, Nova Scotia, March 5.—Only 500 union steel workers, employed here by the British Empire Steel Corp., remain of the 2,500 enrolled before the June, 1923, strike. The local lodge has no connection with any international organization the members having severed connection with the Amalgamated Iron Steel and Tin Workers of America. An effort is being made to reorganize the employes of the plant.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

LABOR PROTEST DELAYS PASSAGE OF PEONAGE BILLS

Anti-Foreigner Acts May Wait Year

(By The Federated Press)
 NEW YORK, March 5.—Now that the hour is drawing near when Congress must enact an immigration law, New York Labor, aware of the dangers latent in this issue, is making its voice heard. The existing immigration statute will expire on June 30. Consequently, a decision must be reached before that date.

It seems, however, that a majority of the federal legislators is unwilling to provoke the sweeping indignation of millions of workers in America by passing the proposed series of reactionary measures to control immigrants. More accurately, Congress appears eager to delay settlement of these bills until after the expiration of the present immigration law, so that this statute will in all likelihood be continued for another year.

Czarist Police Supervision.
 Labor is generally informed concerning the nature of certain contemplated restrictions, which would impose Czarist police supervision upon alien workers entering the United States, as well as upon innumerable laborers who have long since been naturalized American citizens. While some of the proposed laws would require that each immigrant worker would submit his finger prints to the authorities and would be obliged to report to the police periodically, other measures envisage deportation on the flimsiest pretexts.

In addition, the quota arrangement under the suggested laws would reduce the number of immigrants permitted to enter America from European nations in which labor is known to be highly organized and of revolutionary tradition. Favoritism would be shown to countries in which the labor movement is notoriously primitive or reactionary.

Big Labor Protest.
 These issues have been aired before large meetings of working men in New York lately. The most recent of these protest gatherings was held this week at the Stuyvesant Casino, where 160 delegates of labor groups representing nine nationalities formulated their policy towards the immigration dilemma. A resolution passed at this meeting reflects the opinion of the militant workers in this region.

The resolution reviews the rise of American imperialism, with its echoes at home in "open shop" campaigns, suppression of trade union activities and the use of terror against all revolutionary spokesmen and their followers. The plea that immigration limitations proposed would protect American workers from immigrant competition is refuted, and the resolution asserts that this argument is intended to conceal the attempt to shut out class-conscious workers from the country. The threatened control of immigrants is branded as a vicious method to silence and thwart attempts to resist exploitation. The statement finally appeals to organized labor to unite against this campaign of intimidation and repression on behalf of the owners of industry and financial powers.

Soviet Government Gets 50 Pct. Profits of Fish Concession

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 MOSCOW, March 5.—A concession has been granted to the Berlin firm, Reuben and Bielefeld, for the preparation and export of fish exports. This firm is entitled to buy, in the regions of the rivers which flow into the Black, Caspian and Baltic seas, fish scales, glue, fish essences, etc., and to export such products abroad.

The export of the goods abroad is to be carried out by license of the Commissariat for Foreign Trade, and the firm is to be subject to all the laws and regulations in force in the Soviet Union.

In return for these rights the firm undertakes to pay to the Soviet government fifty per cent of the net profits from the sale and working up of these products, to submit its books to representatives of the Soviet government, and to give all required information regarding the conditions, prices and numbers of operations carried out. All disputes arising out of this agreement will be submitted to an arbitration court. The period of the agreement is for five years.

Superior Co-op Booms.
 SUPERIOR, Wis., March 5.—A lively extension of business is reported by the Cooperative Central Exchange of Superior, which reports total sales in 1923 amounting to \$504,177—an increase of 20% over the previous years' transactions. A surplus of more than \$5000 is being distributed to groups which have been purchasing thru the exchange.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

Gouged Tenants Will Rally To Labor Party That Will War On Landlords, Says League Head

The present crisis in housing conditions in Chicago will be a big factor in determining the result of the next election, and a Labor Party which sponsors the tenants' fight against crowding and raising of rents is bound to poll a large vote in Chicago, said Grace H. Harte, attorney for the Tenants' League of Chicago, 21 N. La Salle street, to the DAILY WORKER, yesterday.

"The main issue, in my opinion, which determined the success of the Labor Party in Great Britain was its housing program," said Miss Harte, who recently returned from an investigation of English housing conditions.

"The Labor Party there sponsored a law that no landlord could raise his rents above ten per cent of what they were in August, 1914. Here in Chicago such a program would have the endorsement of the Tenants' Protective League and would poll a surprisingly large vote."

Find Housing Outrageous.
 "We have ample proof that housing conditions in Chicago are acute," Miss Harte stated. "From all over the city we receive complaints of unwarranted raises in rents. I have visited every part of Chicago, investigating housing conditions and everywhere have found that houses and apartments are being subdivided, and rents raised. Overcrowding affects 90 per cent of the working men and women of Chicago. By working men, I mean clerks as well as laborers."

"The bad results of this overcrowding are apparent. Families sandwiched together have no privacy and the children in hundreds of homes have become cowed and spiritless because their parents cannot give them the proper mental and physical care which requires room to live decently."

T. G. Vance, president of the Tenants' Protective League, said that the recent general increase in rents was partly the fault of the tenants themselves. "The Chicago tenant is a long suffering animal," Mr. Vance said. "There is no justification whatever for the raise in rents. I have the figures to show that the average wage in Chicago has not increased in the last two years, whereas unemployment has greatly increased. And yet rents have been raised from 50 to 200 per cent all over the city."

Negroes Worst Sufferers.
 "I stated in the March issue of the DAILY WORKER that the Negroes on Chicago's South Side are hardest hit by the unfair rent increase. The reason for this is that the steel and other large industries have been using colored labor, enticed North by agencies who have promised them high wages. On their arrival the Negroes find they are as badly off as they were in the South because their higher pay is being taken away by gouging landlords. It is easy for the landlords to charge higher rents to the Negro, because he is largely restricted to certain districts."

When asked if he did not think there was a connection between the large factory owners who give the Negro higher wages than he received in the South, and the large real estate owners, who take over 20 per cent of the negroes pay, Mr. Vance said he thought it probable. At any rate, Mr. Vance agreed that the Negro works harder in the Northern factories, and due to higher rents, is no better off than the Southern Negro.

Some complaints of exorbitant rent increases which have just been received by the League are from: 511 East 46th Place, rent increased from \$50 to \$70; 720 North Dearborn, increased from \$130 to \$170; 5740 Calumet avenue, increased from \$60 to \$72.50; 1256 West Madison street, increased from \$48 to \$60; 4544 South State street, increased from \$35 to \$60; 1030 East 40th Place, increased from \$45 to \$60.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

Dawes' Loan Plan Means Mortgaging German Railways

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 PARIS, Mar. 5.—The Dawes committee of experts completed today a plan for organization and exploitation of the German railways as the basis for an international loan, it was reported.

The plan is understood to include a scheme for international supervision of the German lines.

It is the opinion of the experts that the railroads are worth 25,000,000,000 gold marks. Therefore, they can be used as security for a loan and possibly as securities for France, as well, in view of the latter country's attitude.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

PICKETS

Where stood a girl
 There stands a man:
 Club, star and coat of blue:
 A guardian at each door.
 They packed the girls
 Off to the jail
 Because they dared to stay
 Defending their small rights:
 They were a warning
 Against poor jobs
 For those who sell themselves
 Too eagerly to grasping boss.
 But now the law
 Is picketing
 To keep the strikes off.
 The boss will slip
 A dirty bill
 Into each waiting hand.
 And when the slaves
 Draw out their doles
 The boss will add a card:
 "Vote for the boss's man."

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

J. Hamilton Lewis Doing "A McAdoo" in Mexican Deal

TO THE DAILY WORKER.—According to a despatch from Mexico City to the Los Angeles "Times," J. Hamilton Lewis, the whip of the United States Senate during Wilson's regime, is understood to be the unofficial representative of the United States in the proposed loan of \$25,000,000 to the Mexican government by a group of New York bankers.

Mr. Lewis, however, does not admit to have any other connection with said loan than that of "legal adviser" (like McAdoo). His sole object, of course, is the drawing up of the contract "in accordance with the laws of Mexico and the United States."

"The only political matters discussed with President Obregon, Mr. Lewis indicated," says the despatch, "were the present conflict between the two major parties over the recognition of Mexico and the sales of arms to this government. Mr. Lewis said he informed President Obregon that the policy of the political parties of the United States in relation to foreign affairs was to support the administration in any attitude it adopted."

Now, finally, this former whipping master of the Senate allowed the cat to slip out of the bag unwhipped—if not unwept by democrats. Have we not always said that both republican and democrats, nationally as well as internationally, were badly mixed up in the same stink-pot?
 L. J. RINDAL, Los Angeles.

Agriculture and Credit Improve in Soviet Russia

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 MOSCOW, March 5.—Success of the New Economic Policy in Russia was described by M. Kaminov in a speech before the Soviet Congress. He dwelt in particular on the rapid regeneration of agriculture, whose productive capacity has now reached 75% of the pre-war level (the aggregate value of agricultural produce reached 2,400,000,000 gold rubles in 1923, against 1,900,000,000 in 1922, and 1,100,000,000 in 1921).

The partial fuel and transport crises are now over, and there is a coal surplus in the Donetz fields. Exporting of Russian coal to foreign countries is now considered. The concentration in the towns of the urban proletariat, dispersed during the years of civil war, is rapidly progressing.

Organization of credit has greatly developed. The State co-operative movement having been supplied with credits aggregating to 532,000,000 gold rubles. The speaker sums up his statement of the internal conditions by declaring that a tremendous progress has been achieved in the people's welfare; the "new economic policy"—he concludes—has been amply justified and does not call for revision.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

Scarlet Fever Still Active

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—Prevalence of scarlet fever in Illinois continued unabated last week according to the weekly report of the department of health.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

CAPITALISM AND CHURCH UNITED IN RULING PERU

Fight Against Tyranny Told by Student

By Victor R. Haya de la Torre.
 (By The Federated Press)
 (The biggest figure in the South American student movement is the recently exiled Victor R. Haya de la Torre. This student movement is closely associated with the labor movement. Peru, like the majority of the South American countries, is under the domination of U. S. imperialism.)

The oil lands of Peru belong to Standard Oil. The revenues of Peru are supervised by the United States. Social functions such as health and sanitation are run by Americans. The U. S. military-naval commission, under Admiral Woodward, is preparing Peru for possible war with Chile. At the same time the U. S. president is imperial arbitrator between Chile and Peru over the disputed provinces of Tacna and Arica.

Haya de la Torre, the leader of the students movement in Peru has founded six peoples universities out of which a powerful Peruvian labor movement is developing. This explains why his government took the first opportunity to get rid of him.—Ella G. Wolfe, translator.)

There dominates in Peru a strong political tyranny of capitalism and of the church. President-Legua has imposed for the last four years an autocratic government without any program save to remain in power. The government of Peru is a reactionary dictatorship. More than a thousand men of all social classes have been exiled.

In May, 1923, Peru decided "to officially consecrate the nation to the effigy of the heart of Jesus." This meant the end of religious toleration. It counted on the influence of the Catholic clergy who participates directly in the political life of the country.

Police Slaughter Eight

The students and organized workers formed a united front to prevent this attack upon religious freedom. We were joined by the Protestants and Masons. On May 23 we held a large meeting in the University of Lima. I was chosen to preside. We asked for separation of church and state. This demonstration of nearly 5,000 people, chiefly of workers and students, marched to the university square in orderly procession. There we were attacked by police. From the tower of a nearby church firing began. Eight were killed. This outrage awakened formidable public protest. More than 50,000 people turned out the following day to bury the victims. The government declared martial law in Lima; but the "consecration" was not put over.

Then the police got busy. For some time I was in hiding. The Catholic clergy charged that the students were in the pay of the Chilean government interested in promoting disorders in Peru. But this propaganda failed.

Hunger Strike in Dungeon

Five months later, after the president had offered amnesty to the workers and students, I was rushed from my house by the chief of police in an automobile to the port of Callao, taken to the island of San Lorenzo, a political prison, in which many men have lost their liberty without judicial process. I was placed incommunicado in a cell without light, air or bed. went on a hunger strike. After nine days of fasting I was put on a German boat. I was without clothing and money. They refused permission to see my family. The boat steamed to Colon in the Canal Zone where I landed. From Colon I went to Cuba and then to Mexico on invitation of the minister of education, Jose Vasconcelos.

During all this period the workers and students of Lima were protesting. Three hundred students of the University of Lima were arrested. In the university towns of Trujillo, Cuzco and Arequipa, there were many arrests. Two youths, Santos Levano and Antonio Calderon, were killed by the police at one of the protest meetings. The student agitation continues. The new generation of my country is working for social justice.

Czechoslovakia Can Put 3,730,000 in Arms, She Boasts
 (By The Federated Press)
 PRAGUE, Checko-Slovakia, March 5.—A Prague daily, "28 Rijen", publishes an estimate, gauging the number of men Checko-Slovakia could enroll for military service in case of war at 3,730,000. The country's peacetime standing army was recently reduced from 150,000 to 130,000—a number which must be regarded in light of the fact that the populace of Checko-Slovakia is only one-ninth of the United States.

Australian Koo Kooos Fear the Boys Will Treat Them Rough
 SYDNEY, New South Wales, March 5.—Members of the newly formed Anglo Saxon Klan—the Australian name for the Ku Klux Klan—report that they have been threatened with personal violence should they pursue their Klan activities. So far they have not made any start in their activities in Australia and apparently a warm time awaits them when they start operations.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

New England Cotton Mill Workers Lose Jobs As European Textiles Arrive; Southern Industry Gains

By LELAND OLDS
 (Federated Press Industrial Editor).

Fall River Cotton Mills are operating at less than one-fifth capacity. Thruout New England cotton mill operatives are unemployed or working but a few days a week. This means depressing hardship to upward of 200,000 workers and their families.

Such depression in the textile industry is the first appearance of cut-throat competition on a world scale which will be well known to millions of workers in this country before another decade is out. British textile concerns are foregoing profits in order to capture not only America's foreign market but her domestic market as well. German and Italian cotton manufacturers with cheaper labor are also snatching markets from American industry.

Exploit Cheap Dixie Labor.
 The answer of American capital is seen in the rapid building up of a new cotton manufacturing industry in the south where labor is cheap and women and children can be exploited for 60 hours a week.

In the week ending Feb. 16 sales by Fall River manufacturers fell to about 50,000 pieces while in the following week only about 35,000 pieces were sold. Production has been reduced to keep pace with these orders. Normal production is 350,000 pieces a week. At Pawtucket, R. I., the Tamarack mill of the Manville-Jones Co. has been closed and its machinery will be removed to Gastonia, N. C. During the war it employed about 1,000 workers.

North Carolina Busy.
 Massachusetts with 11,985,346 spindles reported 150,000 fewer spindle hours' activity than North Carolina with only 5,715,207 spindles. As competition develops northern operatives with some pretense at working standards are going to be eliminated by cheaper competitors in the south.

That foreign competition is responsible for the slump in the American textile industry appears in U. S. department of commerce reports that exports of cotton cloth fell from 587,492,582 square yards in 1922 to 464,293,759 square yards in 1923. At the same time imports of cotton cloth increased from approximately 142,000,000 square yards in 1922 to 216,000,000 square yards in 1923.

British Imports Gain.
 Great Britain broke into America's domestic market for unbleached goods also American manufacturers have always been considered in an impregnable position at home. Imports increased from 35,000,000 yards in 1922 to 90,000,000 yards in 1923. The department of commerce says the British cut prices below cost to obtain this market. They sold at 43 cents a pound compared with the American price of 33 cents.

In South American markets German textiles have again come into the market with prices from 10 per cent to 15 per cent under the American. As a result Germany gets heavy orders and the textile industry in that country is reported booming. In Peru both British and Italian manufacturers are offering cotton goods at prices varying from 15 per cent to 20 per cent below American prices. In Asia and the Philippines the commerce department reports that the products of cheap Chinese and Japanese workers are under-selling American goods.

Low Wages—Poor Market.
 The present state of the textile industry is a warning to labor. The British cotton industry, in spite of its capture of American markets, is reported depressed with mills employing 100,000 workers reducing weekly hours from 48 to 26 1/2. The inherent tendency of the present industrial order to force the development of various industries far beyond the capacity of low paid working populations to purchase their own products is resulting in a competition of the various groups of owners for some sort of final supremacy which will mean to labor unemployment with increasing pressure for lower wages and longer hours.

Studebaker Cleans Up Juicy Profit of \$18,342,222 in 1923
 (Special to The Daily Worker)
 NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Studebaker Corporation profits for 1923, after depreciation and federal taxes, amounted to \$18,342,222. This represents payment of \$23.60 a share on common stock, as compared to \$23.21 in 1922.

Total net sales, says President Erskine, amounted to \$166,153,683, an increase of 24 per cent over 1922. Erskine says the corporation expects a big volume of business for 1924.

What are you doing Sunday, March 9th? Tell the F. S. R.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

TRACHTENBERG TOUR IS CREATING FINE ENTHUSIASM

Party May Book Him to Pacific Coast

The lecture tour of Alexander Trachtenberg is being enthusiastically received by Party organizations thruout the east and middle west. Applications are coming into the national office of the Workers Party every day and present indications are that Comrade Trachtenberg will be obliged to remain on the road several months in order to fill his engagements.

The tour begins in New York City on March 4. From there he will go thru the northeast territory and will commence to travel westward in the latter part of March.

About European Labor.
 It was originally planned to have the tour of Comrade Trachtenberg cover only the eastern and middle western states. However, on account of the great educational value of the lecture of Comrade Trachtenberg, the national office desires to give every section of the Party the opportunity to share the priceless experience of his fourteen months' study of the Russian and European Communist Parties and labor movements.

Comrade Trachtenberg's tour will be extended to the Pacific coast if sufficient response to the special proposition of the national office is received quickly from the Party organizations in the west to assure the meeting of the heavy expenses for railroad fares.

The subject of Comrade Trachtenberg's lecture will be "What I Saw in Russia and Germany." It will be a review of the International Communist movement, based on his fourteen months' study at first hand of the labor organizations and Communist Parties in Russia, Germany, Czechoslovakia, France and Austria.

This lecture tour will undoubtedly have a profound influence on those who hear it and will help to draw them closer to the world-wide Communist movement.

Trachtenberg Dates.
 The dates already definitely arranged for Comrade Trachtenberg are as follows:

Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday, March 4; New York City, Wednesday, March 5; Waterbury, Conn., Sunday, March 16, 2 p. m.; Bridgeport, Sunday, March 16, 8 p. m.; New Haven, Monday, March 17; Gardner, Mass., Wednesday, March 19; Boston, Friday, March 21; Worcester, Saturday, March 22; Provident, R. I., Sunday, March 24; Philadelphia, Pa., Monday, March 24; Baltimore, Md., Tuesday, March 25; Washington, D. C., Wednesday, March 26; Binghamton, N. Y., Thursday, March 27; Utica, Friday, March 28; Rochester, Saturday, March 29; Buffalo, Tuesday, April 1; Jamestown, Wednesday, April 2; Erie, Pa., Thursday, April 3.

N. Y. Conference for Foreign Born Elects Executives

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 NEW YORK, March 5.—"Without the foreign-born workers there would be no United States, because the greater bulk of the workers in the basic industries of this country are foreign-born," said Ben Gitlow, the chairman for the Conference for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers held at Stuyvesant Casino.

Ludwig Lore, editor of the German daily "Volkzeitung", impressively outlined to the delegates the way the capitalist class of this country is weaving a net to enslave not only the foreign-born but also the American workers by fostering the passage of immigration as a weapon against their exploiters.

The Secretary of the Provisional Council, Benjamin Lifschitz reported that then different nationalities have already organized language councils.

Executive Council Named.
 A representative from each language council together with the following seven elected by the Conference will compose the Executive Committee: L. Haubauer, Litz, Ludwig Lore, Lash, A. Bittleman, J. Monk and Benjamin Lifschitz. The Executive Committee was instructed to start a big press propaganda campaign against the passage of the bills.

A resolution of greeting from the Lithuanian Conference for the Protection of the Foreign-Born emphasized upon the importance of the workers of all nationalities including the American workers to create a united front in a move against the octopus of capitalism threatening the workers of this country, was read and unanimously adopted.

A ringing resolution against the slave laws was enthusiastically carried.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

LABOR'S ANSWER TO CORRUPTION AT WASHINGTON TO TEAPOT DOME AND WALL STREET TO REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS

WAS PROTEST MEETING THURSDAY, MARCH 6TH, 8 P. M. WICKER PARK HALL, 2040 W. North Ave.

Speakers—
 J. LOUIS ENGDALH,
 WM. F. DUNNE,
 Editors, DAILY WORKER
 ARNE SWABECK,
 District Organizer, Workers Party
 MAX SACHAMAN
 Editor of YOUNG WORKER

Admission Free! Everybody Welcome!
 Auspices
 Workers Party, Local Chicago

RUSSIA PENALIZES FRANCE AND GIVES ENGLAND TRADE

Kamenev Speech Gives Foreign Policy

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, March 5.—"We have been compelled to transfer part of our trade apparatus from France to England," Commissar Kamenev said at the Soviet Congress. "We prefer dealing with countries with which we are settling trade relations and where we run no risk of undesirable incidents."

"France ought to realize that what has been nationalized remains nationalized; our gallant soldiers of the Red Army did not shed their blood in the struggle against interventionists for the Seine Tribunal to be eventually allowed to reshape that which was conquered with blood. Believing in that business relations are mutually profitable, we are ready at any moment to start negotiations, but not unless there be recognized certain simple axioms as already accepted by England and Italy."

Friendship to Orient.
In the next part of his report, Kamenev spoke of the mutual relations with the nations of the East. "Our friendship with the Orient, striving at independent national progress is one of the corner stones of the Soviet government's policy. This friendship we do not bargain. The manner in which was met the news of Lenin's death makes us proud that our leader inspired, in the far China, the forces of a democratic nation to a new liberating work."



The Poor Fish Says: Daughtery bears unmistakable evidence of being a stubborn cur. When they try to make it hot for him in Washington, his answer is to go still further south. He insists on having his place in the sun.

The peoples of the East must know that our friendship with them is as sacred to us as it is to themselves."

International Policy.
Summing up his report on the international policy of the Soviet government, Mr. Kamenev formulates it thus: Friendship with all the nations of the world, brotherly sympathy with oppressed peoples, business and peaceful relations with all the governments.

Remarks that the Soviet Republics have reached a turning point of their international position, the acting chairman of the council of P. C. recalls Lenin's words, to the effect that "the later the recognition, the worse the conditions set forth by us with regard to it."

Miner Pays Last Price.
BUCKNER, Ill., March 5.—Sherman Cutrell, 58, was crushed under a fall of rock and instantly killed while working in mine No. 14 for the Old Ben Coal Corporation.

'HOUSES AT COST,' SLOGAN IN FIGHT UPON RENT HOGS

Women's Council in Active Campaign

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Mar. 4.—Twenty thousand copies of the following appeal to working women for action against the high rent evil have been distributed by the United Council of Workingclass Women:

It is clear now to everyone that nothing has resulted from all the hubbub about the Rent and Housing question.

The Governor had appointed a special commission. This commission investigated and submitted a report. This report gave a terrible picture of overcrowding, of unbearable housing conditions, of unsanitary surroundings, of exorbitant rents.

It was a damning indictment against the laws that were passed in 1920, for the report proved that these laws failed to relieve the rent and housing crisis. The extension of the Rent laws for another three years will not relieve us. The rents remain high; the landlords make few or no repairs; we are compelled to live in unwholesome housing conditions; fire traps are still our living quarters.

Laws Aided Landlords.
Even these rent laws were passed four years ago thru the agitation among us working class women who organized and demanded relief. But the real benefits went not to us workers, but to the landlords and the property owners who got their new buildings free from all taxes. And the rents in these new buildings were so high that a workers' family couldn't afford to live in them!

The trouble was that we working class women fought each in a separate group. When the law was extended we thought we had won and gave up fighting. Our organizations fell to pieces; and the politicians stopped being afraid of us.

The working class women must again take up the matter.

1. All existing working class women must organize and affiliate to the existing working class women's organization.

2. All the unorganized women must organize and affiliate to the existing working class women's organization.

3. We must work immediately for lower rents, better housing and abolition of firetrap tenements.

4. We must create a great powerful permanent organization, one that will stand ready at a moment's notice to take up problems that affect the interests of the workers.

Such a women's organization is already in existence—The United Council of Workingclass Women. Its aim: The Protection of Workingclass Interests.

46 Organizations United.
Forty-six workers' organizations are already affiliated, and are supporting the Council. Recently, the Council took up the Rent and Housing problem. It started a campaign against fire-trap tenements.

It is working to organize the working class women upon a concrete program for housing and rent relief. The United Council of Workingclass Women will hold a monster demonstration on May 17 in which tens of thousands of working class women and their children will march to City Hall. There they will demand that the City Administration or the State build housing for the workers that will rent at cost, as is being done in England.

Seven working class women or more can get together and write to the Council for an organizer. Don't wait. Get your group and send in the names and addresses. Our landlords are organized 100 per cent. Today they send us notices. Tomorrow, when we are strong, we will send them notices.

UNITED COUNCIL OF WORKINGCLASS WOMEN.
Office: 127 University place. Office hours 2-4 daily except Saturdays and Sundays. Tel. Bet. 2-4 o'clock. Kate Gitlow, Secretary.

P. S. Any workers' organizations of either men or women are permitted one delegate to the Council. Elect your delegates and communicate with the secretary.

Textile Workers Show Fight.
NEW YORK, March 5.—Concentrating their initial efforts upon Allentown, Pa., the Amalgamated Textile Workers' union has opened a campaign for the establishment of the 44-hour week in textile trades. Under the leadership of the local secretary, R. J. Stout, mass meetings and intensive propaganda are being conducted among the textile laborers. Allentown textile factories are now operating on a 50-hour basis.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

Farm Youth Doing Alger Stunt.
OF the two million farmers who left the land during one year, a vast number were the youth. The Horatio Alger plot, where the young boy leaves the farm to make his fortune in the city, was multiplied several hundred thousand times during the past year, without, however, the closing chapter—that is, the successful young man carrying home the bacon.

The great number of young fellows who are driven off the farms by the depression and hard times, come to the city either to join the ranks of the ragged unemployed, or the not much better off poorly paid factory hands.

Even in the so-called good times, the young boys and girls do not want to stay on the farms because they are worked too hard. Now there is a wide-spread desertion from the farms by the young people.

To halt this movement from farm to factory, the agricultural colleges, the farm clubs and the Y. M. C. A.'s have been trying everything possible—more entertainment, better education, and a lot of other enticing forms of diversion, but all to no avail.

The latest wrinkle in the scheme to keep the youth on the farm is the attempt to organize boys and girls' clubs among the farming population of the nation by the city youth-exploiting organization, Sears Roebuck Company.

The less people on the farms and in the farming communities, the less customers for this prison-commodity dispensing organization.

It is really funny to hear the plans of the organization: "It is the hope of the foundation to formulate plans for extending the boys' and girls' clubs much the same way as Sears Roebuck & Co. started a movement more than twenty years ago which resulted in the establishment of the first county agents in America."

About a dozen different organizations are cooperating with the mail order house, among which is the Y. M. C. A., president of the Missouri board of agriculture, and representatives of several agricultural colleges.

No amount of organization, whether in the interest of retaining customers, or upon the firmer foundation in order to keep the youth on the farms as laborers when the farmer cannot hire help, will stop the movement of the rural youth to the industrial centers.

Enroll Volunteers to Canvass Sunday for German Relief

Volunteer enrollment cards are coming in rapidly now. Workers of Chicago are responding to the call for aid from the German Workers. Headquarters from which volunteers will start out on Sunday morning, March 9, have been established at Vilnis, 2513 S. Halsted street, Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Freiheit, 1145 Blue Island avenue, The DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted street, and Liberty Club, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road. Cicero also will be covered by a committee for German relief established there.

However, many more volunteers are needed adequately to reach Chicagoans who are ready to donate their share for the relief of their fellow workers in Germany. Those wishing to do their share in this campaign of international working class solidarity, should either immediately send their names in to the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany, Room 307, 166 W. Washington street, or call at the headquarters mentioned in a foregoing paragraph, to receive supplies and instructions.

Workers of Chicago, join hands with the workers of other countries in support of Germany's proletariat. Give your services on Sunday, March 9, to German relief. Volunteer!

Montana Smelter Workers Demand Dollar a Day Raise

(By The Federated Press)
BUTTE, Mont., March 5.—Thirty-six thousand workers in the Montana copper industry, members of the International Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers' union, are demanding a dollar a day pay increase. The Anaconda Copper Mining company has replied that present prices of copper do not justify a wage raise.

The men, when they are not unemployed, are at present on the following daily scale: Smeltersmen, \$4.25; engineers, \$5.50-\$6; compressor men, \$5.50; firemen, \$5.00; officers, \$4.25-\$4.75. Of the workers affected by wage demand 1,800 are in Anaconda, 1,200 in Great Falls and 600 in Butte.

AMERICAN LIFE DRIVES MEXICAN VISITORS INSANE

Our Brutality and Job Conditions Too Hard

(By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.
Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)
MEXICO CITY, March 5.—The large number of immigrants deported from the United States to Mexico every year, were driven insane by cruelty and exploitation and neglect in the United States, concludes Dr. Luis M. Ornel, health officer of the Mexican immigration department in Ciudad Juarez.

The doctor's report is a scientific one, made without animus and after a careful study of the case histories of the surprisingly large number of Mexicans who were deported because they became insane in the Land of Prosperity. Here are the salient paragraphs:

Environment Too Hard.
"Our countrymen go into an environment entirely unknown to them; language, customs, climate; infrequent cases they receive treatment that is almost brutal; later comes unemployment and the imperious necessity of bringing bread to the family. And that, in an environment so hard as that in which they find themselves located, tends to weaken more and more their minds, already exhausted by the previous suffering. All this in a body badly nourished, badly fed, and more badly clothed to support the rigors of the latitude, must in my opinion, originally functional disappearance and especially affect the brain."

Immigrants Are Workers.
Yet the imperious necessity of seeking employment, added to the sweet promises of the Enganchadores, the employment agencies that paint glowing pictures of the land of plenty and promise where the eagle screams and oil turns into gold, results in thousands of unskilled workers crossing the border every year.

They go to the beet fields, fruit regions, cotton fields, wheat harvest, Alaska fisheries, steel mills and other Yankee paradises. Sometimes, they cross with their entire families. The Imperial valley is a part of the climate-famous California in which, to quote the feudal barons there, "no white man would work."

Here every year thousands of Mexican families enter to pick fruit and cotton.

Find Child Labor Here.
Child labor is more common than adult labor because every family has more children than adults. Nobody in California ever talks about enforcing the compulsory education law, every enforcement officer being too busy with criminal syndicalism. On Feb. 16, 1,500 Mexicans crossed the line at Ciudad Juarez bound for the center of the Michigan sugar beet fields. They are only the vanguard of the exodus in that direction.

Last year 879 Mexicans were deported from the United States, the overwhelming majority of them because the land of freedom of contract and unconstitutional safeguards for labor had driven them crazy. What figures has 1924 in reserve in the matter of this lamentable "balance in trade?"

Rail Men Get Raise.
NEW YORK, Mar. 5.—A five per cent wage increase has been given to employees of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, after a conference between representatives of the Brotherhoods with the officials. The agreement is to run for three years with possible wage increases after that first year.

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Jim MacLachlan Is Appealing Case to London High Court

(By The Federated Press)
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, March 5.—The case of Jim MacLachlan, deposed secretary treasurer of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, will go to the privy council in London, the highest court in the British empire, by permission of the supreme court of Nova Scotia. MacLachlan was originally convicted of "spreading false tales," which was later changed to "seditious libel." The charge resulted over a circular issued by MacLachlan during the July, 1923, miners' strike. The circular made public the acts committed by the provincial police against striking steel workers of the British Empire Steel Co.

The case will probably come before Lord Haldane in July. The attorney general of Nova Scotia will personally appeal the appeal. Meanwhile MacLachlan will remain in Dorchester penitentiary where he is learning the trade of a shoemaker. He is at liberty to receive letters and papers but rules permit him to write only one letter a month, which always goes to his family.

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Big Boston Mass Meeting to Flay Davis Slave Bills

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BOSTON, Mass., March 5.—The Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers, representing tens of thousands of workers who have organized to fight the enactment of laws directed against foreign-born workers now pending before Congress, will hold a mass meeting at Scenic Auditorium, Tremont and Berkeley Sts., Sunday, March 19, at 2:00 p. m.

Ludwig Lore, editor of the New York Volkszeitung, who made the report on the proposed legislation before the Workers Party National Convention, will be the chief speaker at the meetings. James P. Reid, of Providence, R. I., will be the chairman. It is expected that this meeting will bring a big audience of workers opposed to the proposed drastic exception laws.

COMMUNIST CHILDREN'S COLUMN

THE LAND OF THE BEES.

By H. Lane

Little Mary was crying bitterly, because a bee had stung her. Mother explained that she should not have touched the bee, but that was no consolation for Mary. She meant well, and she did not see why the bee resented her kindness. Mother told her something about bees, but the information muddled itself with what Mary knew about fairies, and she went to bed at night quite confused.

There came flying into the room, a bee, larger than any Mary had seen, almost as large as the big alarm clock ticking away on the shelf.

"Mary," said he, "do you wish to see how the bees live?" Of course, Mary did, and she was too young to be afraid of strange animals, when their voices were kind. Now whether the bee grew larger or Mary grew smaller we can't possibly tell, but she found it quite easy to mount on his back and sit comfortably between the transparent silvery wings. Like a breath of the night breeze he sailed thru the window and up high into the air.

Mary had always thought it would be easy for a bird to brush against the gold-pointed stars, but they flew ever so high without coming noticeably nearer a single star. And as they flew they talked.

"The bees are so used to the cruelty of men that they cannot understand that children are not always cruel," he said. "Men rob them of the honey for which they work constantly, and it is not good to work to feed tall hungry mouthed masters. When you touched my wing today, I was afraid of you."

Mary looked closer, and recognized him, which shows that she was a remarkably bright little girl. There isn't the decided difference in bees that we find in men, because bees do not dress in accordance with their class. "I was bigger than you, then," she said, and, fearing that the bees feelings might be hurt by this reference to her superior growth, "bees don't usually grow as big as little girls."

By this time they had come to a shaft of shimmering light, along which the bee floated lazily. Its golden splendor dyed his wings, and cast a radiance on the little girl. "I suppose the light is made by fireflies," said Mary, who had read fairy tales, and was quite well-informed. "Oh, no!" exclaimed the bee in a shocked voice, "what do you think we are—men? We do not make slaves of our fellow creatures. This is illuminated pollen, given us by the flowers. But here we are..."

They had entered a glistening gateway, made a golden gossamer, transparent but firm. All about them were flowers tossed by a thousand

soft breezes, which, carried faint perfumes and the tinkling of tiny distant bells.

But the bee city was more wonderful than the tall flowers that nodded above it. There were thousands of large hives, in orderly rows, and in the centre one larger than any other. "That is where the queen bee lives!" asked Mary, who remembered something of her mother's explanation. "Up here we have no queen," explained her guide; "we have not needed her since the revolution. I suppose you think we have drones too. We used to have all that sort of thing, but one day we saw how men had imitated us, and we could look at the thing objectively." Mary hesitated to ask the meaning of this long word, but decided to look it up in the dictionary the next day. "In America, where you live, instead of a queen bee, who does a reasonable amount of work, you have a lot of politicians, who spend all their time in office buzzing around trying to collect enough honey—don't you call it honey?"

"Money," replied Mary politely. "Enough money to live on for the rest of their lives. Or else they buzz for re-election. And, of course, you have seen the drones..."

"We do not have any drones," corrected Mary proudly. "Teacher said that in our country all men are equal, and of course, they all work."

"Do you mean to say your teachers teach you what is untrue?" asked the bee incredulously. "In the very worst stages of the bee society we never taught our children lies. Of course, men are not all equal in your country. You have a lot of drones, who work so much harder to keep the slaves. We never really had slaves, nor did we ever give everything to the drones and keep all from the workers. Your drones are 'the rich.'"

"How did you have the revolution?" asked Mary, with interest.

"We saw how things were among men, and we grew ashamed to be so much like them. So we began by kicking out the drones, and making them work or starve. Some of the common bees took charge of the revolution. Then the queen abdicated, reorganized our entire society. Everybody works now."

The clouds were drenched with rose-colored light, and Mary felt the morning air. "We must go home, or mother will be frightened. But please bring me back again."

"I will come soon," promised the bee, "and take you to much more wonderful places than this. Now, taste this honey..."

One tiny taste of sweetness, and Mary felt her eyes close and heard beside her the humming of a dozen soft-voiced bees. Then she awoke in her bed.

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS



A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN



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FARMERS DRIVEN INTO DEEPER DEBT BY COOLIDGE PLAN

Montana Farmer Tells Daily Worker Why

By IRA SIEBRASSE.
To the DAILY WORKER: "In the Coolidge plan to relieve the financial difficulty of the Northwest, the only hope offered the farmer is to get deeper in debt," writes Ira Siebrasse, a DAILY WORKER correspondent from Big Sandy, Montana.

"In the 'good times' period of the war," he continues, inflation reached the high point, and during this unnatural business flush agriculture expanded and absorbed a goodly portion of credits until the indebtedness on the farms of the United States increased 131.9 per cent, according to the abstract of the census of 1920.

"The above report shows that the farm mortgage indebtedness increased 139 per cent in Iowa, 226 per cent in Minnesota, 174 per cent in South Dakota, 126 per cent in North Dakota and 625 per cent in Montana during the census period.

Wall Street's "Normalcy."

"At the time when the farm mortgage debt of the nation had grown to \$4,003,767,192.00, the Quack Economic Doctors were playing to the favor of the bankers of Wall Street in a campaign for "normalcy" and howling for prices to come down, which, of course, made money worth more when valued in labor and farm produce. The effect this had on the farmer and home-owner was to reduce their capacity to pay their debt. As prices came down it took more produce or labor to make a dollar, and in that respect it tended to elevate the mortgaged indebtedness. For, as produce came down money went up, and the indebtedness grew in proportion to its relative value to labor and produce.

"Inevitably the farmers cannot pay this increased indebtedness when their markets are ruined. Consequently farm loans become frozen securities. And the country banks break with their vaults filled with these frozen securities.

\$150,000,000 More Debt.

"But the 'Quacks' have a solution of the problem for the bankers. They will, with the aid of the government, procure a loan of a hundred and fifty million dollars to revive those frozen securities thus increasing the burden of debt in the hope that the farmer will ultimately pay but ignoring the fact that they are adding more weight to the cargo that is already sinking the ship.

"We farmers see it going down, so we put out a life boat and by means of voluntary bankruptcy we keep the bilge-water out."

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

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Stalin Analyzes Communist Problems in Russia

(NOTE: Today we continue the address of the prominent Russian Communist, Stalin, before an audience of Russian Communist workers, on the big problems confronting the Russian Communist Party. We have previously published the views of Chairman Kamenev, of the Moscow Soviet. The views of other prominent Russian Communists will also be given. Today's installment is as follows:

Stalin Said: Causes of Inadequacies.
THE first cause lies in the circumstance that our Party organizations have not overcome, at least up to the present, some residue of the war period, a period which belongs to the past, but which has still left some traces of militarism in the Party in the heads of our functionaries.

In my opinion one of these residual phenomena consists of those relations in the Party by virtue of which the Party does not represent an independent organism, nor an independent fighting institution, but a system of organizations, a description of organization composed of a whole number of institutions, in which the employes hold high or low positions.

Comrades, this view is entirely wrong, and has nothing in common with Marxism; it is a view which has been handed down to us from that period in which we militarized the Party during the war, when the

U. S. MARINES ARE WOUNDED IN HONDURAS

Cruisers Sent to Aid American Capital

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, March 5.—Several American marines have been wounded in Honduras and more than nine square blocks of the city of Ceiba are in ruins, according to a report here today.

The report, while unconfirmed by the state department, was said to have been received by the navy department. There it was said that all statements must come from Secretary Hughes.

Burning of Ceiba was said to be the last move of the government troops before abandoning the city.

The battle between government forces and the army of General Ferrera is said to have been in progress before Tegucigalpa. No reports, however, have been received by the state department.

Dying for U. S. Plutes.
American marines may be sent to Tegucigalpa, Honduran capital, to protect American interests, it was indicated today at the state department. Marines were landed last week at Ceiba following an attack on the American consulate.

The Bonilla forces under General Ferrera have surrounded the capital and are now about to march on the city, the state department has been informed.

In addition to its own people the American consul at Tegucigalpa is reported to have taken almost the entire foreign colony there under its protection.

There are now three American vessels in Honduran waters.

question of the self-activity of the Party masses for good or ill, and the military commands were of superlative importance. I cannot recollect that this view has ever been expressed in so many words. But none the less it is a view whose fundamental elements at least are a continual hindrance to our work.

Elimination of Bureaucracy Needed.
Comrades, we must fight against such views to the utmost of our power, for they represent the most actual danger, and they create conditions which favor the distortion in actual practice of the correct lines laid down by the Party.

The second cause consists of the existence of a certain pressure on the part of our state apparatus, which is bureaucratic in character, upon the Party and the Party functionaries.

In 1917, when we were on the upward path towards October, we imagined that we should create a commune which would be an alliance of the workers, that we should do away with all bureaucracy in the administration, and that the state would be able to be converted, if not immediately, then in the course of two or three not too lengthy transitional periods, into an alliance of the workers. Actual practice has, however, shown us that this ideal is still far removed, and that the emancipation of the state from the elements of bureaucracy, the transformation of Soviet society into an alliance of workers, calls for a high level of culture among the population, and for a perfectly secure and

peaceful environment, in which the necessity for the existence of great military bodies can be dispensed with.

Insufficient Activity in Nuclei.
Our state apparatus is bureaucratic, and will remain bureaucratic for some time to come.

Our Party comrades are working in this apparatus, and the environment and atmosphere of this bureaucratic apparatus is such that it facilitates the development of bureaucracy among our Party functionaries and Party organizations.

The third cause of the inadequacies lies in the insufficient activity of many of our nuclei, in the backwardness and even total illiteracy of the border districts in particular. The nuclei in these districts show little energy, they are behindhand politically and culturally. There is no doubt that this circumstance creates unfavorable conditions for a change of line in the Party.

The fourth cause is the lack of a sufficient number of Party politically schooled comrades in the provinces.

Not long ago I heard an address given by the representative of the Ukrainian organizations in the Central. The speaker was an extremely capable and promising comrade. He said that out of 130 nuclei, 80 possess secretaries appointed by the leading Party organization of the governments.

In reply to an interpellation to the effect that these organizations were not acting rightly in doing this, the comrade began to explain that there

Shavian Play Press Agent's Medium to Boost Coming R. U. R.

The value of the stage as a means of radical and revolutionary propaganda is better understood on the continent of Europe than among English speaking peoples. Whatever has been achieved in this direction, either in England or America, has been due largely to the genius and efforts of Mr. Bernard Shaw whose play, "The Devil's Disciple," is now being presented by the Theatre Guild at the Great Northern Theatre. Mr. Shaw is far from being a revolutionist in this play, but here, as always, his pen is the pen of a social rebel.

"The Devil's Disciple" is an attack on Puritanism, a form of religious faith and practice not so dead as we radicals like to believe. As one watched the interesting presentation of last Monday evening one felt that it would be hard to duplicate Mrs. Dudgeon, nor Uncle William, nor Uncle Titus, in any evangelical church in Chicago.

The players themselves were, of course, not equally convincing; they never are. Mr. Sydney as Dick Dudgeon, and Miss O'Brien Moore as Judith Anderson, fulfilled our highest expectations. Miss Johann as Essie, and Mr. Hughes as Anthony Anderson were distinct disappointments. Mr. Croker King as "Gentlemanly Johnnie" played a charming role charmingly. The cast as a whole worked with that grace and finish which we never failed to find in Guild performances.

The organization of the Theatre Guild marks an epoch in the development of the theatre in these states. Socially significant plays had been in existence almost half a century. They had been translated and read and sporadically produced but the Guild was the first group to undertake systematically their production on the professional stage. It has continued this effort six years, and its companies have visited Chicago three times.

Their most notable visit was last season, in Karel Capek's "R. U. R.," the most powerful satire on modern capitalism ever staged. "R. U. R." is to gain a new sense of the blended terror and majesty of labor's struggle. The Robots are resistless; numbers and intelligent guidance have made them so. They are without pity; capitalist civilization has willed it so. Their one passion is hate; pain has taught them that. Their one purpose is work; they understand no other, until they learn—REVOLT! And when they do revolt and conquer, what then? What is it all for? The answer is found in the epilogue.

I wish the Labor Defense Council all possible success in its plan to stage this wonderful tragic-comedy again next April. I am glad, too, that the play is to be interpreted by a group of young actors who realize its value, not alone as a better type of drama but as a message to the great working class.

—L. H. U.

Role of Robots Under New Machine Age Treated in Survey

(By The Federated Press)
NEW YORK, Mar. 5.—In issuing what they call a Giant Power number, the editors of the Survey Graphic have attempted to forecast on the basis of technical experience the social changes which will emerge from the mechanical revolution now in progress. The March issue of this publication contains material of primary concern to labor. Numerous articles, prepared under the supervision of Robert W. Bruere, director Bureau of Industrial Research, suggest some of the hard nuts in the sphere of engineering, which the organized workers will have to crack.

Aside from questions of technology, the magazine tries to analyze the role of the robot in the dawning machine age. A series of illustrations by Joseph Stella suggest, more vividly than any of the illuminating articles, the meaning of the phrase, Giant Power.

King Conquers Cold.

LONDON, March 5.—King George was somewhat recovered today from an indisposition due to a severe cold and was seen walking about in the gardens of the Buckingham Palace.

SOCIALISTS HEAR COMMUNIST TALK BY MRS. STOKES

S. P. Failed in Crisis, She Points Out

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Mar. 5.—Rose Pastor Stokes addressed a large meeting in the auditorium of the Rand School, under the auspices of the Saturday Comradery, an open forum maintained by the New York branch of the League for Industrial Democracy—which was once known as the Inter-Collegiate Socialist Society.

Mrs. Stokes, keeping close to her subject, "Why I Am a Communist," opened with an outline of her early life and those influences which brought her, in 1906, into the Socialist Party. She continued the story thru the years of service there—as also in the one-time Intercollegiate Socialist Society—to the time when the left wing developed and she discovered there was a Socialist machine that preferred to throw out the majority of its members rather than yield to the revolutionary rank and file.

She reviewed the events in Chicago, in 1919, when the left wing delegates were thrown out of the Socialist Party convention, and connected up the treachery of the American Socialist Party with that of the Social-Revolutionaries of Russia during the early months of 1917 and in their later role as counter-revolutionaries. She described the role of the yellow German Social-Democracy and other socialist parties of Europe "which, when there is any leaning to do, always lean strongly to the bourgeois right, but never to the proletarian left."

Your Union Meeting

- First Thursday, March 6th, 1924
- No. Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, 59 E. Van Buren St., 6:30 p. m.
 - 271 Amal. Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
 - 227 Boiler Makers, 2040 W. North Ave.
 - 93 Boot and Shoe, 1929 Milwaukee Ave.
 - 499 Boot and Shoe Wkrs., 10228 Michigan.
 - 14 Brick and Clay, Shermanville, Ill.
 - 186 Brick and Clay, Glenview, Ill.
 - Bridge and Struct. Iron Wkrs., District Council, 124 W. Madison St.
 - 13 Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
 - 62 Carpenters, 6418 S. Halsted St.
 - 241 Carpenters, 1415 Emma St.
 - 424 Carpenters, South Chi., 11037 Michigan Ave.
 - 504 Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
 - 2183 Carpenters, 755 W. North Ave.
 - 180 Drug Clerks, 421 S. Dearborn St., Room 1327.
 - 124 Electricians, 1507 Ogden Ave.
 - 795 Electricians, 7475 Dante Ave.
 - 115 Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
 - 16432 Field Assessors, Victoria Hotel.
 - 429 Firemen and Enginemen, 35th and Campbell Sts., 7:45 p. m.
 - 269 Hod Carriers, South Chi., 3101 E. 92d St.
 - 25 Janitors, 59 E. Van Buren St.
 - 60 Janitresses, City Hall, Hearing Room.
 - 13 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
 - 54 Ladies' Garment Wkrs., 1214 N. Ashland Ave.
 - 100 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
 - 12 Leather Workers, 810 W. Harrison St.
 - 235 Moulders, 115 S. Thompson St.
 - Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
 - 371 Painters, Dist. Hall, Chicago Heights.
 - 2 Plaster Organ Wkrs., 150 W. Wash.
 - 281 Plumbers (Railway), Meno and Peoria
 - 689 Plumbers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
 - 124 Railway Carmen, 1239 Cornell St.
 - 724 Railway Carmen, 7th and Drexel Ave.
 - 1082 Railway Carmen, 1900 W. 17th St.
 - 278 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
 - 564 Railway Clerks, 5128 Commercial Ave.
 - 25 Signalmen, 6236 Princeton Ave.
 - 14972 Sign Hangers, 810 W. Harrison St.
 - 12 Slate, Tile Roofers, 1224 Milwaukee St.
 - 110 Stage Employes, Masonic Temple, 10:30 a. m.
 - Stone Cutters, 180 W. Washington St.
 - 752 Teamsters, 9208 Houston Ave.
 - 754 Teamsters (Dairy), 319 S. Ashland.
 - 755 Teamsters, 30 E. 8th St.
 - 110 Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington St.
 - 17616 Warehouse Emp., 166 W. Washington.
- (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

C. E. C. Sustains Hendin Expulsion Denying His Appeal

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has sent the following letter to Leon Hendin, a former member of the Workers Party in New York, who appealed to the C. E. C. against his expulsion from the Party:
Leon Hendin, New York City.
Dear Comrade: Your letter addressed to the Central Executive Committee of the Party complaining because of the manner of your expulsion from the Party was considered by C. E. C. and I am instructed to make the following reply:
Upon receipt of the information that J. B. Salutsky had called a meeting in New York City for the organization of a Communist Educational League, the C. E. C. notified the New York district organizer that any member of the Party who participated in this meeting would be expelled from the Party and directed him to notify those persons who were scheduled to speak at the meeting to this effect.
Undoubtedly in the interview on December 19th with Comrade Lifschitz, to which you refer in your letter, you were advised of the decision of the C. E. C.
Comrade Lifschitz later reported that in spite of the warning issued by the C. E. C. of the Party you had participated in the meeting of the Communist Educational League, and the C. E. C. of the party thereupon directed your expulsion from the party.
Since the question at issue was one which was handled directly by the C. E. C. and involved the discipline of the Party, in fact that your act was a violation of the direction of the C. E. C., there was no further need of action on the part of the branch, and the C. E. C. therefore believes that the action of the branch was justified and insofar as it is concerned, the matter is closed.
Fraternally yours,
C. E. Ruthenberg
Executive Secretary.

Miner Hurt Over Three Years Ago, No Compensation Yet

Johnston City, Ill.
The DAILY WORKER:—
We hear a lot from the officials of District 12 of the wonderful compensation law of Illinois. I admit it is a good law for those who fit in nicely into the machine and carry out its instructions but anybody who tries to do something for the rank and file gets no benefit from it.

I was hurt in December, 1920, was operated on the 12th day of February, 1921, and the operation was not successful. The arbitration board met on the 12th of May, 1921. I was awarded \$3,924. The company appealed the case to the commissioner. The commissioner sustained the award. Then the company appealed for a reduction in the amount.

The case came up on the 5th day of June. The commissioner denied the company's appeal. Then the company appealed the case to the circuit court. It is still there. I do not know when I am going to get any justice as I am not able to do my work as a leader in the mine and I am hardly able to support my family at the work I am now engaged in as timberman.

I appealed to our union attorney many times but I can get no satisfaction from him. This is the situation that I am in. I have secured help from my friends but they cannot help all the time. All the doctors the company sent me to get examined tell me that I am not able to do any hard work. But in spite of this I am obliged to do hard work.

There are men in this community who never have any trouble in getting their compensation. I cannot understand how they can get it and I cannot.

I have never done anything to harm the organization or any member. But during our election in 1922 I prosecuted some of the officials from our local for taking votes from John Hindmarsh and giving them to Farrington. This may be the real cause of my failure to get my compensation.

TONY SHRAGAL.

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Workers Party, Down-Town English Branch
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G. SISKIND
Communism And Religion
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IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGBAHL }Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }
MORITZ J. LOEB }Business Manager

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Why Hide?

The investigation of the Fall leases of the naval oil reserves involves the most vital interests of the working and farming masses of the country. Big as the natural resources at stake, in the crooked transactions between a clique of government officials and the Doheny-Sinclair band may be, there are infinitely more important phases to this investigation.

No one can seriously dispute the fact that the disclosures to date have already made it clear, even to the most cynical, that the Teapot Dome affair has brought into bold relief the whole question of the role of government in our economic class society. More than ever before, great masses of workers and farmers are beginning to be convinced that the whole governmental system of this country is unfitted to respond to the interest of those who work.

Under these circumstances, the workers and farmers must demand that the Teapot Dome investigation proceed in the open. We must force the Government to hold the hearings of the Walsh Committee openly, so that the laboring and farming masses can get as much information and enlightenment as possible out of the proceedings which concern them more vitally than any other social group.

It is a crime for the Government to permit the continuation of secret sessions by the Public Lands Committee. The investigators have no right to conceal any information from the workers. The committee should go to the root of the matter and stop holding sessions behind closed doors. There is no room for secrecy in dealing with the fate and resources of the hundred million workers and farmers of the nation.

Hughes' Purity

Many people ask why our Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, has not yet been drawn into the oil scandal. The failure to subpoena Hughes whose State Department is notorious for its services to the Standard Oil interests, has given many the belief that this bewhiskered savant of international capitalist oil diplomacy has clean hands.

If the Norris resolutions are ever complied with by the State Department the country will be treated to substantial information about the extent to which Mr. Hughes has oil on his hands. But we believe that there is already sufficient evidence at hand to warrant the calling of our Secretary of State for a thorax cross examination by the Teapot committee.

Some time ago Mr. Hughes recommended the acceptance of a house for the American embassy in Mexico City at the hands of Mr. Doheny. In view of the fact that oil has been the major factor in the foreign policies of our State Department, we feel certain that this Mexican incident necessitates the immediate examination of Mr. Hughes. The conduct of the government in Colombia, Turkey, Mexico, and in the question of Russian recognition betrays a stranglehold by the most powerful oil interests on the State Department. The relations between Mr. Hughes and these oil magnates and the dealings between other cabinet members and the Sinclair-Doheny group are closely interlaced.

The Public Lands committee has summoned witnesses for less substantial reasons than are present in the case of Mr. Hughes. We demand that our Secretary of State be immediately subpoenaed and that full light be shed on his dealings with the Doheny and other oil interests.

Perfectly Legal

We fervently hope that the workers and farmers will not fall a prey to the loud wailings of illegality now being raised by many liberal purists against the Fall leases. In these days of history and hysteria it's no easy task to avoid being uncoiced when so many traps are set for the uninitiated.

Yet we will take a chance on saying that after the lid is put on the Teapot, the Coolidge oil investigators won't find much evidence of illegality in the whole filthy transaction. Moral turpitude and ethical corruption are one thing and proving criminal guilt is quite another. Already, we have been told that the committee hasn't a single document affording it a necessary legal basis on which to prosecute in the courts. The documents needed to enable successful prosecution have been stolen in the usual manner that precedes legal actions in political scandals.

And a prominent Republican has boasted to the writer that, to date, "there isn't a thing that they have got on Fall" on which they could convict him. As a matter of fact, this republican spellbinder and legal expert even contended that he felt certain that "competent

counsel" could show that Fall and Denby acted entirely within the law and that "the Government actually made profit on the leases." Let no one fear that Fall will not have "competent counsel."

To those who are not aware of the primary function of capitalist government this might sound strangely incomprehensible. However, we have seen the government too much at work to forget that the role of the State under capitalism is to maintain and perpetuate the present private property system and its attendant exploitation of the great mass of expropriated rural and city workers. The great steal perpetrated by our cabinet officers with the able assistance of several senators and congressmen is perfectly legal because it very well falls in line with the general capitalist purpose of securing iron-clad control of the natural resources and the means of production and exchange.

The Capitalist Courts

That the courts are tools in the hands of the employers against the workers is now recognized as an axiomatic truth by a great section of the working class.

The other day the Supreme Court denied the petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen for a review of the injunction granted the Pacific Electric Railway during the 1918 strike. This decision of the Supreme Court is tantamount to a ukase preventing the workers from organizing into unions.

At this time while so many people are optimistic that the courts will mete out punishment to the despoilers of the country's oil reserves and other natural resources, it is particularly appropriate to rip the veil of the judiciary. Our aristocrats of the robe hiding behind the thinnest of judicial abstractions are the most reliable servants of the employing class. In the code of our court system property comes first. The decision against the railway workers is based on the belief of the Supreme Court Judges that in this particular instance property would be seriously endangered if the workers were permitted to organize. Likewise, we would not be surprised to find the courts declaring Fall, Doheny, McLean, Burns, and men of their ilk, innocent because a decision against them would tend to discredit the property system they represent.

An examination of the record of our state and federal courts shows very clearly that our judges as a class, come from the employer group, that the courts protect the giant robberies committed by the capitalists, that they are too expensive for the poor, even if the workers could put trust in them, and that they serve to help the employing class against the working class.

When the Supreme Court refused to review the petition of the Railway unions, it was simply pursuing its time-dishonored policy of serving the capitalist class in decisive tests of strength against the exploited masses. In the eyes of the courts the solidarity of the workers is a crime. The court system with its appointed judges and life-long terms of office tenure is a dictatorship of those who own over those who work. The Supreme Court is the apex of this strike breaking state machinery—the government of, by, and for the bosses against the workers and poor farmers.

The Unholy Trinity

The role played by the three fiendish enemies of organized labor, Palmer, Daugherty and Burns, is one of the outstanding revelations of the oil scandal, in so far as the working class is concerned.

In the annals of the American working class there could not be found three more notorious foes of the workers and farmers than this galaxy of strikebreakers. Yet, it is these very individuals, who have overworked themselves suppressing the labor movement in the name of "law and order," that have now been caught doing the dirtiest work in the whole filthy Teapot mess. Former Attorney-General Palmer who proclaimed his anxiety for the security of the country far and wide and threw into jails hundreds of innocent workmen, has been shown to be the guardian angel of McLean and Sinclair, two of the most daring plunderers of the country's resources.

Harry M. Daugherty, the attorney-general who threatened to call the whole army into action against the railway workers, and who organized an army of 6,000 strike-breaking deputy marshals and perhaps an even larger number of nondescript detective-gangsters in order to smash the shop craft strike, has now been exposed as the arch-protector of the Doheny clique.

William J. Burns, whose name spells infamy and disgust to every workman in this country, has been compelled to confess publicly his crooked relations with the oil thieves.

The next time that any officer of the government, whether he be democratic, republican, or liberal, takes any steps against the workers and farmers movements in this country, it will be very much in order for the workmen to find out who are the real masters of these self-proclaimed saviors.

On the basis of our past experience, particularly with this strikebreaking trinity of Palmer, Daugherty and Burns, we can safely say that it will invariably be found that those who are most vociferous in their declaration of loyalty to the government and in their insistence on law and order, are the most energetic defenders of the millionaire capitalist criminals and the most dangerous enemies of the working class.

Are You Reading "A Week"?

By IURY LIBEDINSKY
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(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE)
The Russian Communist Party branch is governing this frontier city and fighting the counter-revolution. Earlier installments tell of the fuel shortage that prevents seed grain from being fetched on the railroad. The Party meeting decides to send the Red Army far away for fuel, at the risk of leaving the city open for bandits and counter-revolutionists. If also decides to conscript the local bourgeoisie for wood cutting in a near-by park. Varied types of party members are flashed on the screen: Klimin, the efficient president of the branch, who still finds time to have a sweetheart; Robeiko, the consumptive, whose devotion is killing him; Gornuik, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Cheka; Matusenko, the luxury-loving place-hunter and Stalmakhov, a practical workman revolutionist. Gornuik, disguised as a peasant, overhears talk in the market place about a plot of counter-revolutionists to seize the town while the Red Army is away getting wood. The Communist company is summoned. The last issue ends with the counter-revolutionary forces bursting into the house of the druggist Senator, a room of which has been commandeered by the communists for Comrade Robeiko. Lisa, a school teacher gazes at the mob with horror-stricken eyes.—NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY.

CHAPTER X—Continued.
ROBEIKO, in his underclothes, a bloody weal cutting across his face, stood with his hands bound, barefoot on the cold floor. Repin was immediately in front of Robeiko; Lisa saw his eagle's nose in profile. As always, he was cleanly shaved, but, instead of his Red Army helmet, he was wearing a black fur hat with a blue ribbon; he was smoking and slashing with a nagaika (whip) at his polished boots. Lisa, glancing at the nagaika, knew at once the origin of the weal on Robeiko's face. And there, from Repin to Robeiko, from Robeiko to Repin, shaking his fists in Robeiko's face, shouting and gesticulating, was Senator, little and fat, in a blue waistcoat without a coat. "Ha! Comrade Robeiko! Now I can talk to you. . . . Once more, as an equal to an equal. Do you hear, you convict, as an equal to an equal? Your robber band requisitioned my shop. . . . I said nothing. You searched me, arrested me for speculation. . . . I said nothing. You forcibly planted yourself in my house and did not pay rent. . . . Still I said nothing,

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What could I do? Weren't you the Vice . . . Vice-Pres-Ex-Com or the Vice-Pres-Ex-Sov, devil take you together with all your titles! . . . A whole generation! . . . Lack of breath interrupted Raphael Antonovitch, but he took breath and screamed still shriller: "Now is the end of you. They will shoot you all, like mad dogs, and tomorrow I shall take down the placard from my shop. Do you hear? From my shop. Yes, I am rich. You hear, I am a bourgeois, and always will be one. . . . You were a ragamuffin vagabond and always will be. . . . You say nothing? Speak, Comrade Robeiko, since you are such a good orator. Make a speech, please, for the last time. We'd like to hear you. . . ."

Senator made an artificial, respectful bow to Robeiko. Repin smiled. The bandits laughed loudly. Lisa heard a malicious tittering and in the door of the kitchen saw the laughing face of Madam Senator, her grinning teeth, the wrinkles round her eyes, and a yellow dressing gown with purple flowers.

"You say nothing, you say nothing," Senator bellowed. "Take this!" and he spat a great lump of spittle in Robeiko's face.

Robeiko broke away, but a black-bearded peasant caught him by the shoulders and Robeiko struggled helplessly in his hands, while Senator's spittle trickled down his forehead and into his eyes. Robeiko could not even wipe away the poisonous stuff, for his hands were bound. With scorn and hatred he looked round the mocking crowd, and, looking by accident in Lisa's direction, caught sight of her pale face in the doorway, and smiled. . . . And from this smile Lisa knew that the Robeiko was suffering from the blows and the insults, his spirit was unbroken, he was not afraid! He scorned his enemies. It seemed to Lisa that Robeiko was smiling because he was remembering the talk in the evening.

The smile woke Lisa from her stupor, and with terrible screams she threw herself on Repin and

caught him by the hand. "Comrade Repin, why are you torturing him? He wished well to the people . . . and to all of you," she cried, turning to the bandits. "He was on your side, for the peasants and workers. . . ."

Laughter and curses drowned her words. And Repin, the elegant Repin, so handsome and kindly, pushed her away with his full strength, so that she fell against the wall while he cursed her cynically and at length.

"To the devil with this foolery! Take him out, lads, into the street, and there get rid of him at once, sharp now."

The crowd poured out of the door; Lisa, holding her head, got up from the floor.

"You shoving your nose in too," cried Madam Senator. "She, Mr. Officer, is a Bolshevik." And Mr. Senator shook her by the shoulder. Just then a shot sounded in the yard. Lisa knew they were shooting Robeiko, and screamed so piercingly that even Repin was startled and shaken, and breaking from the clutching hands of Senator, she ran down the staircase into the dark court. On the steps she ran into a heap of clothes, in which, with groans and sobs, a human body was struggling. She stopped, and on the stone threshold saw "the face of Robeiko, dripping with blood. Screaming still louder, she rushed from the yard into the street. Two shots crashed in pursuit of her.

Lisa ran to the end of the block, turned into a quiet side street, ran to the middle of the long block, and stopped, breathless. She listened. No one was coming after her. The little houses were quiet and dark, only, from somewhere far away, she could clearly hear the sound of rifle fire. Now and again came the regular tapping of a machine gun. From time to time the wind blew, and Lisa, with nothing on over her tunic, grew cold, and shivers ran down her spine and thru her arms.

She walked on mechanically, and wept quietly, the tears pouring down her cheeks and falling in the snow. The fit of horror caused by contact with the squirming body of Robeiko had now passed.

In this way, forgetful of herself, she walked for a very long time, mechanically hiding her hands in the opposite sleeves. It was already growing light when she was walking by some grey palings over which drooped the naked boughs of trees.

Suddenly she shivered and stood still, as if nailed to the spot. On the blue snow, close under the railing, she saw some sort of formless heap. It seemed to her that again she saw the outlines of a human body.

(To Be Continued Friday)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

The scurrilous attack made on Gov. Vin Coolidge by Senator Caraway deeply offended the dignified Chicago Evening Post. To call a president, "Cautious Cal" is going a little too far. Head hunting hysteria is gone on a rampage in the senate. Graft investigations if they have to be conducted, should at least be carried out in a gentlemanly manner between gentlemen, argues the Post. By the way we see at the mast head of the esteemed Post the name of a Mr. Shaffer who received a trifle over \$90,000 for—nothing at all except the knowledge that the Teapot Dome was to be leased. He simply walked in and told the oil men he was entitled to get his share of anything that was going as well as the rest.

Of course this fact has nothing to do with the editorial views of the Post. Newspaper owners do not determine the policy of their papers. Perish the thought, it only happens that the editorial writer and the owners have minds that run in the same channels.

Lloyd George was as big a man in his own country, a few years ago as Woodrow Wilson was in his. When he spoke, people listened. Some listen now; the credulous nod of other days is now turned into a skeptical shake of the head. Lloyd George has still a big enough audience to make it a paying proposition to hire him as a special writer for the Hearst papers. He is very much of a realist and tho he is a political crook once in a while he enjoys the luxury of telling the truth, particularly when such innocent diversion does not add to the glory of his enemies.

Speaking in West Hartepool, England, recently, he made some observations on Ramsay MacDonald and the British Labor Party which contain more truth than poetry. He likened the prime minister to an air squadron leader of Socialism who spent most of his time in the clouds but who has now joined the infantry and is sobered because he has to carry a knapsack. His speech as prime minister said Mr. George has "all the restraints, reservations and compromises which mundane statesmen hitherto have indulged in. When I heard MacDonald, who had indulged in the shrillest notes, pitching his tune so low and imitating the very modest notes from less pretentious singers, it recalled the memory of many a cracked tenor who had been forced to become a baritone."

Lloyd George made it quite clear that should the present government attempt to translate into law any of the important planks on which they made their campaign for office, the Tories and Liberals would unite to kick them out of office. Now, this is illuminating and justifies the conclusion that the British Labor Party is suffered in office by the two avowedly capitalist parties because the yellow socialists and the liberal lords, dukes and barons who make up the cabinet can serve the master class of England better at this moment than either the Tories or Liberals, who are unpopular with the masses.

"We are free to criticize and censure as well as to approve and support," Lloyd George declared. "In essence the Tory attitude toward the labor government is identical with the liberal attitude." In other words the eloquent Welshman compares the British reactionary socialist group to a courtesan who is patronized by friendly rivals, in this case two capitalist parties, who support the yellow socialist lady of complacent virtue so long as her charms can be enjoyed to the satisfaction of both or until a successful rival appears in the house of assignation known as the Commons."

The Chicago Evening Journal remarks that even tho the estimable Harry M. Daugherty is as welcome in the Coolidge cabinet "as a skunk at a picnic," "Silent Cal" and his gang fear to show him the gate except by such delicate hints that the obtuse Harry cannot catch them. Even Brother William J. Burns, the greatest red head hunter out of captivity, instead of investigating the thieves was busy investigating the investigators and tipping the criminals off. This is a serious situation but there is no reason to get excited over it, declares the Chicago Tribune. What is a little graft in a rich country like this? And anyhow, is not the capitalist system founded on the worst kind of robbery, that of the workers who are exploited at the point of production and compelled to turn over the greater part of what they produce every week to the employers? If the total sum robbed in this manner would stagger the American workers and make the looting connected with the Teapot Dome seem trifling.

Harry Sinclair not alone received United States government oil from the general Mr. Fall but he also secured a customer. While the senate committee is digging up crooks in its daily struggle with the master crooks, Mr. Sinclair is sending up the stock of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation by telling the world that he has built several new pipe lines and storage tanks at Portsmouth, N. H., the cost of which will be paid from profits on Teapot Dome oil. Portsmouth should worry. We are reasonably assured that no senator will threaten the sacred profit system by prosecuting a man who could run his business in such a profitable manner.

The Communist International

By ROBERT MINOR.

ON the 5th of March, 1919, came together in Moscow the group that founded the Communist International. Russia was beleaguered at the time. The kind of men and women who go to Moscow for revolutionary purposes could not have easy passage to the borders of that country. The great capitalist nations had just finished the war and were planning to clean up its debris in crushing out the revolution. Russia was practically sealed by a "sanitary cordon." The little gathering which formed the Communist International was, therefore, not made up entirely of persons sent there for the purpose. But all were men and women known to be representative in some respect of the revolutionary workers of their respective countries.

It was a little handful. But it was initiated by a party that had a revolution to its credit—the Russian Communist Party.

It was the fashion among the established leaders of socialism throughout the world to jeer at this little new International. Grown fat and given the illusion of strength thru their support by bourgeois governments, the "socialist" party leaders of all countries were contemptuous. "Why form another International?" they cried. "Haven't we already an International a thousand times as strong as this contemptible gather-

ing of nondescript outlaws in Russia? We want no oriental socialism. Lenin's attempt to build a rival International can only fail."

But those who formed the Communist International knew the incurable corruption of the old International and the hopeless cowardice of its leaders. The Communists knew that the Second International was an empty shell, sucked dry by the capitalist governments. Knowing that the workers inevitably would have a revolutionary proletarian International, they foresaw that their efforts could and would bring this about.

In the five years that have followed, the Communist International has grown to be the one and only revolutionary force in every important country in the world. The yellow socialists' Second International has ceased to be a factor in history except as a very dangerous counter-revolutionary machine for the use of capitalist governments. Everywhere now as a matter of course "revolution" means communist revolution. Even the stupidest of press dispatches never use the word "socialist" in description of revolutionary manifestations and upheavals. The whole world understands that there is no kind of revolutionist in the working class except a Communist. Anarchists all already a harmless and even half-respectable philosophical sect in many countries, and are dangerous to capitalism only

where and when the co-operate with the Communists. Socialists for many months have not been heard from except as factors in crushing working-class discontent.

The little gathering in Moscow that founded the Communist International on March 5, 1919, has fathered a giant. The great World Congresses of the Communist International are the most important events in present-day history. They overshadow all the attempted "world-conferences" of capitalist governments, which always adjourn without accomplishing their aims. The Congresses of the Communist International, and the Executive Committee of the Communist International between Congresses, are the factor that decides historical questions. Now we must know that the Communist International is destined to be the instrument thru which the working class takes possession of the earth. To it alone belongs the loyalty of working men and women in all lands. It alone can free mankind. It is fast developing the strength to do so. All shoulders to the wheel! Long live the Communist International!

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

THE VIRGINIAN.
Owen Wister's novel is made into one of the most insipid pictures ever screened, an impossible hybrid, a polite "Western." The noble cowboy from Virginia wows the Puritan schoolmarm but almost loses her because of his addiction to slaughter and profanity. The lady agrees to overlook these minor faults and the climax in the last scene is absolutely cut to pattern. There have seldom been two more artificial theatricalists in leading roles than Kenneth Harlan and Florence Vidor in the "Virginian" leads. The sole redeeming features of an otherwise insane effort are the gorgeous natural settings. The picture would be infinitely improved if all subtleties and set shots were cut out. As a two reel nature-study film it would be a real "feature."

For Workers' Vacations.
PRAGUE, March 5.—A new bill, submitted to parliament here, provides that every laborer shall be granted an annual vacation with pay, the length of the holiday being ascertained by the worker's period of employment.

Olgin Greet International as Beacon Light to the New World

By MOISSAYE J. OLGIN
New York City, March 5, 1924.

OUT of destruction wrought by the world war—out of hatred engendered by mass murder and provocation—out of despair created by the collapse of the Second International—after the failure of the Socialist Party to live up to the ideals of the proletarian class struggle, arose the Third (Communist) International, the hope of the working class world over.

It has become the rallying point of all forces struggling against capitalist dictatorship. It has become a beacon of light for all who see a new world in the making. It has become a source of strength to all who hammer together the scattered forces of the working class into one formidable army. It has become the headquarters of one great world party with unified ideology, a uniform line of action, iron clad discipline, and a hitherto unknown revolutionary proletarian pride.

In the name of my comrades I greet the Communist International and the Workers Party on the Fifth Anniversary of the founding of the Third International. Our hearts, our hopes, our admiration, our devotion are with it, and with the proletariat that struggles under its banner. Long live the Communist International—the liberator of mankind.