

OIL CROWD IN \$1,000,000 PLOT

Mayor Dever Hears About Garment Strike

HORROR RULES AT UTAH COAL MINE TRAGEDY

No Hope For Coal Barons' Victims in West

(Special to The Daily Worker)
CASTLE GATE, Utah, Mar. 10.—Headless and charred bodies of the victims who were caught in the terrible disaster at Utah Fuel Company's Mine No. Two, last Saturday are today being taken to the surface.

Thirty-one bodies, eighteen of them identified, have so far been removed from the galleries. Mine experts say there is positively no chance that anybody could be alive in the stifling, gas-filled chamber.

The single street of the little mining town is crowded daily with the relatives and friends, widows and orphans of the entombed miners.

Pathetic Scenes.

Pathetic scenes were witnessed as frantic women driven insane by sorrow attempted to go down into the deadly pit to join their husbands in death.

One young woman with a baby in her arms roamed about all day crying "I want to go to him." Her husband had laid down his life as a sacrifice to the capitalist greed for gold.

Considerable coal baron propaganda is being broadcasted telling of the precautionary measures taken to preserve the lives of the miners. There is an investigation on, but the miners fear it will whitewash the coal barons.

Twenty other bodies were sighted in a tunnel still inaccessible as workers bored into the mass of debris choking the passageways.

Fire and deadly gases hampered the relief efforts yesterday, but the flames finally were extinguished last night and rescue squads equipped with gas helmets made their way into the tunnels.

It was believed that the levels where the main body of the entombed men were at work might be reached today.

Gas Fumes Deadly.

One rescue worker died from inhaling deadly gas fumes last night. As soon as the blaze is extinguished, officials believe they will be able to reach the position where the miners were working at the time they were trapped by a series of blasts.

Of the seven bodies recovered near the entrance to the mine, five have been identified. All were married men with families. Two other bodies were so badly mutilated that they could not be identified.

Crowds packing the canyon roads leading to the mine, are orderly. Deputies held the spectators and members of families of men caught in the death trap, a mile from the mine entrance.

Hang in Far North, Too.

WINNIPEG, March 10.—Out of the great ice barrier of the silent North came the news today that Canadian law had taken its course, and that the two Eskimaux murderers, Alikiamik and Tatangamen had been hanged at Herschel Island February 1.

KNOW-NOTHING DEVER



"I know of nothing wrong in the city police conduct of the Garment Strike."—Mayor Dever to the DAILY WORKER.

Spirit of Unity Prevails at St. Paul as Farmer-Labor Conference Starts

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
ST. PAUL, Minn., March 10.—William Mahoney, editor of the St. Paul Trade Union Advocate, opened the conference of representatives of farmer-labor parties at 3 p. m. today in the Labor Temple.

The conference was called to take final action on the decision of a previous conference held on Nov. 15 last to hold a National Farmer-Labor Convention on May 30.

In his opening speech Mahoney stated that he had been notified by many organizations that they could not be represented but had sent their views. "This," said Mahoney, "is what we do not want."

It will be some time before credentials are approved, the convention organized and the voting strength of the gathering known. State parties from Minnesota, Nebraska, Montana, North and South Dakota and Washington are represented here in addition to the two factions of the Illinois Farmer-Labor Party, the Buffalo Labor Party and the Labor Party of Washington, D. C., headed by William V. Mahoney.

William E. Rodriguez and Gifford Ernst are here for the insurgent faction of Illinois, Illinois Farmer-Labor Party; J. G. Brown and Robert M. Buck for the old organization.

Rodriguez, Ernst and William V. Mahoney, of Washington, D. C., wasted a lot of valuable energy before the convention was called to order, in conducting a propaganda campaign among the delegates against the Communists with copies of the DAILY WORKER as Exhibit A. The farmer delegates seemingly

have been vaccinated against Rodriguez-Ernst-Mahoney virus, judging by the amused look on their faces as they listened to the self-appointed red baiters.

Mahoney's speech was cautiously worded, and an attempt to explain the failure of the committee to send out the call for the May 24th convention, but he admitted that this failure had brought a storm of criticism and hundreds of resolutions from farmer and worker organizations protesting the delays. He further stated that La Follette is to run independently if his health permits.

Speaking of the Conference for Political Action, Mahoney said that the group which endorsed McAdoo in Chicago was more representative than the group which was at the official St. Louis gathering. According to Mahoney's close friends this is the first time he has made such an admission.

Speaking of the May 30th date he asked the conference if they wished to organize only the advanced farmer and working class elements or if they wished to wait and possibly break millions of people away from the old parties.

The I. W. W. in Washington are swinging toward political action and in a number of lumber communities are co-operating with farmer's political movement to a marked degree, according to William Bouck, head of the western progressive farmers. Free speech fights have been conducted jointly by the farmers and the lumber workers organized in the I. W. W. and out of these has grown a feeling of solidarity.

The bitterness of the struggle in

which both groups are engaged has largely broken down the old antagonisms and a real united front is in process of formation between bankrupt farmers and lumber workers.

Charles Taylor, of Montana, is bubbling over with enthusiasm over the rapid progress being made by the Farmer-Labor party in that state. Beginning with a conference of thirty-five delegates in Great Falls, the latter part of October, in both the lumbering, mining and farming sections of the party it is building a powerful machine.

J. W. Anderson and Pat Budden, state secretary, have been touring the state and in many towns the halls could not hold the crowds that turned out and the apathy that was prevalent before the first of the year has disappeared.

"The Conference for Progressive Political Action is no longer a factor in Montana," says Taylor. "President Steve Ely of the State Federation was a bitter opponent of the Farmer-Labor party when first started, but at one of Anderson's meetings shortly before I left, Ely acted as usher. He probably had a change of heart after his own local at Sand Coulee told him they wanted no more opposition of the Farmer-Labor party from him."

Local unions are affiliating direct with the party in Butte and coal mining towns and other industrial centers. According to Taylor the liberal Republican governor has made his peace with the Anaconda Mining Company and the lineup is consequently becoming clearer. "If the election was held tomorrow we would count on at least twenty thousand votes," said Taylor.

FACTS FORCE ACTION FROM CITY'S HEAD

Discuss Struggle at City Hall Conference, Thursday

Under fire from two committees, representing the aroused forces of the Chicago labor movement and the general citizenry of the city, Mayor William E. Dever has authorized the Department of Public Welfare of Chicago to take steps towards a settlement of the dressmakers' strike.

Sunday the Mayor told the DAILY WORKER he did not know anything was wrong in the conduct of this strike, which his police have been endeavoring to crush with all their callous disregard of law. Monday morning the facts, in all their unpleasant details, were thrust before him by the special citizen's committee which was organized a week ago.

The Mayor Yields.
Threatened with the complete stripping away of his claims to be a "friend of labor" and of fair play, the mayor consented to act and the Department of Public Welfare was called into effect a settlement. Whether this is mere camouflage remains to be seen.

First steps will be taken Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock when the department will call a conference before representatives of the striking dressmakers and the employers.

Cautioned Against Sham Settlement.
The conference will be held in the offices of the Commissioner of Public Welfare in the City Hall building and will be watched by the entire labor movement of this city which has determined that no sham settlement shall be put over.

The committee which saw the mayor was headed by Father Frederic Seidenberg of Loyola University. The other members were: Mrs. B. F. Longworthy, Mrs. V. Frank Brown, Dean Thomas Holgate, Mrs. Abe Simon, Miss Mary McDowell of the University Settlement and Thomas Holland and Dr. Ralph Gerard of the General Medical College.

Weiss Gives Orders.
The committee read the mayor a report prepared by several residents of Hull House which reviewed the attitude of the police toward the strike.

The report specifically charges that the police have abused strikers and man-handled them on the slightest provocation. It also tells of how Arthur Weiss, head of one of the largest anti-union dress manufacturers, gave orders to the police and how the police refer to him as "the boss."

The mayor told the committee that he had ordered the police not to hold any persons for violations of minor charges without booking them at once. He also said that he had referred the whole matter of the strike to the Department of Public Welfare.

Tell It To Sullivan.
Magistrate Samuel Trude yesterday morning refused to issue a warrant for the arrest of Leonard Wolman, the employing dressmaker who beat up Florence Corn.

"Tell it to Judge Denis Sullivan," was Trude's advice.
His excuse for refusing the warrant was that Wolman had an injunction against the strikers which he

(Continued on page 2)

POOR CHARLEY SCHWAB TELLS CAL COOLIDGE SCANDAL HITS BUSINESS

WASHINGTON, March 10th.—Business prosperity in the United States is being handicapped by "hysteria" over the investigation in Congress of the naval oil leases, Charles M. Schwab, steel magnate, told President Coolidge today at a conference at the White House. "I told the president," Schwab said, "that I never saw, prior to these difficulties and this public hysteria over the oil investigation, more promising business conditions. Today, the country is prosperous as it should be. "Conditions in the steel industry are good. General business conditions are sound."

Small Army of Lawyers Travel with Famous Oil Grabber

Harry F. Sinclair, holder of the Teapot Dome oil lease, now under investigation by the government, attended a mass-meeting of his lawyers here today. Some time this evening Sinclair and his attorneys, augmented by two or three from Chicago and perhaps a few others, will leave for Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Sinclair arrived here from New York accompanied by Martin W. Littleton, R. W. Ragland, Paul D. Cravath and other noted lawyers from the East. Col. J. W. Zevely, Sinclair's Washington attorney, who has already appeared before the Senate investigating committee, also is here. Sinclair and his attorneys discussed the stand to be taken in the Federal court at Cheyenne where decision is to be made on whether the Sinclair company is to continue draining the Teapot.

U. S. Supreme Court Wipes Out Dorchy Conviction in Kansas

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Conviction of August Dorchy, officer of District No. 14, of the United Mine Workers, in 1921 for violation of the Kansas Industrial Relations Act, was vacated today by the supreme court.

Dorchy appealed on the grounds the sections of the act proclaiming the mining of coal to be clothed with public interest, and therefore subject to the police power of the state were void and unconstitutional.

Dorchy and Alexander Howat were sentenced together July 27, 1921, to six months in jail for having ordered the miners at H Mine of the George K. Mackie Fuel Co., in Cherokee county, Kansas, to strike until one of their number was paid by the company certain money claimed by the union to be due him.

Outraged Virtue No Match for Millions in Atlanta Court

ATLANTA, Ga., March 10.—Mrs. Clyde Byfield today lost her attempt to obtain \$100,000 damages from Walter T. Candler, son of the millionaire coca-cola manufacturer for an alleged attack on board a ship. A jury in De Kalb superior court after deliberating since Saturday denied Mrs. Byfield's claim for damages and found for the defendant, who charged the suit was the result of a blackmail plot.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

WITNESS TO BARE BRIBERY, GUN-RUNNING

Will Also Tell of Mysterious Washington Influence

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, March 10.—Evidence directly involving former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall, and some present government officials in a \$1,000,000 bribery and gun-running plot will be sought by the Senate Daugherty Investigating Committee from a witness subpoenaed today.

He is Harry S. Obbon, former mayor of Calexico, Cal., a town on the border between California and Mexico. Obbon wrote a letter to Senator La Follette, Wisconsin, detailing alleged instances of interference from Washington with efforts to stop gun-running across the border during the Cantu revolution in 1921.

He also told of a \$1,000,000 fund, part of which was to go to Esteban Cantu, leader of the revolution and which, according to Obbon, Fall had control of. LaFollette turned the letter over to Senator Wheeler who at once summoned Obbon.

Many Willing to Testify.
Since announcement by the committee that it was going into reports that Department of Justice agents on the border were called off from Washington when they tried to prevent violation of the neutrality laws by gun runners, much information has been volunteered.

The committee has received offers from several persons whose names are being kept secret, to testify if they are afforded protection.

Will Flip Trump Cards.
The committee intends to climax its revelations this week by playing long delayed trump cards.

The plan is:
1. To call Edward B. McLean, publisher of the Washington Post, who has been under subpoena for more than a month and ask him about his connections with the White House, Attorney General Daugherty, former Secretary of the Interior Fall and other high officials. He will also be asked what he knows of the reported million dollar slush fund and stock speculations of government officials.

2. Ask Leonard Wood, Jr., and Jake Hamon, Jr., what they know about a reported attempt to barter for the presidency at the last Republican convention with the post of secretary of the interior as the price.

Gaston Will Be Called.
3. Gaston B. Means, former justice department agent, who is reported to have made an early investigation into the scandal long before it was unearthed by the committee will be called to the stand. He will also be asked concerning a trip to Florida he is supposed to have made to acquaint McLean with some of his information.

The committee recessed over today and will resume tomorrow morning. Some additional telegrams received from the Three Rivers, N. M., office of the telegraph companies will probably be surveyed first and then McLean may be called.

Russian Soviet Representative to Great Britain Sends Greetings to The Daily Worker

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 21 (By Mail).—Today I went to the headquarters of the Russian Trade Delegation—or, as it will now become: The Legation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—to talk with Comrade C. G. Rakovsky, the special agent in Britain of the U. S. S. R. This was about my last chance of seeing Rakovsky, as he was about to depart for Moscow, in order to confer with his Foreign Office, and receive instructions, before returning to London for the conference between the two countries. "I shall settle the various outstanding questions between them."

I was received in Comrade Rakovsky's office, after sending in my name and that of the DAILY WORKER. Comrade Rakovsky has not been long in Britain, and his acquaintance with English is still rather scanty. Our conversation, therefore, was conducted in French.

Comrade Rakovsky is a man of about forty, slight, and of middle height. His keen, clean-shaven face, alert dark eyes and mobile expression reveal a capacity for quick decisive action, analytical power and humor.

After a comradely hand-shake, I asked Comrade Rakovsky to give me a statement of his opinion regarding the recent recognition of the

Soviet Union by the British government. This he willingly consented to do.

"After great struggles and much suffering," said Comrade Rakovsky, "we have arrived in Russia at the establishment of a new state organ, namely, the Soviets."

"And now we see that this Government of Workers and Peasants is legally recognized by many of the great bourgeois powers. This I consider to be a great victory; and it is a victory owing to the magnificent courage and sacrifice displayed by the workers and peasants of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in their loyal and unwavering support of the Soviet power."

"I believe," continued Comrade Rakovsky, "that, in a comparatively short time, recognition of the Soviet Union will be general. The recent examples of Great Britain, Norway and Italy—who have all recognized my country within the last month—will undoubtedly be followed by the United States, France and other countries."

"You mention the United States," I asked. "Do you think that America should be closely concerned in the matter of the Recognition of the Soviet Union?"

"Most certainly," replied Comrade Rakovsky. "A great industrial country, like the United States, which needs the maintenance of peaceful relations in Europe, for the development of its foreign com-

merce, should be concerned, in the highest degree, with the establishment of normal relations with Russia.

"The working class of all countries," pursued Comrade Rakovsky, "will gain much thru this recognition of the Soviet Government, as it is yet another manifestation of the fact that the working class have the capacity—even in an industrially backward country like Russia—to govern themselves."

"And your message for the DAILY WORKER?" I asked.
"Convey my fraternal salutations to that young working-class organ," said Comrade Rakovsky, "with best wishes for its growth and success."

SENATOR WHEELER HAS THE GOODS ON W. J. BURNS

Rival Fink Agency Is Mentioned

By CARL HAESSLER
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

Proof positive that William J. Burns, Attorney General Daugherty's chief spy and framer against labor men and radicals, lied to the senate Teapot Dome committee is expected to be uncovered here in short order. Burns had told the committee at Washington that he had had no connection with the private detective agency that bears his name since becoming a government detective.

But documents now in Chicago in hostile hands show, some of them over Burns' own signature, that he has been directing the agency, arranging for new business and using the department of justice, the post-office department and perhaps the department of labor in protecting the copper mining companies of the southwest against A. F. of L. and I. W. W. organization attempts. Even the barbers' union in Arizona drew his fire, in his double capacity of government and private sleuth.

Dick in Tolls.

Senator Wheeler of Montana, who is collecting evidence for another senate committee, is understood to have this stuff on Burns well in hand. Burns is also active in California, particularly in Los Angeles and in Pasadena where he interfered with a talk by Upton Sinclair before business men about a year ago. But he does not like the layout. His Los Angeles manager, G. P. Pross, thinks the merchants and manufacturers there are "the cheapest bunch of skates calling themselves business men in southern California that I or any other human has ever come in contact with." This was because the Burns rate of \$10 a day was cut by other detective agencies to \$7 or \$8.

How the evidence came into Chicago hands is not known except that the Burns' Los Angeles office was robbed of its files some time ago, presumably by a rival agency, which sent the material where it might be used against Burns. The Thiel service is mentioned in some of the correspondence.

Just as Washington underlings referred to President Coolidge as the "principal" in their messages about him in the Teapot affair, so Burns' private subordinates write of him as the "governor."

D. of J. Burns and Co.

Over 30 copper mining companies engaged the Burns agency to spot union organizers and boosters in Arizona. Burns himself obligingly transferred a department of justice agent from Butte, another copper mining center, to Arizona to cooperate with his private men and the companies. At the same time the Burns private agent had asked the department of justice to step over to the postoffice and stop mail going to active union men so that it might be investigated. A little later the department of labor was to be enlisted to deport an American active in the metal workers' union who "thinks he would be shot if sent back to his own country. This ought to be a good chance to get rid of one red."

These anti-labor revelations showing how Burns used government resources to help copper employers in their private fight on the unions will probably hurt Hiram Johnson's campaign for president. He claims to be a progressive but he is the man who urged Attorney-General Daugherty to make Burns chief sleuth and stood by Burns during the attempt in the house of representatives last year to impeach Daugherty.

One of Founders of Ku Klux Held as Mann Act Violator

HOUSTON, Tex., March 10.—Edward Young Clarke, one of the founders of the Ku Klux Klan, today pleaded guilty to violation of the Mann White Slave act in Federal District court here. He admitted distributing Mrs. Laura Martin, 21 year old Houston girl, to New Orleans for immoral purposes. At one time Clarke was acting Imperial Wizard of the Klan but recently had been allied with the William J. Simmons faction in fighting the present administration of the hooded order.

Klan Leader Addresses Court.

When Clarke came to court for trial, R. L. Henry of Houston, attorney for the Klan leader, addressed the court.

The defendant wishes to change his plea to guilty, the attorney said.

Henry then asked that the court hear Attorney Westmoreland of the defense, but Judge Hutchinson refused, saying that he knew nothing of the details of the case and asked the prosecution to state the evidence.

Not Real Vice Lord.

"Is there any evidence of commercial vice in this case?" the court asked.

"No," the prosecutor replied. "It was merely a personal escapade. Clarke was engaged in interstate immorality."

Cooperation in the Party.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The Bronx English Branch of the Workers Party have called off the Commune celebration and dance they had arranged for Saturday evening, March 15, so as not to conflict with the Commune Celebration arranged by Local New York on Sunday, March 16. On Saturday evening, April 5, they will hold an entertainment and dance at Workers Hall, 1247 Boston Road, the Bronx. A fine program is being arranged.

Battle Royal In the Political Struggle of Workers and Farmers Raging In Minnesota This Week

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 10.—A battle royal to determine whether the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota shall be constructed on class lines and shall represent the interests of the working farmers and industrial workers, or whether it shall become merely a "progressive" party of the people, a Third Party, will be waged at conventions of the farmer-labor elements of the state on March 12, 13 and 14.

On March 12 a convention of farmer and worker groups will be held in Minneapolis for the purpose of acting upon the plan of procedure in this work is to appoint district chairmen, who in turn appoint county chairmen, who in turn appoint local chairmen. The result is an organization of officials imposed from above. The advocates of the federation, with limited means at their command, have been organizing farmer-labor clubs and obtaining with great success the indorsement for the federation plan by labor organizations, co-operative societies and advanced political groups.

To date the race has been very much in favor of the party, based on the economic interests of the workers. Active labor has bodily indorsed the Federation idea. The labor delegations to the Federation and Pike conventions can be counted upon to stand practically solid for it. The enthusiasm of labor for this kind of organization has been unrestrainable.

The Fourth, Fifth and Eighth congressional districts embracing Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, will send almost solid delegations for the Farmer-Labor Federation.

Organizers of farmer-labor clubs, have encountered unexpected enthusiasm for the Federation among the farmers. The practically unanimous report from almost every district visited is that the farmers consider that the Non-Partisan League has fulfilled its mission and should give way to a constituent organization of farmers and industrial workers. In every part of the state where the old league members have had an opportunity they have joined the clubs supporting the federation. The Ninth district farmers and workers called a convention several months ago and unanimously indorsed the federation. Fifty delegates out of 60 in this convention were farmers.

Pike's Convention at St. Cloud.

Mr. Pike called a convention in the Seventh district in January, for the purpose of turning the tables on the federation advocates. The convention did exactly the opposite to what he desired and turned the tables on him. There are ten congressional districts in the state. Six of these, at least seem sure for the federation idea. The Federationists have at least an equal chance in the other four. If there is anything like fair representation and conditions in the conventions the Federation plan or some other constituent organization of the real workers will surely result.

But fair and equal on conditions are just what Chairman Pike has guarded against in his convention. When Mr. Pike announced his intention of calling the Federationist committee and leaders conferred with him for the purpose of having the proposed conventions at the same place on consecutive dates, so that the question of the organization of the Farmer-Labor Party would be settled once and for all. Pike seemed to accept this challenge. He readily consented to consecutive dates and then after the Federation supporters and Non-Partisan League leaders had announced the place as Minneapolis, suddenly announced his place of meeting at St. Cloud. St. Cloud is 80 miles from Minneapolis. Mr. Pike undoubtedly feels sure that hundreds of delegates cannot be moved intact 80 miles in one night.

Discriminating Against Workers.

This is not all. Pike has announced in this call that the basis of representation shall be one delegate in each county for every 1,000 votes cast for Magnus Johnson and one delegate-at-large. There are 33 counties in Minnesota predominantly rural and three predominantly industrial. In the three industrial counties at least two-fifths of the population is centered. These counties under the Pike plan will send only 97 out of 379 delegates. There are more wage earners in Minnesota than farmers according to government statistics, but Pike would give the industrial workers only about one-fourth of the delegates. The rural counties will send 33 delegates at large, while the industrial counties will send only 3 delegates at large. It is palpably a plan to oust labor and its "radical" theories from the "progressive" movement of Minnesota.

Despite these handicaps, the leaders of the real farmer-labor movement of Minnesota are confident that their forces will appear even in Pike's convention in sufficient strength to carry the day.

More Prospects For State's Atty Crowe's Strike-breaking Force

JOLIET, Ill., March 10.—Three of the five convicts who last night escaped from the penitentiary here after slugging a guard, were captured at Homer, Ill., sixteen miles east of here, today.

The three men captured—Joe Moran, Williams Jones, and Clarence Langford—were surrounded in a field by penitentiary guards and a posse of citizens. They surrendered without a fight, the report here stated. The other two convicts are still at large.

Venezelos Goes to Venice.

ATHENS, Mar. 10.—Former Premier Venezelos departed today for Venice.

KANSAS MINERS DEFY LEWIS TO DEBATE HOWAT

Convention Dumps the Autocrat's Laws

By TOM TIPPETT
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

PITTSBURGH, Kan., March 10.—John L. Lewis, international president, United Mine Workers of America, was telegraphed an invitation to appear at the convention of the Kansas district of the miners' organization in session here to debate the Kansas case with ex-president Alexander Howat, of Kansas, who was deposed from office by Lewis in 1921. Howat attends the convention daily as a visitor.

The appointive power was taken away from the officers of this district and a new clause written into the constitution providing for the direct election of all field workers. This action followed a lengthy debate and carried by an overwhelming majority vote.

Constitution Re-written.

This district constitution is being re-written by this convention. Such action is wiping out laws that were enacted at a convention two years ago. At that convention there were 60 delegates after more than 20 pro-Howat men had been unseated. Van A. Bitner presided as a representative of the international union. The district membership at the time was between 3,000 and 4,000. No delegate has been unseated at the convention now in session here and there are 145 seated representing a membership of approximately 9,000. The provisional convention did away with the old Howat constitution and legislated new laws. The present convention is undoing the work of the former meeting.

Howat Men Eligible.

A proposition enacted two years ago preventing men who worked during the 1922 strike from holding local office or from being a pit-committee man or convention delegate for a period of three years was repealed. Another that called for six years continuous membership in the union to enable a candidate to run for office was killed and a six months proviso put in its stead. The significance of this action is that all the Howat men will now be eligible to stand for office in the coming election. Howat, himself, as well as the other deposed officials can run if their membership is brought about six months prior to the next election, which is in December of this year. The vote on these measures was practically unanimous.

A new sub-district was added to the district. The election candidates were given the right to select three men to watch the tabulation of the official vote. The district executive board was taken off the scale committee. Six men elected from convention floors together with the district president and secretary will hereafter constitute the scale and conference committees.

Expense Accounts Probed.

The power of the district executive board to levy assessments was limited to two one dollar assessments per year. Further assessments must be submitted to a referendum vote on the ballot. Personal grievances are to be taken to conventions for final settlements instead of ending with the executive board as the law formerly stood.

A convention committee of five was elected to investigate and examine the expense accounts of the district officials and report to the convention. All the above passed by the usual overwhelming vote.

Action was deferred on a Tom Myerscough resolution and on one dealing with the Nova Scotia case. Final action will be taken on them before the convention adjourns. International Board Member Watkins (Iowa) was voted the right to defend the international union's position during the discussion of these questions. A previous vote of the convention denied the international men who are here the right to the floor without a majority vote of the house.

Colored Unions There.

Spectators in the convention hall outnumbered the delegates at many intervals during the sessions. The visitors' section is segregated from that of the delegates. The extra chairs are filled early and a huge crowd files in and out all day. Among them are the deposed officials of the district and women who participated in the famous march. Here and there among the crowd is a colored miner. A real coal digger tinge is given this convention when the men from the mines stop in on their way home with pit clothes on and dinner packs under their arms. The visitors take part in the applause and laughter which is a vital part of this unique gathering. The rank and file of Kansas are having their day in court and they are making the most of it. As one international representative put it to the writer—"this is free speech with a vengeance."

Teapot Scandal Does Not Hinder Rise in Price of Oil

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FRANKLIN, Penn., March 10.—A raise of 10 to 20 cents in the various grades of crude oils, except Pennsylvania was announced by the Seep Purchasing Agency here today.

New prices quoted are coming \$2.15 up 15; Somerset light \$2.50, up 15 and Rapland \$1.10, up 10 cents. Pennsylvania crude oil was quoted unchanged at \$4.

Strikebreaker Holdom Is Endorsed by His Pal, Strikebreaker Crowe

THERE is a united front of strikebreakers on in Chicago at the present time from the "Injunction Judges" on the bench to the underworld criminals to slug the striking dressmakers for a few dollars a day and perhaps immunity for murders committed in the past.

Judges, the state's attorney, the mayor, the chief of police, the detective agencies and the gangsters are standing shoulder to shoulder with the bosses against the workers.

They must hang together or separately. "Injunction" Denis Sullivan issues a decree prohibiting the dress makers from functioning in their own strike. Crowe's sluggers aided by "Cossack" Alcock, Mayor Dever's subordinate, and divers finks from the city's crime dens, enforce the injunction's terms with their clubs and blackjacks.

Another character in the judicial anti-labor ring, in the person of the notorious "Injunction Judge" Jesse Holdom, came out yesterday with an endorsement of Robert E. Crowe for re-election.

Judge Holdom was feeling rather lonely. He had not issued any injunctions for a couple of weeks and he wanted to keep his hand in. So he boosted strikebreaker Crowe for the office he now holds. He said: "In your first term, now coming to close, you have shown your ability to cope with crime." In what way, Judge Holdom, unless to jail union men, convicted on Chamber of Commerce manufactured evidence prepared by Chamber of Commerce lawyers? The slayers of the Duffys have not yet been apprehended. Robert E. Crowe has officially declared it a mystery. The "Beer War" murders are not solved. The countless violations of law in the city of Chicago go unpunished, but the ability of Mr. Crowe to arrest strikers is unequalled. That is what "Injunction" Jesse Holdom had in mind of course.

The Committee of Fifteen appointed by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, to investigate Crowe's office should now be ready to make a report. The resolution authorizing the committee to be appointed was passed on March 2. This is March 11. Time presses. The dress makers are still on the battle-line. The strikers are not drawing wages. The bosses are not worrying about approaching hunger.

The workers of Chicago are anxiously awaiting action from the Committee of Fifteen. It was not appointed for the purpose of asking Mayor Dever a few questions and then waiting results. The workers expect that the committee will sift the charges made by John Fitzpatrick and others against State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe. The workers expect, as the DAILY WORKER urges, that not alone Crowe's office, but that of the mayor and chief of police be investigated and that unholy alliance between the officials of Cook County and the judiciary backed by organized greed will be exposed to the workers of this city.

The Committee of Fifteen cannot afford to let this golden moment slip by without exerting itself to throw a flood of light on the capitalist conspiratorial ring of Chicago.

The DAILY WORKER believes that the publication of the truth concerning the conspiracy of the political tools of the clothing manufacturers in office in this county would be the best propaganda possible. Let us have action.

THE WORKERS ARE WATCHING THE "COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN."

Mayor Dever Is Waking Up

(Continued from page 1)

Several more police refused: finally Officer 1843 consented and after much blustering C. H. Lowenthal got out the money.

Lowenthal has an injunction against the strikers. This morning each received a copy of the injunction from him but they were not too awed to ask for their money.

Where is Crowe?

Federal operatives believed today they had completed a chain of evidence that links the murder of John Daugherty, alias Duffy, to the flood of counterfeit \$10 bills which have been passed in wholesale lots thru the Midwest.

\$25,000 Fire at Freeport.

FREEPORT, Ill., March 10.—Fire, discovered today in the Galena building, a five story business and apartment building here caused a loss estimated at \$25,000 and for a time threatened to become a conflagration.

What Is Teapot Politics?

NEVER before in the history of this country have so many investigations of the conduct of government been launched. What is it all about? Is it merely because there is an election this year?

Nothing of the sort is true. There are investigations and investigations that is afflicting Washington today is indicative of the turn the class divisions and struggles are taking in the United States. There are now scheduled or in session from twenty-five to forty-three investigations of government corruption, political influence, and fraud, that puts to shame the worst scandals in the annals of capitalist control of our politics.

All of these scandals are an index of what control of the means of production and exchange and the government by the capitalist class brings to the working and farming masses. Whether it is General Wood's imperialist maneuvers in the Philippines, or Daugherty's manipulations in the Mexican mess, or Sinclair's holdup of Teapot Dome, all of these capitalist ventures are simply different forms of the same brand of Teapot politics. But what is Teapot politics? "The Teapot Special" of the DAILY WORKER will answer this question with facts, figures and statements "out of their own mouths." We will tell what Teapot politics means to the workingman and the farmer in their day to day grind. We will tell what the working and farming classes can do to end all Teapot politics.

Get your order in today for "The Teapot Special." We have put on

RUMOR MORGAN IS DIVING TO RESCUE OF FRENCH FRANC

Paris Grabs at Hope of Bankers' Dough

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 10.—The French franc opened somewhat stronger here today at 115 francs 50 centimes to the pound sterling as reports were circulated in banking circles that the Paris government had determined on drastic measures to stave off financial disaster.

One report to the Financial Times from its Paris correspondent said it was rumored in the French capitol that an American syndicate, headed by Morgan and Company will offer the French treasury a credit of fifty million dollars for three months at six per cent interest.

"Drastic Measures"

PARIS, March 10.—The franc opened at 27 francs 65 centimes to the dollar today as the French government strove valiantly to bolster up its falling currency. The franc improved in the first hour and a half of the market, reaching 26 francs 90 centimes to the dollar at 11:30 a. m. The council of the cabinet met at 10 a. m. in the Quai d'Orsay to discuss drastic measures to halt the decline of the franc as envisaged yesterday in a conference at the Elysee Palace.

Francs continued unsteady thruout the day and closed at 116 francs 50 centimes to the pound.

Discuss Reparations.

Experts Commission Number 1, inquiring into Germany's financial condition with reference to her ability to pay reparations, today began discussions preliminary to drafting its report.

A number of vital points still remain unsettled, including the proposal for international control of German transportation and certain other phases of industry.

It is doubtful whether the experts' full report will be ready to submit to the commission of reparations before March 22.

Disabled Service Men Unfit for Work When Turned Out of Schools

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Disabled service men are being turned out of government training schools incompetent to fill jobs for which they are supposed to have been fitted, Thomas Kirby, legislative agent of the disabled American veterans told the house veterans committee today.

As a result unemployment is spreading among them, Kirby said. He appealed to congress to provide funds with which to give governmentally trained men a half year's placement training in positions which require experience before they can be satisfactorily filled.

Wreck Gamblers' Express.

LYONS, March 10.—Four persons were killed and twenty-five injured, when the Rivera express was de-railed near here today.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Send in Your News

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

Get Aboard "The Teapot Special"

THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois.

Send me.....copies of "The Teapot Special" Edition of the DAILY WORKER, to be dated Monday, March 17, at the rate of two cents per copy; \$1 for 50; \$2 per 100. I want to help the workers and farmers learn the real meaning of these great revelations against the social system that is oppressing them.

NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____

GOMPERS URGES THUMB-PRINTING OF FOREIGN BORN

Begs Labor Support for Johnson Bill

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, March 10.—In a letter addressed to the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City, one of the most conservative labor bodies in the United States, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, requested the endorsement of the reactionary Johnson Immigration Bill.

Speaking in the most contemptuous terms of the Jewish, Italian and workers who had come here from Southeastern Europe, Gompers, himself an immigrant, totally ignored the debt of gratitude which the American labor movement owes these very workers, who bravely dared to challenge the power of Judge Gary and the steel trust in the great steel strike, who constitute the backbone of the needle trade unions and who have always been the first to feel the onslaught of the employing class.

Admitting that the provisions of the Johnson bill do not meet fully the demands of the A. F. of L. for the restriction of immigration, he believes, however, that it is a step in the right direction. "We must support every limitation," he says in rallying the hundred percenters to the slogan of "America for Americans."

Delegates in Revolt.
The assembled delegates would not swallow this "bunk," however. Delegate after delegate rose to condemn the bill. Lefkowitz of the Teachers' union characterized it as the most reactionary and anti-labor measure ever proposed by a legislative body.

He declared that the follow-up and finger-printing of the foreign-born, as provided for in the bill, was worthy of the blackest days of Czarist Russia. Delegate Gaa of the Painters' union showed that the threat of deportation would be used as an effective weapon against the foreign-born worker to dissuade him from activity in the trade unions or in strikes.

The matter was finally referred to the legislative committee to be acted on on Thursday, March 20. Defeat is expected.

Miners Hit Bills.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
COELLO, Ill., March 10.—Vigorous protest against the "immigration" bills is made by Local Union No. 232 of the United Mine Workers of America. The local declares: "The exception laws directed against the foreign-born are intended to stifle those efforts of the foreign-born to raise their standard of living in common struggles with the native workers. With the foreign-born workers registered, finger-printed and photographed, and under threat of deportation, should they actively participate in strikes it will be easy for the employers to hold them in check and prevent the building of more powerful organizations of labor."

Chicago Rooming Houses Very Bad, Investigators Find

The shabby, overcrowded conditions in the Chicago rooming house districts were described by Miss Marie Merrill, of the Public Welfare Department of Chicago, at the annual dinner of the Sarah Hackett Stevenson Home at the Union League Club.

Of 300 rooms examined by the department's investigators, said Miss Merrill, none were rated as "good." The highest rated were "fair," which means that they lacked the important elements of comfort. Shabbiness was general.

The inadequacy of the housing facilities downtown are revealed by the fact that there are 300,000 workers working in the industrial sections of Chicago and only 3,090 downtown residences.

In one month twice as many persons applied for rooms as could be accommodated. Rooming house landlords often shut their doors on families with children, leaving them to walk the streets if they can get no other shelter. There is no law to prevent such actions.

CHICAGO YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE MEETING TODAY

Class in "A B C of Communism" meets at 1902 West Division Street at 8:30 p. m.

Wanted: Housing Shortage!

The unscrupulous real estate speculator is reaping millions in enormous building profits and fabulous rents, while the large majority of workers are forced to live in misery.

Select sections of the city enjoy beautiful, many-room flats, while the workmen are huddled together in disease-breeding, tiny flats. This is the story told in today's first installment of the DAILY WORKER investigation of Chicago's present housing crisis.

Tomorrow we tell why the large real estate men want a housing shortage. The crazy system allowed by the city government, whereby speculators control YOUR HOME, is significant. What are you going to do about it?

Daily Worker's Investigation Shows Chicago's Housing Problem Is More Acute Now Than Ever

The housing problem in Chicago in all its phases—exorbitant rents, overcrowding, ill repair of homes and consequent misery and disease—is more acute than it has ever been before.

There are less moderately priced homes available than ever before in Chicago's history. Rooming sections, chiefly ancient mansions, are a huge pile of decay, filth and disease.

Rents have been raised to an alarming and unwarranted degree by unscrupulous landlords who do not hesitate to take advantage of the tenants' misery. Every class in the city has been hard hit, except the very wealthy.

White collar clerks, women office workers, Negroes, laborers, and families of all occupations in moderate circumstances are forced to pay extreme prices for shoddy, uncomfortable and unsanitary rooms. Many cannot secure accommodations at any price, except with difficulty. These are the facts revealed by The DAILY WORKER'S investigation of the homes of the "City Beautiful."

Plague Spots Menace Thousands.
"Chicago has many unsanitary, uncomfortable homes which are veritable plague spots to the life of the community," the United Charities, which handles hundreds of housing problems each month, tells us.

"Few people who live in easy circumstances have any conception of the terrific hardships, the hopeless misery, with which thousands of human beings are forced to put up in this so-called modern and progressive Chicago of ours, because of the lack of modern, clean, sanitary homes."

"The menace of these poorly constructed old buildings is augmented in some instances by the attitude of scrounging landlords toward their tenants."

The reports flock in that there is an acute shortage of houses in Chicago. "Chicago is now confronted with a most serious housing problem," we read in an Association of Commerce circular, "and everywhere evils will arise if we do not act to prevent them."

Why, in view of the recent building booms, should there be a shortage of houses this year? The records of the city of department of health show that the year 1923 established a record for building construction in the history of Chicago.

Last year there were 15,494 buildings erected at a cost of \$329,604,312, as compared with 9,938 buildings erected at a cost of \$83,261,710, in 1914. And yet Edwin C. Jones, financial secretary of the United Charities of Chicago, tells me that this week, on the West Side, a woman, six months pregnant, was found starving in a bare hovel with her four children. Unfortunately there was not even hay in the loft to furnish the stricken family with warmth. They are now being supported by charity.

Building Below Normal.
The Illinois Society of Architects partially explains this seeming contradiction of the tremendous profits in building with the terrible sufferings of the people who are huddled into Chicago's overcrowded and poorly maintained dwellings. "Much has been heard about a building boom in Chicago," the society finds, "but a comparison of the figures of the number of building permits issued in Chicago, the total frontage covered, and the estimated cost of buildings constructed for the last fifteen years, indicates that the construction work for 1922 in Chicago is only about normal when the changed purchasing power of the dollar of 1922 is compared to the purchasing power of the dollar in 1924 and previous years.

It is obvious then, that there is still a deficit to be made up in addition to the new buildings necessary for normal increased requirements."

When asked to explain the reason for the acute housing shortage, in relation to the biggest building year in Chicago's history, it was said at the offices of the Association of Commerce that "a large percentage of the building has been of the expensive apartment house type. Builders have not, in the past few years, put their money into housing accommodations for the moderate salaried man. Consequently there is a housing shortage among the working people and clerks." It is conservatively estimated by the bonding and mortgage companies that at the end of 1922 in Chicago there was a shortage of 29,692 apartments and dwellings below the normal number needed to house the population in 1923.

The cat is let out of the bag by Weber's Weekly of Feb. 9, which explains some of the true causes of the present overwhelming housing shortage. "It will be observed that

the obstructive forces that have operated against home building have been of a distinctly commercial or mercenary character," writes the weekly. "The social or sociological consideration has not entered to the slightest extent. There is a shortage of the homes that the people actually require, because there hasn't been enormous profit in supplying such homes."

Speculators Gouging Tenants.
In an open letter to United States Senator Couzens, the Hon. Alexander H. Revell of Chicago, recently made the following statement: "You cite the abundance of capital for constructive purposes. Chicago bankers assure me that the reason for the abundance was the abnormal rental situation. There was a vital shortage of housing accommodations. The result was that the landlord charged what he wanted. New buildings were financed by mortgage bond houses on an 80 to 100 per cent of valuation basis with impunity. It was felt that before rents could drop, from 20 to 40 per cent of the value of the structure would be repaid. The rate exacted for such financing by the mortgage bond companies under these conditions ran from 12 to 13 per cent and even higher. You can find sworn testimony as to this in the records of the Dailey Legislative investigation into Chicago building conditions. In every instance the rent payer bore the burden of this item of overhead."

System Increases Death Rate.
The prime reason for the large housing shortage, our investigation discloses, is that there is more profit for real estate speculators in building large, beautiful apartments designed for the wealthy. The large landlords as well as the builders, have their own interests at heart. It is good business to enter the field which nets the most money, and that field for the builder and landlord, is the rearing of imposing looking, expensive apartments, on which bonds bearing a fat interest can be floated—bonds which are paid for out of the savings of small investors.

The real estate man never has cared about the appalling results of his dollar chasing activities. He does not heed the fact that "the death rate increases with the density of population," a fact established almost a quarter of a century ago by an extensive survey of the City Homes Association. As long as homes are built in the interest of private real estate profits instead of to take care of the actual needs of the people, Chicago will have the spectacle of the exclusive section of the city, with its commodious, towering apartments to be had only at fancy prices, while the great majority pay their extreme, unreasonable rents, huddled uncomfortably close together in the overcrowded sections of the city.

Irish Free State Troops Mutiny as Unemployment Grows
DUBLIN, Ireland, March 10.—The Irish Free State government is apprehensive as a result of a mutiny that broke out in the Templemore Barracks, County Tipperary. An order was issued regarding disorganization involving the dropping of soldiers from the ranks.

With the present terrible unemployment in Ireland, the throwing of thousands of demobilized soldiers on the market would add to the tenseness of the situation.

Echoes of the Templemore mutiny soon reached the rest of Ireland, causing much uneasiness. This is the first serious revolt that faced the Free State government since it succeeded in crushing the Republicans.

SAMUEL INSULL LEADS DRIVE FOR MASONIC TEMPLE

Masonic Corporation Is Shaking Down Workers

Dissatisfaction is growing among the working class members of the Masonic order at the high handed way in which Samuel Insull, president of the Commonwealth Edison company and director in numerous public utility corporations, has practically taken charge of the drive for a new monument to Masonry in the loop. One member of the Masons who has been asked to contribute one hundred dollars told The DAILY WORKER that it is a new campaign of the Edison head to get some cheap advertising.

The fact that four engineers associated with Insull as well as Insull himself are on the committee which has entire charge of the campaign to raise five million dollars has led many of the Masons to charge that Insull has a two-fold purpose in his activities to further the prestige of the Edison company, and to sell the securities which Insull controls.

A letter sent out to members of the Utilities Craftsmen's Club, Number 1, reveals that Mr. John F. Gilchrist, also closely associated with Insull, is chairman of the Campaign Executive Committee. Members of the club claim that Insull, in collecting the money thru his company instead of the lodge, is violating the rules of the lodge.

It is being pointed out that Senator Dailey, who was chairman of the legislative committee which investigated the building trades, called Insull "the uncrowned king of the loop," who because he named the candidates for both the republican and democratic offices not only in Chicago, but thruout Illinois, and that his influence extends to many places in the middle west.

Other members of the committee are Bernard Sunny, an official of the Western Electric company. All of these companies which seem to have felt it their duty to collect these millions for the Masons are representatives of corporations which are unorganized, and which have bitterly opposed the successful organization of the electrical workers and other unions.

Another just cause for dissatisfaction at this new grasping gesture of the large employers is the fact that they have not even allowed the members to contribute what they desire. They are asked to give a definite sum and are told how they must pay it. The unorganized workers, it is being said by those who are hard hit by the contribution, receive such a low standard of pay that they could not give enough unless prodred to it by their bosses.

The letter sent to members of Utilities Craftsmen's Club No. 1, which is signed by R. T. Schuetzger, says in part: "Brother Craftsman: You know that the Masons of Chicago are about to start a campaign to raise \$5,000,000 to erect a monument to Masonry in the loop. Mr. John F. Gilchrist is chairman of the campaign executive committee. The Utilities Craftsmen's Club wants to be a part of this wonderful undertaking, and have been permitted to organize its own team. My lieutenants will be the members of the publicity committee. One of them will call on you this week.

"Wouldn't it please Brother Gilchrist to hand him a big bunch of subscriptions next Friday? Let's back him up. He made it possible for us to earn extra money. Masonry has helped you and me, and now we have a chance to turn about and help it. Subscriptions are taken for \$100, payable in five installments."

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!
Soviet Ambassador in Rome Hoists Red Flag Over Embassy
ROME, March 10.—Italian workers could see today the red flag of Communism proudly waving in the breeze from the balcony of the Soviet embassy here. To add to the interest of the red symbol is the fact that it flew over the former home of the czar's agents in the Eternal City.

Shortly after an exchange of ratifications took place between Italy and Russia, the Italian government handed over the building to the Bolshevik envoys. Their first task was to raise the Red Flag. The incident attracted much attention and was applauded by Italian workers despite the black fascist dictatorship.

Scab Education Is Proud Boast of Northwestern
WINNETKA, Ill., Mar. 10.—Northwestern University has robbed the labor movement of at least one good union organizer, according to the boast of Walter Dill Scott, the advertising expert who heads the educational plant at Evanston. Scott was speaking in a wealthy home to a private audience of capitalists.

"We received a student who had been active in his union," Scott said. "He wanted to become a more effective labor organizer and came to take a course at Northwestern. Before he was thru with his education he left the union, foreswore the labor movement and now is a successful capitalist. Education had broadened him and opened his eyes."

Boston Will Raise \$10,000 in 3 Months For German Relief
BOSTON, Mass., March 10.—The local branch of the International Workers Aid has pledged itself to raise \$10,000 within the next three months for German relief.

A house to house collection for German relief will be held in Boston and vicinity on Sunday, Mar. 23. Volunteers will notify the secretary at 60 Pemberton Sq., Room 310.

The next Friends of Soviet Russia conference will take place March 15 at 8 p. m. in 62 Chambers street.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

"A WEEK" Views of Dora J. Dow.

Words are impotent to describe this story of the heart breaking struggle of the Communists of the first years! Things dimly veiled are here set forth in stark, awful realism! What a portrait gallery! The heroic Robeiko, working, speaking, under the shadow of death. Gornulikh, the brain of the party, finally, "The steersman of a heavily loaded barge in a winding shallow stream."

Simkova—alas! Her end. Repin, the dastard traitor; Martuinov, the desolate; timid Lisa—"There they all were, dear ones, her own. The lads she had taught the multiplication table to in the school, now armed with terrible rifles, they seemed to Lisa, a powerful avenging force, a force of triumphant justice."

The ghastly, ironical Easter bells, of the dead religion—ringing over the little town. The twenty-eight comrades, dead, covered with red flags!

\$300,000 Raised by World's Workers for German Relief

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)
BERLIN, Mar. 10.—Over \$300,000 has been raised by the labor folk of the world thru the International Workers' Relief since Oct. 1 to lessen distress in Germany, according to General Secretary Willy Muenzenberg. Until the end of May it will be necessary to raise money at the rate of 100-150,000 gold marks (\$25-37,000) monthly, to keep up the separate feeding kitchens. According to a cable from the American branch, the workers of America will assume \$100,000 of this sum.

22,000 Meals a Day.
Some 22,000 German workers or members of their families are receiving at least one square meal per day as a result of this international help from more fortunate workers in other parts of the world. There are committees in practically every civilized country of the world. Holland has perhaps the most perfect organization, the United States the strongest financially. In Australia all labor organizations have officially endorsed the relief and are members of it. In Spain it is the League for Human Rights which has taken the initiative and to which the labor organizations have attached themselves.

The Belgians, besides raising money, volunteered to take 100 German children into their homes but the Belgian government, taking its cue from the French government, refused them passports. The French government had several months previously refused to let 1000 German children go there. One of the best centers for the work is Russia, where the workers, gratefully remembering how the International Workers' Relief came to their aid in 1921 and 1922, are now eagerly collecting for their German brothers and sisters.

Children's Home.
Besides having established a chain of feeding kitchens in Berlin and other centers (Frankfort, Mannheim, Dresden, etc.), the International Workers' Relief maintains a children's recreation home on the Baltic, a number of children's day homes in Berlin, and sewing rooms where poor housewives can mend their clothing under experienced guidance and with the aid of sewing machines. Soon a free medical advice station is to be installed.

\$1,539 Yearly Paid Furniture Workers in Grand Rapids
(By The Federated Press)
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 10.—The average wage paid employees of the Grand Rapids furniture industry during 1923 amounted to \$1,539, according to figures made public by the employer. This is the highest level yet reached in the industry and represents an increase of 102 per cent over the wages paid in 1916 which amounted to \$760. The number of wage earners on the payrolls also reached record proportions in 1923 when the daily average was 10,842.

In 1920, which was the high mark previous to 1923 the industry paid an average wage of \$1,495 to 10,507 workers. The depression of 1921 reduced working forces to 7,916, involving a layoff of approximately 25 per cent. Average earnings during 1921, however, decreased by only 4 per cent to \$1,437, according to the report.

Toller's Rebel Play Coming to the Theatre Guild
(By The Federated Press)
NEW YORK, March 10.—Masse Mensch—freely translated, The Herd Spirit—a revolutionary play by the German dramatist, Ernest Toller, will be presented at the Garrick theater by the Theatre Guild here in April.

Toller was closely involved in the Spartacist uprisings of 1919 and is now rounding out a five-year sentence in a Munich prison. He wrote this much-disputed play in one night, spending many subsequent months in retouching it. His most impressive work has been accomplished during his prison confinement. On several occasions, the performance of Masse Mensch in Germany was accompanied by disorders in the theaters. Louis Untermeyer has translated Toller's work, and Lee Simonson has designed the settings.

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

ASHLEIGH TELLS OF SOLIDARITY IN DOCKERS' STRIKE

Left Wing Committees on the Job

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BY CHARLES ASHLEIGH.
LONDON, Feb. 21.—(By Mail)—Today the docks are tied up completely. With the withdrawal of the men in the Stevedores' Union, the strike is complete. No work is being done in any of the ports.

The meat profiteers have raised the price of meat, out of all proportion to the scarcity, which, as a matter of fact, has not yet made itself felt. The longshoremen's union has proposed to the government that they will allow certain necessary stores to pass, if the government, on its side, will guarantee to prevent profiteering.

Several minor incidents have arisen out of the mass picketing. Three or four picketers have been fined in the courts for assaults on drivers of trucks who endeavor to enter the dock gates in order to load stores which are carried to and from the docks by clerks, foreman and other employees who are—with but very scanty success—trying, in some measure, to replace the dockers.

Scab Goods Banned.
Drivers of trucks are also members of the Transport and General Workers' Union. The union has issued instructions to them that they are not to handle any goods from the docks. This order has been rigidly obeyed, and, as a result, about 5,000 men have been directly affected, and about 10,000 more, indirectly. The union has issued a warning to all employers of teamsters in the London area that "should they attempt to continue to victimize members of the union for carrying out the union's instructions, the whole of the drivers, regardless of their work, will be called out."

It must be understood that these teamsters are making no demands of their own, of the bosses, but are merely demonstrating their solidarity for their fellow members who are on strike on the docks.

Labor Officially Supports Strike.
The General Council of the Trade Union Congress, the highest official trade union body in Britain, has officially endorsed the strike, pledging the full support of British unionism.

Other strikes, which have broken out in London since the dockers' strike commenced, are a strike of meat porters, in the Smithfield Meat Market, and about one thousand omnibus drivers—also members of the Transport and General Workers' Union. These strikers are for special objects, independent of the dock strike, but, arising at this juncture, and being of a spontaneous nature, they are of great importance. For one thing, they signalize a general resumption of militancy among the transport workers of all grades.

At the same time, it is rumored that the road transport workers of Britain are shortly going to hold a national conference on wages and conditions; and many branches of the railroad workers' unions are sending in demands to their executives for a conference to draw up demands for improved rates of pay.

Left Wing Activities.
The Communist Party of Great Britain and the British Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions are by no means inactive amid all this strife. The members of the party are assisting the strikers by every means in their power. The party units have proffered their services to the strike committees in all parts of the country.

A leaflet has been issued, calling upon workers in all branches of the transport industry to stand solidly by the striking longshoremen. Special reference is made to seamen. The activities of the Red International of Labor Unions in this line are now increasing, with the publication of a special seaman's paper, "The International Seafarer," in London. Under the auspices of the Red International of Labor Unions, a Provisional Transport Workers' Solidarity Committee has been formed, consisting of left-wing representatives of all branches of the transport industry. These committees are both national and local.

Comrade George Hardy, secretary of the Marine Transport Workers' Section of the International Propaganda Committee of Revolutionary Transport Workers of the Red International Labor Unions, is secretary of the Solidarity Committee. The leaflet, which is being distributed in large quantities in all ports, after stating the objects of the strike, goes on to say:

R. I. L. U. Solidarity Cry.
"Are we to let the dockers fight alone? No! We cannot work while our brothers are on strike ashore. When the lines are made fast, seamen are fished, unless they are prepared to blackleg their fellow workers."

"Dockers and seamen should form joint committees locally and nationally and make united demands. We work for the same homes; the fight is a common fight. To achieve victory, all marine workers in docks must be inactive ashore and afloat. Not a rail, road

or sea transport worker must be found aiding the shipowners. "Form your Transport Workers' Solidarity Committees in every port. Urge your national officials to make demands for ALL transport workers. A united front of all transport workers will render ineffective the threats of the shipowners to reduce seamen's wages, will raise wages of the road transport workers and will recover some of the losses of the railwaymen."

"Success in solidarity—defeat in division!
"No compromise! No compromise!
"One National Settlement! A National Victory!
The workers in the various ports are reading this manifesto with interest, and many are admitting the logic of its contents. A closer solidarity among all branches of the great transport industry should be the result of this timely and vigorous agitation.

Anglo-Russian Meet to Open in London on April First
(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, March 10.—The Anglo-Russian conference to frame an agreement between the two countries will meet in St. James' Palace, London, on April 1. According to reports Ramsay MacDonald will preside at the first session. M. Litvinoff will be the Russian delegate, according to reports.

The Soviet delegation is planning to demand a credit of approximately \$750,000 to facilitate trade relations. Trade between England and Russia is increasing and it is believed the government of Britain will suggest to the banks that financial credits be arranged satisfactorily.

Grain trade is reopening and big shipments are arriving in British ports, while the Shell Oil Company has secured some big cargoes of crude oil from Russia.

Purim Bazaar Will Show Exhibits of Russian Orphans
What the children's institutions in Soviet Russia are doing will be demonstrated at the Purim Bazaar for the Jewish Children's Homes of Russia which will be held in Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren streets, March 20, 21, 22 and 23.

The exhibits that will be shown will give the first direct views of those institutions ever seen in America. Visitors to the bazaar will have the opportunity to see how bravely the Jewish working masses of Russia fought starvation and disease and with what idealism they built up institutions for the rehabilitation of the victims of the pogroms and counter-revolution.

BUSY TONIGHT? Volunteer workers are needed at the office of THE DAILY WORKER

Phone: Lincoln 7680

and say you'll be up tonight to help THE DAILY WORKER 1640 N. Halsted St.

or sea transport worker must be found aiding the shipowners. "Form your Transport Workers' Solidarity Committees in every port. Urge your national officials to make demands for ALL transport workers. A united front of all transport workers will render ineffective the threats of the shipowners to reduce seamen's wages, will raise wages of the road transport workers and will recover some of the losses of the railwaymen."

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Purim Bazaar Will Show Exhibits of Russian Orphans
What the children's institutions in Soviet Russia are doing will be demonstrated at the Purim Bazaar for the Jewish Children's Homes of Russia which will be held in Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren streets, March 20, 21, 22 and 23.

The exhibits that will be shown will give the first direct views of those institutions ever seen in America. Visitors to the bazaar will have the opportunity to see how bravely the Jewish working masses of Russia fought starvation and disease and with what idealism they built up institutions for the rehabilitation of the victims of the pogroms and counter-revolution.

This exhibition will be displayed only at the bazaar. Do not lose the opportunity to see it.

Start New Campaign to Free Mooney, Billings from California Prison
(By The Federated Press)
WASHINGTON, March 10.—A new campaign for the release of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings from San Quentin penitentiary has been launched by a committee headed by Miss Elizabeth Gilman, of Baltimore. These industrial prisoners, almost forgotten by the mass of the American people, are the most conspicuous victims of frame-up among the victims of the labor struggle now "doing time." California governors—Johnson, Stephens and Richardson—have refused to grant pardons, and the courts have held that, although there is abundant evidence that the men were convicted by the use of false testimony, there is no way to grant them new trials.

This Baltimore committee will seek to assist the efforts of the organized labor movement to free both prisoners.

Radio Fans Vote Wet.
Radio fans voted "wet" by a majority of almost three to one in the first arion poll ever taken on the prohibition question, according to returns today at WJAZ, Edgewater radio station.

Elks in Week's Celebration.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 10.—Local Elks began a week's celebration to celebrate completion of their new \$765,000 home here. Banquets, dances and other entertainments take up the program. The building will be formally dedicated next month.

His Idea of Workers' Daily
To THE DAILY WORKER:—I must say that the DAILY WORKER more than expresses my ideal of what a worker's paper should be. I hope in the near future, to be able to get some "subs" for it. You cannot imagine under what handicaps we are compelled to work here. All the militants are in jail or under bail.—C. Dermond, Broderick, Cal.

NEWARK YIELDS FREE SPEECH TO WORKERS PARTY

Foster to Speak—Was Arrested Before

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEWARK, N. J., March 10.—The police of Newark will not interfere, "by threats or otherwise," with meetings held in Newark halls "for lawful discussions," according to a letter from Assistant Corporation Counsel Joseph G. Wolber received recently by John Larkin Hughes, Newark attorney for the Civil Liberties Union. The letter was sent following a conference of the Newark Law department with Director of Safety Brennan.

"You can rest assured that the constitutional and legal rights of citizens to assemble and freely speak, as defined by the New Jersey courts, will not be disregarded," the letter declares.

Foster Will Speak.
As a result of this promise, William Z. Foster, who was arrested together with Bishop Paul Jones while speaking at a meeting in Newark on Jan. 11, and was later denied permission to speak at any time, will speak in that city within three weeks, it was announced today by the Civil Liberties Union. The Foster meeting will be held under the auspices of the Labor Defense Council.

The free speech conference of the Newark officials was an outcome of the recent trial of four members of the Workers Party who were arrested following the breaking up by the police of a Lenin memorial meeting on Feb. 1, and of the arrest of Foster and Bishop Paul Jones following the breaking up of a Labor Defense Council meeting on Jan. 11.

Suits for False Arrest.
Suits for false arrest were filed against Newark police officials by the Civil Liberties Union on behalf of Foster and Bishop Jones. The four Workers Party members arrested at the Lenin memorial meeting on Feb. 1 were fined \$20 each. They were Dr. Alexander Trachtenberg, former instructor of economics at Yale; Ludwig Lora, editor of the Volkszeitung; Constant Chris and David Kaplan of Newark.

During the trial of the four men on Feb. 14, Police Judge Horace Grice said he was "glad this case has come up, for we don't know where we stand on free speech in Newark." He suggested a conference among Newark officials and the Civil Liberties Union attorney to arrange for an amicable settlement whereby meetings similar to those halted by the police might be held in public halls without official disturbance. Conferences were held and Corporation Counsel Wolber's letter to Attorney Hughes was the result.

Workers Pay More to Live Than They Did One Year Ago

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Cost of living increased during the year period, Feb. 15, 1923, to Feb. 15, 1924, in 21 cities as follows: Peoria, 8 per cent; Newark, 5 per cent; Atlanta, Buffalo, Detroit, Kansas City, Louisville, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis, 4 per cent; Baltimore, Minneapolis, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, and Salt Lake City, 3 per cent; and Boston, Portland, Me., St. Paul, Richmond, and Washington, D. C., 2 per cent. These facts are shown by the United States Department of Labor bureau of labor statistics.

As compared with the average cost in the year 1913, the retail cost of food on Feb. 15, 1924, was 55 per cent higher in Richmond; 54 per cent in Washington, D. C.; 53 per cent in Baltimore and New York; 52 per cent in Buffalo and Detroit; 51 per cent in Pittsburgh; 50 per cent in Boston; 49 per cent in Philadelphia; 48 per cent in New Haven and St. Louis; 47 per cent in Newark; 46 per cent in Minneapolis; 45 per cent in Atlanta; 44 per cent in Kansas City; 37 per cent in Louisville; and 25 per cent in Salt Lake City.

Protect the Foreign Born!

WORKERS' SCHOOL 127 University Place (14th Street and Union Square) NEW YORK CITY

History of the Three Internationals
Ludwig Lore, Thursday, March 13

Marxism (every Monday).....Herman Simpson

History of the American Trade Union Movement,
Solon de Leon (every Wednesday)

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Chamber of Commerce Is Reopening Fight for State Cossack Bill

"The Illinois chamber of commerce continues vigorously its campaign for a state police," declares its official organ. In a recent editorial it says that lawyers, doctors, preachers and other guardsmen lose a lot of time and money every time they have to shoulder guns and march out with the national guard.

"Is there any way this loss of time and money can be made up to these men," the organ asks. "Certainly not in the wages they receive, the chow with which they are fed, the hard beds on which they lie. How then?"

The answer is obvious and easy. "A well equipped state police force on the job all the time. Men, who are well paid, well fed, well housed and who make protection a profession." That would relieve the lawyer and doctor and preacher rookies and let them get back to upper class chow and soft beds, the open shop organ argues.

Suggestions to Speakers at Free Speech Test Meetings

1.—The most important point to bear in mind is that free speech can be won only by speaking.

When unlawful obstacles are placed in the way, the meeting should, if possible, be held notwithstanding, and the speeches made.

If the authorities interfere unlawfully, it may be desirable for the speaker to continue until arrested or forcibly prevented from continuing, if counsel advises that by such a course a clear-cut issue of free speech can be successfully raised.

That issue can generally be raised successfully if the interference takes place on private property where there is no technical violation of laws as to admission fees, fire regulations, obstruction of traffic, and the like. It is important to bear in mind that police orders are not law nor are the edicts of officials other than courts or judges. When injunctions are issued or legal proceedings pending, no step which may give rise to a contempt proceeding should be taken except upon the advice of counsel. For in contempt proceedings the legal question is often as to the existence of the judicial power rather than as to the propriety of its exercise. A person who thinks that he has raised a big question of fundamental rights by risking punishment for contempt of a wrongful court order may often find that he has merely raised a side issue.

2. No speaker should submit to preliminary censorship by the police or other authority. No authority has the right to censor in advance what he has to say. Speakers should however bear in mind that the usual purpose of test meetings is to establish the right to speak, not to test the validity of laws penalizing certain kinds of speech or advocacy. They should refrain from predictions, prophecies or suggestions which hostile interpretation might twist into violations of criminal syndicalism and sedition statutes.

3. In case the police close the hall and thus prevent scheduled meeting from taking place, efforts should be made to secure another meeting place. Even if it involves having a much smaller audience. At any rate, the newspapers are going to run the fact that the hall was closed by the police, and if the publicity man is on his job, all that is said at the smaller meeting (even if it is held in a private house) can be given to the newspapers and will get space. The important point is to show that even in the face of unlawful police opposition, those who believe in free speech are determined to hold their meeting at whatever cost. Before resorting to another location, every effort should be made to get the police to open the hall and rescind their orders.

4. If the meeting is stopped after it starts and the police attempt to adjourn it without arresting any speaker, an arrest should be forced, unless it would involve danger of disorder by others than the police. The best way to force the arrest is to keep on speaking. If the police refuse to arrest but endeavor to molest the speakers by putting hands on them, it constitutes a case of assault. Witnesses should be secured and a case brought against the offending officers, or, if possible, their responsible superiors. Whoever has charge of the meeting should refuse to adjourn upon the orders of a police officer if the officers refuse to make an arrest, so that the issue can be tested in the courts. If the officer attempts to disperse the audience, he may advise the audience to stay in their places unless there is risk of disorder and violence. Persons wrongfully arrested should, upon their release, bring civil suits against the officials responsible. Theoretically, of course, the public authorities ought to proceed against law-breakers, however, that they are unlikely to do so and that when they do they are apt to conduct them faint-heartedly. In England notable vindications of civil liberty have been obtained by private suits.

5. If a speaker is unlawfully arrested and the meeting allowed to proceed, see that a red-hot protest is made against the conduct of the police and send a committee from the meeting to police headquarters to make a protest and to see if something cannot be done to get the speaker released without further proceedings. Send the committee to the daily newspaper offices to give an accurate account of what happened. Otherwise the newspapers will get the story from the police.

6. Where meetings have been interfered with by official lawlessness, state a protest meeting for the earliest practicable date. At that meeting make the subject only that of the right of free speech, repeating in substance what was said at the previous meeting as an evidence of exercising that right. Get persons not connected with the meeting and as of great prominence as possible in the community either to address the meeting or to sit on the platform. Get a signed protest from prominent ministers, lawyers, officials and other sympathizers and see that it reaches the newspapers. Have a written resolution adopted at the meeting and signed by as many of those present as possible. Have this transmitted to the police and to the newspapers.

7. Publicity. Wherever there is any issue of free speech or assembly, it is important to get the newspapers to get it. To that end it is essential to furnish them with copy. Get to the publishers directly either with a clear statement of the facts thru someone who knows how to talk thru newspaper man or thru statements written out in advance. The best thing to do is to employ a local publicity man who is familiar with the local newspaper (and with the wire services out of the community whenever any issue of more than local significance is involved.) It is important also to see the chief writers of each of these papers quite independent of the news story, so that they will understand the facts, and not base their editorials upon biased hostile reports.

8. In all cases where arrests are likely at a free speech meeting, an able attorney should be consulted in advance and engaged to be present. His advice will often assist the speakers and managers to raise in a clear-cut fashion the definite issue of free speech which officials (under cover of unevenly enforced local ordinances as to traffic, permits, collection of funds, safety appliances, etc.) are often astute to prevent. Bail should be provided for. The attendance of disinterested and responsible witnesses should be procured.

Germany is Willing To Enter League With Soviet Russia

BERLIN, Germany, March 10.—Germany is willing to enter the League of Nations provided there are no specific conditions for admission, according to a speech delivered in the Reichstag by Gustav Stresemann foreign minister.

Stresemann does not want to submit Germany to any further appearance before a tribunal composed of allied nations and do penance for the crime of having started the world war. He will insist that Russia be asked to join at once.

It is stated that Germany is tied to Russia by links forged at the Geneva conference when the two outlawed nations patched up a treaty which left the allies sucking their thumbs in dismay.

Britain displays considerable nervousness over the thought of a restoration of German productivity on the basis of Franco-German or German-American co-operation.

The militarist spirit is growing rapidly in Germany and this can be noted in the increasing militancy of the speeches made by the Berlin government officials.

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RUSS CLOTHING SYNDICATE SHOWS PRODUCTION GAIN

Industrial Progress Is Told by RAIC

NEW YORK, March 10.—The board of directors of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation at its second annual stockholders' meeting on Tuesday reported a satisfactory year's business in rendering economic aid to Soviet Russia.

The report shows that the activities of the corporation have been confined to its investment in the All-Russian Clothing Syndicate, Inc., the perfection of facilities for forwarding dollars to Russia thru the Amalgamated Bank of New York and the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, the purchase of some \$50,000 worth of machinery and supplies for the Russian clothing factories, and services performed for other Russian businesses, chiefly in supplying information on trade with America.

Emphasizing the importance of the transmission business the report shows that some \$3,000,000 have already been transferred to Russian citizens by friends and relatives in America. The present rate of transmission is now over \$20,000 per day.

Where the Factories Are

The All-Russian Clothing Syndicate has factories at Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, Kazan and Nizhni Novgorod; and district sales departments at Moscow, Kiev, Rostov, Samara, Ekaterinburg, Novonikolayevsk and Irkutsk. Other branches of the selling organization are at Kharkov, Putawa, Bachmut, Krasnodar, Tzaritzin, Astrakhan, Orenburg, Ufa, Simbirsk, Syzran, Bugurulan, Omsk, Perm, Petyropavlovsk, Kustanai, Tomsk, Semipalatinsk, Krasnoyarsk, Volodga, Viatic, Ekaterinoslav, Kaluga and Tchelabinsk. Important agencies of the syndicate are also in Baku, Kursk, Odessa, Tashkent, Nikolayev, Cherson and Tiflis. The branches are growing both in size and in number.

The director's report quotes Brickner, the head of the Leningrad Clothing Trust—"the production per man has gradually increased in the last two years and a suit can now be made in just half the time it took pre-war." The manager of the syndicate is quoted as follows: "The quality of work in Moscow has been raised to the level of the average quality of ready-made clothes in America. The labor cost to make a man's suit or overcoat amounts at present to not more than 7 gold rubles."

Production Increase

Referring to the production program for the present year the report shows that the syndicate's factories will produce 25 per cent more this year than last. The plan of the syndicate for the coming year includes the purchase of \$12,390,000 worth of made-up goods from the clothing trust working under it and the furnishing of raw materials to the trusts up to the same value. The production program of goods to be furnished by the syndicate during 1924 by the famous Moscow Experimental Factory and the Leningrad and Kharkov trusts includes 883,200 pieces of underwear, 394,100 special working garments, 239,650 peasant shirts, trousers and jackets, 279,050 pieces of civilian clothing and 78,250 fur garments, making a total of 1,874,250 garments, a considerable increase over the output for the same units during 1923. This, of course, covers only a part of the goods produced by all the syndicate's factories which will total over three times this amount.

Co-operative Marketing

The Russian-American Corporation's directors report dealt also with the great improvement in the distribution end of the syndicate and the new system of direct sales to co-operatives in factories, mills and mines. At present more than 50 per cent of the clothes made by the syndicate are marketed thru these channels. All the clothes made by the syndicate are sold in Russia.

Summarizing the operations of the syndicate the directors' report shows that the profits of the Russian enterprise amounted to more than 10 per cent of the invested capital.

General Von Lossow May Be Tried for Beer Cellar Revolt

MUNICH, March 10.—General Von Lossow was called to the stand as the trial of General Eric Ludendorff and others accused of fomenting the abortive "beer cellar putsch" of last November was resumed here today.

Von Lossow, who was a military commander in Bavaria at the time of the outbreak, proved an unwilling witness and was granted permission by the court to refuse to answer incriminating questions.

The judge ruled that while Von Lossow is not yet a defendant in investigation which is perhaps preliminary to his arrest has been instituted against him.

Industrial Disease Dangers

NEW YORK CITY, March 10.—One out of every three thousand wage earners in New York was killed in the last fiscal year while at work or died from injury or disease suffered or contracted at his work, according to a statement issued today by the Workers' Health Bureau urging that "the occupational disease section of the New York state compensation law requires drastic revision."

Your Union Meeting

Second Tuesday, March 11, 1924

- No. Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
- 133 Boot and Shoe Workers, 1935 Milwaukee Ave.
- 21 Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
- 278 Brick and Clay Wks., Paving Inspectors, 156 W. Washington St.
- Calumet Joint Council, 514 W. 117th St.
- 58 Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
- 141 Carpenters, 1922 E. 75th St.
- 272 Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights
- 461 Carpenters, Witten's Hall, Highland Park, Ill.
- 1746 Carpenters, Springfield and 25th.
- Clerks, Grocery, 59 W. Van Buren St.
- 15 Conductors (Sleeping Car), Capital Bldg., 16 s. w.
- 381 Electricians, 505 S. State St.
- 1030 Electricians, 741 S. Western Ave.
- 362 Engineers (Loc.), 5058 Wentworth Av.
- 402 Engineers, 189 W. Washington St.
- 645 Engineers (Loc.), 2433 W. Roosevelt Road.
- 826 Engineers (Loc.), 2647 W. 35th St.
- 8745 Egg Inspectors, 418 N. Clark St.
- 27 Federal Employees, 64 W. Randolph St.
- 15441 Federal Union, 3046 W. 26th St.
- 715 Firemen and Enginemen, Ogden and Madison.
- 20 Hatters (Trimmers), 166 W. Washington St.
- 5 Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Ill.
- 6 Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
- 27 Hod Carriers, 62d and La Verne Ave.
- 715 Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
- 31 Ladies' Wks., 225 W. Van Buren.
- 12 Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
- 17 Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
- 34 Machinists, 2548 S. Homan Ave.
- 915 Machinists, 412 W. Lake St.
- 1494 Machinists, 6234 Princeton Ave.
- 56 Meat Cutters, 175 W. Washington St.
- 571 Meat Cutters, 9208 Houston Ave.
- Mobile Fire and Oilers, 357 N. Clark.
- 10 Musicians, 175 W. Washington St., 2 d. m.
- 17458 Nurses, Fenk's Hall, Oak Park.
- 147 Painters, 26 W. Randolph St.
- 180 Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
- 184 Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
- 191 Painters, N. W. cor. State and 56th.
- 275 Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
- 521 Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
- 502 Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
- 139 Plumbers, 1897 Ogden Ave.
- 250 Plumbers, 130 W. Washington St.
- 462 Plumbers, 4111 W. Madison St.
- 415 Railway Carmen, Odd Fellows' Hall, Blue Island, Ill., 7:30 p. m.
- 1170 Railway Carmen, 11037 Michigan Ave.
- 1257 Railway Carmen, 5324 S. Halsted St.
- 352 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington St.
- 739 Railway Clerks, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
- 906 Railway Clerks, 5438 S. Halsted St.
- 1022 Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington St.
- Railroad Trainmen, 2339 W. Madison.
- Teamsters' Dia. Council, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
- 727 Teamsters (Auto), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
- 47 Tile Layers, 135 W. Washington St.
- 7 Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.
- (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 2 p. m.)

Clothing Workers Give Last Concert of Winter Season

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.
Concerts given by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers came to a close with a packed hall at the Carman's Auditorium. Alexander Zukovsky, violinist of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, directed a small ensemble of some sixteen Symphony men, and there were four soloists, Jacques Gordon, violinist; Joseph Brinkman, pianist; Ivan Dneproff, tenor of the Russian Opera Company, and Herman Eck, flutist.

The orchestral part of the program brought to performance two important works that have not been heard on the regular Symphony bill for some time. The first was the Mendelssohn overture, "Fingal's Cave." The other was the movement called "In the Village," from a suite of Caucasian sketches by Ippolitoff-Ivanoff, the Bolshevik director of the Moscow Conservatory of Music.

Celia Goldman, a "juvenile classical and athletic dancer," as the program described her, won considerable applause with her jumps and leaps and steps.

Mr. Dneproff has a magnificent voice, and the songs he sang, some operatic arias in Italian and Russian, made his audience go wild with approval. It was most interesting to hear how this big voice of beautiful quality overcame the tricky and ungrateful acoustics of the Ashland Auditorium and filled the hall.

A critic of one of the large dailies recently said, with perfect truth, that there are no more bad pianists or violinists. So to say that Mr. Brinkman and Mr. Gordon are fine musicians is bromidic. Both played some of their own work, Mr. Brinkman some of his compositions, Gordon some of his arrangements. And when pianists and violinists are capable of writing as well as performing as Gordon and Brinkman do, they are deserving of all the approving adjectives in the critic's vocabulary, be they ever so bromidic.

Thus closed the fifth season of concerts given by the union. And concerts are only a part of the general scheme of workers' education carried by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Wanted! Volunteers to Help Bazaar of National Defense

NEW YORK, March 10.—The National Defense Committee issues the following appeal to unemployed comrades for volunteers needed for the Third Annual International Bazaar to be held April 10-13, at Central Opera House:

Clerical—10,000 letters must be out by March 15. Any one out of work can help any time during the day, including Saturday afternoons and Wednesday evenings.

Dressmakers needed to make dresses and other apparel for the bazaar from material donated for that purpose.

Milliners needed to make hats.

Also committees to solicit materials and hats.

Please report to the office, 80 East 11th Street, Room 434. Telephone Stuyvesant 6616.

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

CAT-O-NINE-TAILS USED ON CHAIN GANGS IN SOUTH

50 Strokes from Salt Greased Lashes

By JACK METTE
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 10.—In the good old south we send our prisoners, especially those who have a family and cannot pay the usual \$25 fine, to the chain gang to build roads.

The judge smiles when he sentences you to the gang and says he hopes it will make a better man of you. When the police catch a hobo down here, if they cannot find something serious to charge him with, they send him to the gang for 90 days for luck.

Build Road With Blood

It has not been so many months ago that the country was stirred up over the cruel death of Martin Tabert at the hands of a Florida chain gang whipping boss. Did that stop the whippings? It did not. In North Carolina and Alabama conditions are worse than in the old salt mines of Siberia. North Carolina has good roads but it took the blood and strength of her prisoners to do it.

If a prisoner is sick and unable to work the boss has a good cure. The lash soaked in salt grease to the tune of 50 strokes is the usual dose for all sickness.

One of the North Carolina camps is at Fayetteville. The six-foot ignorant chain gang boss is allowed to knock young boys (some of them under 16 years of age) over the head with pick handles and to whip them with a cat-o-nine-tails until they cannot stand on their feet. The same food is provided day in and day out. Syrup and corn bread for breakfast. Peas and corn bread for dinner. Syrup and corn bread again for supper.

Saw Beating

Last summer I talked with many of the prisoners. I checked up on their stories and found them to be true. Young men whose only offense is riding a freight train are thrown into these filthy holes with men suffering from terrible diseases and are forced to bathe in the same water. Ten men, four colored, were forced to bathe in a small tub of water without changing the water. I saw a young Jewish boy hit over the head and back with a pick handle.

Alabama has the same rotten system. They hire the convicts out by the day to the coal trust to dig coal for the company for a few cents a day. Conditions are as bad if not worse than those existing in North Carolina.

Greek Cabinet Quits; Regent Offers Job To Republican Leader

ATHENS, March 10.—Greece is looking for a cabinet but it is not easy to find a man willing to take the job. The several statesmen have been out of work for some time, applications for the position of premier are conspicuous by their absence. They have a habit here in Greece to bring out their shooting irons on the slightest provocation and once a statesman is indicted, he stands as much show of an acquittal as an American communist before a 100 per cent American jury.

"Shoot them first; try them afterwards," is the popular way of handling out justice to unpopular Greek cabinets. The Greek cabinets are growing more responsive to pressure than they used to. The last one quit when an army corps appeared and offered it an ultimatum to resign or fight. The cabinet jumped out the windows.

The army is sick of the king and wants a republic. Venizelos is going to leave the country.

British Soap Magnate Wants Black Men to Play Donkey Role

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Mar. 10.—Protests have been made by all sections of political thought, as by commercial and industrial interests against suggestions made by Lord Leverhulme, the head of the British soap making industry, that black labor should be introduced into Australia to do the "donkey work."

Leverhulme said he had 25,000 blacks in his employ in his various plantations thruout the world and they suited him right down to the ground. He also claimed that the Negroes in the south in the United States had proved a boon to the employers.

Mormon Solon Fears House Tax Bill Will Not Meet U. S. Needs

WASHINGTON, March 10.—As the Senate Finance Committee recently sought sources of \$100,000,000 more revenue in the new tax bill, the House Ways and Means Committee prepared to report a soldier bonus bill.

Chairman Smoot of the Finance Committee believes the tax bill as passed by the House will fall \$100,000,000 short of meeting government expenses next year, even if a bonus bill does not become law. What sources of revenue will be tapped are yet undecided, he said.

Four Plans Up

Winding up its hearing on the bonus bill, the House Ways and Means Committee, plunged into consideration of four plans, as follows:

- 1.—A straight cash bonus.
- 2.—A straight paid up insurance bonus.
- 3.—A cash bonus with a paid up insurance option.
- 4.—A four fold plan with option of \$50 cash, deferred payment certificates, vocational training and home and farm aid.

Senators Watson, Indiana, and Moses, New Hampshire, today began a poll of the Senate to determine sentiment on the tax bill. A "horse back" survey by leaders indicates the Democrats and Progressives may join to restore the Garner plan with a maximum surtax of 44 per cent on \$92,000.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., READERS, ATTENTION!

Friday, March 14th, 8 P. M.
in CALIFORNIA HALL, Corner Polk and Turk Streets
MASS MEETING to discuss ways and means to raise funds and collect clothing to HELP THE STARVING GERMAN WORKERS.

Saturday Night, March 15, 8 O'Clock
at 225 VALENCIA STREET (Between Market and 14th)
PARIS COMMUNE CELEBRATION
Speaker—MARVIN SANFORD of Oakland, Y. W. L.
Musical Numbers—Dancing—Refreshments

Friday, March 21st, 8 P. M.
in CALIFORNIA HALL, Corner Polk and Turk Streets
INTERNATIONAL MASS MEETING
Speakers—Abdon Llorente, Gabriel Q. Arellano and James H. Dolson
Chairman—Jack Carney, Editor Labor Unity
ADMISSION FREE
Bring all your friends

SOUTH, CENTRAL AMERICAN EVENTS TOLD BY WOLFE

Columbia Boycotts U. S. Anti-Labor Movies

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE (Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press) Haiti. W. W. Cumberland has been named by the department of state as the financial adviser on Haitian customs and taxes.

Honduras. The manipulated revolution that has come as an aftermath of American unprincipled of a deadlocked election in Honduras has caused the U. S. to send down another battleship on the Pacific coast.

Argentina. All interest in the most powerful labor organization of Argentina, the U. S. A. (Union Sindical Argentina) is centered in the question, Amsterdam, Berlin or Moscow?

The Berliners have formed a little labor federation of their own called the F. O. R. A. (Federation Obrera Regional Argentina).

Consequently, the Anarchists in the U. S. A. in place of advocating Berlin, either attack Moscow or confine themselves to advocating a Pan-American relationship in place of an international one.

When the Colombia Tenants' league boycotted the Theater Colombia because it refused to permit them to hold meetings and began picketing the place the management offered anti-labor propaganda films made in the United States.

The day that the boycott was extended to all the branches of the theatrical company in the entire republic and big demonstrations were planned, the police and military fired on the workers and then invaded the labor headquarters.

Maria del Mulato, with a suckling child, is in prison, as is another woman, who headed the committee. Mere membership in the Tenants' league is now sufficient to merit a jail sentence.

A vigorous protest on the part of the Cuban labor movement is the prelude to a storm of Latin-American protest against this brutality.

Organize Capital Chauffeurs. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—A taxicab chauffeurs' union is being organized here by A. F. of L. organizers. The union will take action to regulate hours and improve wages.

Zinoviev's Speech to Leningrad Communists

(NOTE—The DAILY WORKER today publishes the second installment of the great speech delivered by Gregory Zinoviev to the party conference of the Leningrad District. Those of our readers who have read lurid reports of war between communist leaders should follow this discussion closely. It is true that Trotsky had a difference of opinion over questions of party organization with Zinoviev and others.

ZINOVIEV CONTINUES: It goes without saying that it is a perfectly unavoidable circumstance that we have been obliged to absorb the best and most mature Communist forces for the purpose of state leadership, and have taken these from the workshops, and factories.

It is perfectly comprehensible that the Party governing the state has to concentrate a considerable portion of its members in the state institutions. Despite this it appears to me, comrades, that if we adopt a correct attitude we have well-founded prospects of increasing the number of the members in the shops and factories; in my opinion this is one of our most important tasks.

Another question is that of the intensification of Party work, of the intensification of the inner Party democracy. Those comrades who point out that this question was raised at the Tenth Party Congress, and that the resolutions passed by the Tenth

Congress have not been fully carried out, in some cases not carried out at all, are perfectly right. We put this question in the year 1921, and passed a fairly good resolution on the question of inner Party democracy. The reasons why this resolution has not been carried out are substantially objective in nature.

The situation was extraordinarily difficult. The workers were chiefly and above all interested in their morsel of bread. You will doubtless be able to recollect the atmosphere obtaining at that time in a number of other proletarian centers. When passing over to the NEP, we formulated our fresh tasks at the same time. But at that time we could not perform them, for the working class was divided and declassified, and the subject which occupied every workman all and every day, and which hung like a leaden weight about his neck, was the question of the potato ration.

We are now putting the question under much more favorable circumstances. The fundamental difference in conditions lies in the fact that the declassing process in the working class has ceased.

The proletariat, which melted, split, and became declassified during the first years of the revolution, is now beginning to gather together again to a compact mass. This is the cardinal circumstance changing the situation.

Benefited by Political Experience. The same workmen who have been pulling in different directions all these years, are now coming into our works and factories, and bringing with them the political experience garnered and increased during these years. They have shared with us the first successes won on the economic field. These successes, comrades, are still very small—we need not deceive ourselves, but they are dear to us for the very reason that they are the "very first" ones.

COMMUNISM IS SPREADING IN ERIN, SAYS LAD

(Special to The Daily Worker) SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—The Paris Commune will be celebrated Saturday night at 225 Valencia street with music, dancing and an address by Marvin Sanford of the Young Workers League.

Splendid Propaganda Done in Prison Camps

That Communist propaganda is spreading thru Ireland in spite of all obstacles is revealed in a letter from a young Irish Communist who has just passed his fifteenth birthday, to his uncle here in Chicago.

There were approximately fifteen thousand radicals and republicans in Irish Free State prisons until the recent releases took place. There are still about 5,000 locked up.

May 30 Convention Asked by Oregon Farmer-Labor Party

(Special to The Daily Worker) PORTLAND, Ore., March 10.—The Farmer-Labor party of Oregon was formally launched at a meeting at 455 Alder street here and declares that it will work in conjunction with the national farmer-labor movements that demand a May 30 convention.

Ice Cream Bosses Surrender to All Union's Demands

(By The Federated Press) NEW YORK, March 10.—The lockout in the confectionery workers' trade here has been settled after a three weeks' struggle, the employers surrendering completely to the union's demands.

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

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

It was in a great measure along these lines that our split with the Mensheviks ran. The Mensheviks followed the demagogic line of "democracy" and "election" even under circumstances rendering adherence to these principles impossible.

I should like to remind you of an article written by Comrade Lenin, entitled: "We Do Not Get Fat on the Song of the Nightingale."

Paul Axelrod, one of the oldest leaders of the Mensheviks, wrote the preface to this pamphlet, thus imparting a tremendous significance to it. The Menshevik worker maintained in this brochure that the Mensheviks promise much with regard to democracy, but do nothing to realize it—they also permit the intelligentsia to reign in the Party.

Control of the United States government by the oil interests began 40 years ago, according to evidence Minor gave, when agents of oil interests began nominating presidents and buying their way to power thru increasingly extensive contributions to the campaign chests of the Republican and Democratic parties.

Cleveland Communists Announce Series of Lectures on Lenin

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The English (East Side) Branch of the Workers Party, announced that it has prepared a course of six lectures on "the history of the Russian Communist Party and the role of Lenin in the Communist Movement," to be delivered by Comrade John Brahtin at Swedish Hall, 1467 Addison Rd. near Wade Park avenue side entrance.

The lectures will be held on 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month on the following dates:

March 13—The Populist Movement in Russia.

March 27—Formation of the Russian Social-Democratic Party.

April 10—The Convention of 1903 and the beginning of Menshevism and Bolshevism.

April 24—The Revolution of 1905 and its consequences.

May 8—The World War and the ascendancy of the Bolsheviks.

May 22—Nikolai Lenin—The Man and his work.

Comrade Brahtin has made a study of the Russian Communist Movement and his lectures will be a treat to all those who will attend. Lectures start at 8 p. m. Admission free.

Australian Unions Move to Revise Court Fixed Wage

(By The Federated Press) MELBOURNE, Australia, March 10.—Action is to be taken in the near future by the big unions thruout Australia to secure a revision of the basic wage by the federal arbitration court.

Union officials point out that dissatisfaction regarding the existing basic wage dates back to 1907 when it was determined. It is contended that the amount was fixed too low at that time. Due regard, it is considered, was not paid to casual work and the probability of stoppages owing to weather conditions.

It is also argued that the basic wage fixed by the court provides for a bare existence only, and does not constitute a reasonable living wage. Should the appeal of the unions be successful, it will mean a revision of practically every arbitration court judgment, affecting almost every worker on the Australian continent.

Doctor Says Ignorant Surgeons Amputate Limbs Where They Should Not Have Been: Writer Agrees

When doctors meet in convention their potential victims are liable to get a few tips that may be the means of cheating the undertaker of several honest dollars—or at least postponing the expense of a funeral.

After reading reports of speeches delivered at the congress of medical education and licensure recently held in the Congress Hotel, Chicago, one hesitates to decide whether it is not better to let the darned disease knock you out more or less painfully than suffer agony at the hands of a practitioner, which may only be a snappier introduction to the gravedigger.

Dr. Ernest A. Codman of Boston, declared that hospital records showed that "legs are amputated where they should not have been" and probably when they should not have been. He also stated that patients have died on the operating table "without the operating surgeon knowing for a certainty whether they should live or die."

This is by no means encouraging to prospective patrons of the operating room. The writer knows of a young man who went to a hospital in Boston to have a serious operation performed. The disease was diagnosed and the doctor who made the diagnosis agreed to perform the operation. But imagine the patient's surprise when, after he was strapped to the operating table, the said surgeon looked at him with thoughtful surprise and rather brusquely asked "What are you here for?"

Osteopaths, chiropractors and other "radicals" engaged in the lucrative calling of healing the wounded without pain, may take some comfort from the preceding remarks. But wait.

A man disappointed with the efforts of surgeons to relieve him of bodily ills hied forth to one who offered health in return for a modest financial consideration and a loyal, unquestioning belief. He entered a well rigged office, was received cordially and before he had time to say "Jack Robinson" he was thrown on a stretcher and severely pummeled by two husky "doctors" who took turns at the exercise.

They seemed to have a special grudge against the victim's neck, which they twisted violently, placing one knee against the patient's back while the head was slowly turned so that the owner could see straight behind him. The "doctors" were not entirely successful however, but they were persistent and succeeded in cracking the neck in two places.

This appeared to give them much satisfaction and filled them with new hope. Perhaps the darned neck would be more accommodating next day! Then the spine was attacked, the ribs pummeled and the shoulder blades assaulted vigorously. The groans of the sufferer fell on deaf ears. Science could not be disturbed.

Feeling somewhat groggy, after this experience the patient was hustled into another chamber where he was introduced to the mysteries of what looked like a radio machine. The "doctor" proceeded to tune up and the victim did not know whether he was in a beauty parlor or Station R. I. P. ready to send forth his death song to a waiting world.

For the latter treatment, however, the patient says a kind word. It is not very painful—immediately. Its after effects however, were by no means painless. He was assured the "reactions" would destroy the malicious germs under the skin, but it almost destroyed the germs' meal ticket as well. So far as the patient knows the germs are still doing business at the old stand.

The patient was almost as persistent as the doctors. He was under the impression when a child that the most obnoxious medicine was the best, that only a suffering sinner could enter the kingdom of heaven in short that the value of anything could be measured in proportion to the pain its possession caused. On the same principle he believed that only doctors who hurt were worth bothering with.

He returned for another trial. Since then he has been in bed hovering between life and death. The neck which registered the first efforts almost succumbed to the second attempt. As a result of the "adjustment" of certain parts of the central column of his neck, sound sometimes misses its way and wanders aimlessly around seeking egress thru the nasal and ear tubes, before finally stumbling into the regular channel. It is sad.

What are we to do about it? The business of tinkering with human bodies is a paying one. Sick people will insist on getting cured. Under this capitalist system even the work of looking after the health of the people—a most sacred duty—is looked at from the cold eye of profit rather than from the point of view of the welfare of the people. And in spite of attempts of honest doctors to remedy this situation, ignorant doctors and unscrupulous quacks with new cure-alls will be inflicted on humanity until the profit is taken out of medical science.

Russ-Roumanian Confab. VIENNA, March 10.—The conference between Russia and Roumania is announced to begin here shortly. The discussions, which are expected to result in diplomatic recognition on the part of the two governments, will deal with both economic and political problems including the dispute over Bessarabia, which fell to Roumania as a part of the spoils of war.

M. Krestinsky, Russian minister in Berlin, has been appointed by Moscow as its chief spokesman.

Drop in Wages, Jobs Decrease, Bureau Report

Average Pay of U. S. Factory Slave \$25.63

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor) A drop of 4% in average weekly earnings within a single month coupled with the continued spread of unemployment are features in the January report of the U. S. department of labor covering employment in 7849 manufacturing establishments. The report shows that the average weekly pay of an American factory worker in January amounted to only \$25.63, an amount insufficient to provide a normal family with the bare necessities of life.

The decline in the average pay envelope brings it to a level only 5 1/2% above that of January, 1923. During the same period the cost of living, according to the conservative National Industrial Conference board, advanced approximately 4.1%. So the purchasing power of wages has increased only 1 1/2% in the course of 12 months which have been described as unexampled prosperity. Annual reports of corporations showing profits running from \$5 up to more than \$40 a share of common stock show who takes the cream of prosperity.

Wages Below Living Cost Level. Wages of millions of workers in January were below the level required to meet the year's increase in living costs. Some wages gained on prices but others remained at a standstill or even decreased. More than 40% of the wage earners covered by the report could purchase no more in January, 1924, than they could in January, 1923, while nearly 30% could purchase less. The unequal gains in the case of workers in 16 important industries are shown in the following table which shows average weekly earnings for January of each year:

Table with 3 columns: Industry, 1923, 1924. Rows include Slaughtering and meat packing, Cotton manufacture, Hosiery and knit goods, etc.

The report shows that manufacturing establishments have reduced their forces by 5% since June, 1923. Notable decreases during the last month are shown as follows: Meat packing 2.6%, confectionery 13%, baking 2.1%, cotton manufacture 10.3%, foundries and machine shops 5%; saw mills 3.3%, furniture factories 3.1%, brick yards 6.5%, glass works 5.8%, car building and repairing 5.3%, and rubber footwear 6%.

While increases of importance between December and January occurred as follows: Men's clothing 5.4%, women's clothing 10.1%, iron and steel 2.8%, automobile 4.7%, and agricultural implements 3.8%.

Unemployment Increasing. Many of these changes in working force were in part seasonal. But comparison with January, 1923, figures shows the extent to which the upward movement of a year ago in many industries has been reversed. Thus the textile industry shows a material reduction over a year ago in nearly every branch with 5 1/2% fewer workers in cotton, 3.5% fewer in hosiery and knit goods, 4.2% fewer in silk, 4% fewer in wool, 10% fewer in dyeing and finishing textiles, 2.1% fewer in men's clothing, 5.4% fewer in the manufacture of shirts and collars and 5.4% fewer in women's clothing.

Foundries and machine shops are employing 10.3% fewer workers than a year ago while other industries show the following reductions in force since January, 1923: stove makers 13.5%, leather, boots and shoes 8.1%, glass works 4.2%, railroad car building 14%, automobile tires 16.8%, and shipbuilding 18.2%.

A few industries show expansion in working force, particularly the automobile industry with 26.3% more employees than in January, 1923, and the manufacture of electrical machinery and appliances with 11.5% more workers than a year ago. Other gains of importance are 4.5% in brick, 9.7% in newspaper printing, 6.9% in book and job printing, 4.1% in saw mills and 4.2% in the iron and steel industry.

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

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

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UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS



A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN



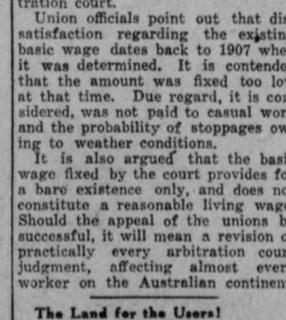
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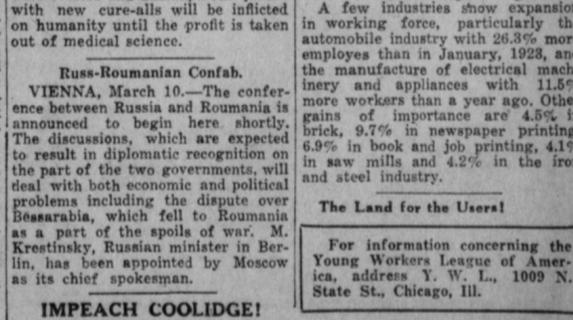
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The Disaster in Utah

The coal mining industry affords the most harrowing proof of the destructive character of capitalism. Coal mining, like all other industries today, is run on the principle that dollars come first and lives come last.

Unless the unexpected happens 175 miners working eleven thousand feet below the surface shall have lost their lives digging coal and dividends for their bosses. As the charred bodies of the Utah miners are taken out of the ghastly pits, the families and friends of the entombed coal-diggers are giving way to despair and giving up all hope for the rescue of their beloved.

The miners are continually exposed to gas and dust explosions, to the falling of slate and coal, drowning and electrocution, mine damp and fire. Coal mining is an especially hazardous industry and extra steps must be taken all the time to prevent the loss of life and limb amongst the miners.

The horrible conditions arising out of capitalist control in the mining industry is characteristic of the criminal state of affairs in every other capitalist-controlled industry today. In the year following the war no less than 28,000 workers were killed and three million wounded in the "peaceful industries" of America.

The Utah mine disaster, the moans and cries arising out of the hell holes at the Castle Gate mine, the broken hearts and the shattered lives of the families of the murdered workers in the coal pits are the sordid picture of life as the workers live it under the tyranny of their capitalist exploiters.

Not until the working class takes matters in its own hands and assumes full political power and reorganizes the management and control of our productive system along social lines so as to eliminate the private profits of the individual capitalists, will this huge toll of life taken every year from the working masses be saved. Not until the mines are owned and controlled by the coal diggers, the railway workers who haul the coal, and workers and farmers who use the coal, will we be spared of the calamities and disasters, the wholesale murder of workmen as have occurred in this Utah mine disaster, at Spangler, Pennsylvania, Pekin, Illinois, and many other places where the workers sweat blood to enrich their capitalist masters.

"Battle Around the Franc"

Recent days have seen a headlong, perpendicular collapse of the Belgian, English, French and Italian exchanges.

But the center of the great politico-financial battle is now the franc. In the demoralized foreign exchange markets the franc has dropped to about three and a half cents or almost one-sixth its normal value. Judging from the atmosphere prevailing in financial circles it is safe to conclude that the French currency has not yet hit the bottom and that the next few months will see a further collapse.

This tragedy that has befallen the franc, the symbol of the haughty French imperialists, is one of the most important political factors in European and hence in world politics today. To the workers of France it means a further rise in the cost of living. What the increase of dissatisfaction among the French masses, already crushed by military burdens, will bring, no one can tell at this moment. The May elections in France should prove of great service to the Communist Party.

The basic reason for the fall of the franc is to be found in the unsound, unsatisfactory condition of the financial state of affairs of the government. The French imperialists are face to face with one of the inextricable, insoluble contradictions arising from the capitalist system of production and exchange and all its political implications. The French government has been doing a lot of borrowing and raising the taxes in order to be able to finance the armies of such outposts of French imperialism as Poland and Czecho-Slovakia. The supremacy of French capitalism on the continent is contingent upon the support of these

reactionary puppet governments. Thus within the last week alone nearly one billion francs in paper money has been issued by the government.

Here we have the dilemma. Politically French capitalist imperialism must squander these billions of francs. Financially, it is suicide for them to continue piling up huge military expenses and to support their military outposts and buffer states against Soviet Russia and Germany. No matter which policy the French imperialists pursue, they are up against it. There is no middle of the road in sight for them. The note circulation legally must not exceed forty-one billion francs. It is already more than forty. The advances of the bank to the state must not exceed 23,200,000,000 francs. This has already reached the perilous sum of more than twenty-two billions.

France, capitalist France, is on the brink of financial ruin, despite the outward appearance of prosperity. When France totters many more will. The crisis in the Belgian cabinet is merely an echo of the crisis of French finance. Belgian capitalist policy has been interlaced with French imperialist policy in the Ruhr and against Soviet Russia.

"The battle around the franc" is one of the decisive struggles in Europe. The workers of the world trust in the working class of France, the working class that has distinguished itself so often in struggles against oppression, to bring to a successful conclusion for international Communism, for the Communist International and the workers and poor farmers whose class interests it represents, the battle now raging around the franc.

Business in Government

The story now being unfolded before the workers and farmers of the unity between the big capitalists and all the governmental departments and administrators is more gripping and stirring than the best of our best sellers.

Within the last year the Treasury Department of Mr. Mellon of Aluminum Trust, Steel Trust and banking fame, has refunded to taxpayers the meagre sum of almost \$125,000,000. These millions were supposed to have been collected "illegally or erroneously."

This is just plain balderdash. The whole transaction is as crooked as a corkscrew and as corrupt as the manner in which Mr. Mellon has been handling the internal revenue department in so far as prohibition enforcement is concerned. No worker or farmer will or can believe that taxes were "erroneously or illegally" collected from such humble citizens as John Hays Hammond, the millionaire mining engineer, Edward L. Doheny, the notorious oil thief, and such captains of industry and finance as Charles R. Crane, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Oliver and Joseph W. Harriman, and Payne Whitney. These men have had years of experience in aiding and abetting fraud against the masses and can teach the poor government clerks the great national game of corruption in tax evasion. These men are past masters in the game of skinning their own government and the workers and no one will allow the wool to be pulled over his eyes and believe that such powerful capitalists were thus victimized.

This huge tax refund is simply another link in the already long and powerful chain of evidence showing that the United States government is owned outright by the capitalist class and that its primary function is to protect the rich and hound the poor. Mr. Mellon can talk himself blue in the face and Mr. Coolidge can punctuate his over-advertised silence with frantic declamations about his purity and integrity, but harsh, cold facts confront the workers and farmers. There are more chances of the workmen and farmers believing that the moon is made of green cheese than that such giant corporations as the Singer Manufacturing Company, the General Electric Company, the Merchants Loan and Trust Company, the estate of Marshall Field, Coca Cola Company, New York Life Insurance Company, and the American Steel Foundries Company made mistakes or were fooled in their last tax payments. It is mighty corporations of this class that received eighty per cent of the refunds.

Truly, this tax refund scandal is a monument to the menace of business in government—capitalist democracy.

Soviet Frees Women

In the early days of the Russian revolution the lying scandal sheets of the capitalist press, that revel in unloading filthy stories on the people of this country, flooded their columns with lies about the manner in which women were treated in the new Workers Republic. Our readers have not yet forgotten the fake stories of the nationalization of women.

But the Chicago Tribune, the leading sinner in peddling the nationalization, yare, is now obliged to publish conspicuously, because it is good news, a story sent by the Associated Press from Moscow to the effect that the women of Turkestan, the Kirghiz Republic and the Bashkir and Kalmuck regions of Russia, who have suffered for centuries under terrible inequalities, are now granted full equality by the Soviet Government at Moscow.

This is but another example of the splendid spirit that animates the Communists who today rule the greatest republic in world history. Unlike its capitalist contemporaries, the Soviet Government has lived up to its promises and fulfilled the hopes that its coming to power raised in the hearts of lovers of freedom all the world over.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

Are You Reading "A Week"?

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

(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE) The Russian Communist Party branch is governing this frontier city and fighting the counter-revolution. Earlier installments of the fuel shortage that prevents seed grain from being fetched on the railroad. The Party meeting decides to send the Red Army far away for fuel, at the risk of leaving the city open for bandits and counter-revolutionists. It also decides to conscript the local bourgeoisie for wood cutting in a near-by park. Varied types of party members are flashed on the screen: Klimin, the efficient president of the branch, who still finds time to have a sweetheart; Robeko, the consumptive, whose devotion is killing him; Gornuikh, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Cheka; Matusenko, the luxury-loving place-hunter and Stalmakhov, a practical workingman revolutionist. Gornuikh, 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 but, perhaps, too late. Robeko is dragged out of his house and shot, Klimin's sweetheart is butchered and Klimin and Stalmakhov are overpowered and hurled into a dungeon. The counter-revolutionaries are in possession of the town, with the Red Army away. Klimin and Stalmakhov are butchered before the Communist company led by Gornuikh can arrive. The Red Army appears at last with great reinforcements and the big battle is about to start—(NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY).

CHAPTER XII—Continued. AND the telephogram received in the morning had been for Seletsky what a light pressure of the middle is for a good and mettle horse; he had instantly pulled himself together, carried out all the instructions, had waited all day expecting the alarm, and had been in no way surprised at the arrival of Karaulov.

And now, every half hour, he rode up to Karaulov, reported briefly on the progress of the operation, set out his hypotheses and asked respectfully: "Will there not be such and such orders, Comrade Brigade Commander?"

And all the time Karaulov became less and less suspicious, and thought to himself: "Well, this one will not betray us." No, Seletsky will not be a traitor. To be a traitor is to break the rules of the game. Once you have chosen yourself a place in the game, stick to it. Otherwise there is no interest in playing.

The first company was advancing on the left flank. A dark mass of people was moving forward, but in that mass, in that row of silhouettes, was its own system and internal organization. Each man knew his neighbor and his chief, each obeyed the quiet command. Political leader Spitsyn marched in the ranks, his rifle firmly on his shoulder.

From time to time, in a whisper, he shared his ideas with his neighbor, Fidein, a short, snub-nosed fellow, with sharp, bright blue eyes.

Fidein remembered everything and understood everything. He was as greedy of knowledge as dry sand is of water. And Spitsyn was forever boasting of his pupil who was already a can-

nyonologist for capitalism." Before MacDonald took office he denounced the imperialist plan to build a powerful naval base at Singapore as "a wild and wanton escapade" and "colossal folly". Now the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, Beatty, and other sea chiefs are threatening to resign unless MacDonald permits the building of this Gibraltar of the Far East. The Premier must now choose. He must either accept the dictation of the imperialists or call upon the masses of the Labor Party to stand behind him in a battle with the reactionaries. The capitalists feel that the question of navalism is of too vital importance to their class interests and they will not allow the Labor Party to play with it. Mac-

Donald and his Cabinet members cannot straddle this issue. The Laborites must either go to the left and call upon the workers to support them, for the workers are the only ones who would dare fight imperialism, in a struggle with the reactionaries or they must go to the right and commit suicide by lining up with the navalists and the capitalist class served by the navy.

There can be no center, middle position, for long at that stage of the class conflict when the alternatives are a strike by Admiral Beatty and his capitalist clique against the working class and a strike by the working class against Admiral Beatty and the employing class. To the left and forward or to the right and backward! The Cabinet Socialists must soon make their decisive choice.

British Unrest Grows. Labor unrest is increasing in England. Hundreds of thousands of workers are demanding increases in wages. MacDonald is swearing at them under his teeth. Brailsford, editor of the New Leader, Independent Labor Party organ, says the trade unions are most inconsiderate. They should wait until a Tory or Liberal government should come in and should not embarrass the Labor Party. Well, if a Labor government is good only to enhance the prestige of MacDonald the workers don't see much in a labor government for them. They want a government that will be concerned with their interests only and not with building battleships to fight France and guns to shoot Hindus.

The Poor Fish Says: One thing is certain if the workers ruled this country there would be no graft for anybody. The workers would keep it all.

What Do You Think of Our First Story?

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

didate for admission to the Party. Yet, when his relations from a neighboring village came to see Fidein, his father, a stout peasant with shrewd eyes and a brown beard, and his sisters, taciturn and gloomy, blue-eyed like their brother, and there began long, whispered talks somewhere in a corner of the barracks. Fidein grew gloomy and morose, kept himself to himself, and would no longer talk with the Political Leader. . . . And Spitsyn waited and knew in advance; the moment would come, and the lad would break out, all red, with shining eyes, gesticulating uniformly and energetically with his right hand, and would start talking of the improper collection of the corn-toll, of bribes taken by the local committee, of the misdeeds of the militia and of the district food commissar, of the whole miserable muddle of village life.

And Spitsyn would listen without interrupting, and would then begin to explain, and would talk for a long time about the difficulties of revolution in Russia, of how the peasants were themselves to blame for not knowing how to deal with abuses, of how many had joined in for their own ends and were consciously putting difficulties in the way.

And suddenly a group of attentive Red Army men would collect about them, would listen, smoking their cigarettes, and would ask questions. . . . And the Political Leader would find what to say to each one of them: it was not for nothing that he was himself from the country.

In questionnaires, opposite the question as to social origin, Spitsyn was accustomed to write himself down as "village inhabitant." He was a village tailor, and did not know whether to call himself a peasant or a workman. Tall, narrow-chested, round-shouldered and bald, his face was pale and freckled, his step even and light, and his little eyes looked always openly and straight before them.

The Red Army men liked his talks, only his voice was very squeaky, and they were always shouting to him, "Louder, louder," but Spitsyn could not talk very loudly, for if he tried to he immediately lost the thread of his argument, and began to use foreign words which the Red Army men did not understand, and to which he himself gave cloudy and approximate meanings. And now, in the ranks, in these quiet, dread minutes of waiting for battle, first one and then another "come up to him, smoked, talked, and asked him to explain more definitely:

"Against whom are we marching? And why?"

And, conscious of the perplexity in those peasant souls, perplexity from the fact that . . . they had to march against their own folk . . . against peasants . . . Russians . . . brothers . . . Spitsyn with careful, clear, sharp words, spoke of rebels and reminded the men

about Denikin, about Judenitch, about Kolchak. . . . And again the lines moved on over the dark country, under the deep blue sky and the few stars, and with each verst, ever louder and louder was heard from the town a distant, clear fusillade. They marched on, until from man to man, from squad to squad, from platoon to platoon, from company to company, ran the command:

"Halt! Dress the line by the right!" Already the rare lights of the town were twinkling before them, and on one side the river showed, dim and white. And Karaulov's mare, which carried him sleeping on her back, also stopped, half a verst behind the line. The Military Commissar of the battalion, riding beside him, caught her by the bridle and checked her carefully: "Let the old man have his sleep," he thought.

But Karaulov instantly started sharply, woke up, and standing up in his stirrups, looked keenly ahead and listened carefully. . . . He knew at once the place, the light of the town, the river, the ravine. The Battalion Commander rode up and reported in a whisper, his hand respectfully at the salute:

The reconnoitering party have returned. They have been to the outskirts of the town, and have seen a big band coming in our direction. . . . Better for us to await them here. We have a good position here."

"Yes, yes," said Karaulov. "The shooting over by the railway station," continued the Battalion Commander, "means that some of our side are there. I have sent to get in touch with them. But so far no one has returned."

"Right, Comrade Battalion Commander," said Karaulov. "You, Danilov, stop here, while we have a look at the position."

But they had not ridden off more than a few yards, when they saw before them the quickly growing silhouette of a horseman, and heard the loud beating of a horse's hoofs.

"Another scout," said the Battalion Commander.

The three horsemen rode to meet each other. The Red Army men, looking behind them, saw a fantastic, many-headed, living mass. . . . Suddenly three of the heads disappeared and nothing was left but the silhouettes of the horses, as the horsemen hurried on their way.

"Lie down," ran along the lines. "Prepare for action!"

And the order had not reached the left flank before, on the right . . . tok, tok, tok . . . tapped out a machine gun, and one after another, interrupting, pursuing each other, light shots flew by.

Karaulov hardly had to interfere with the progress of the operation. He nodded his head approvingly at all the orders of the Battalion Commander, saw in the scanty light of dawn his face, unshaved, with a growth of red hair, his tight-closed lips, and listened to him with more and more attention, while his voice at the same time grew more and more friendly. Karaulov arrested only one of Seletsky's orders. He forbade the use of machine gun fire on the little houses of the outskirts.

"But what if they are firing from there?" asked Seletsky in surprise.

"We mustn't, all the same. . . . Might hurt peaceful inhabitants," replied Karaulov.

"The first company, slowly, running forward a few yards at a time, advanced towards the town. The place was open and low, and a lot of snow had stayed there, half-melted, and falling in under the heavy feet of the soldiers. The grey figures made good marks on the blue snowdrifts. (To Be Continued Wednesday.)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Ambassador Geddes, on his return to England, told an audience of Pilgrims at a dinner given in his honor that if he were an American, he would be a prohibitionist, but he was glad he was not. The best minds in the United States were strong for prohibition, he said. One would never believe that after reading the investigation of the Veterans' Bureau. He said the conditions of the workers in America were better than in England. This remark was received with cold politeness. The best minds in Washington are too busy dodging jail for national burglary to waste any valuable time jailing bootleggers.

The Chicago Tribune is doing pretty well with its Moscow uprisings, splits and civil wars. Red army officers are being arrested. Trotsky is being watched and all kinds of irresponsible devilment is taking place. In the meantime Trotsky and Zinoviev engage in a verbal duel as to the best means of perfecting the Communist organization so that it can overthrow the capitalist system. A report of the "civil war" is now running serially in the DAILY WORKER. We confess that it is so interesting and it makes us almost wish that our Russian comrades would stage a fight like it frequently to break the monotony.

But it takes the Boston Herald to publish a yarn that would make Messrs. Ananias and Munchausen give up their leadership in the art of prevarication. In a recent issue of that organ of the United Shoe Machinery Company, a fellow by the name of Eaton, whose mind, judging from his picture in the Herald, stopped growing after the boy reached the age of ten, tells a story that would be scoffed at even in the hectic days when Lenin died hourly and Trotsky spent his spare time, when he was not slaughtering children and priests, cutting off Lenin's head and assuming the dictatorship.

Now, this moron, Eaton, adds a sinister suture to the far-famed Cheka machinery for punishing "galant anti-Bolsheviks." There appears, it seems to use for the first time, "the blonde woman Simanova, the great terrorist." Those of us who have had the experience of being apprehended by a dog faced fink of capitalism would rather welcome a resort to extreme devilish ingenuity on the part of the Department of Justice and install some Nietzschean blondes to at least save other victims from the torture of having to gaze on the human caricatures that the underworld of capitalism spews into the maw of the D. of J.

Mr. Eaton sat in a Boston hotel while some reporter no doubt sporting a mind of the same calibre as the Harvard graduate discovered that he "revealed a keen insight into European affairs as a result of three years of newspaper investigation and correspondence." He opined that Lenin's death would have a damaging effect on the fortunes of the Soviet Republic, but unfortunately for Mr. Eaton as he was speaking, Europe was making a grand rush to recognize the Soviet government, the various governments stepping on each other's toes, in fact.

His analysis of the discussion which recently took place in the Communist Party, however, deserves honorable mention. It shows that sometimes a fool can outdo in the brilliance of his stupidity the most serious efforts of genius. "He tells us that the crisis in the Communist Party was revealed when Trotsky fell in love with a beautiful young woman, and (curses, as Desperate Desmond used to say) was obliged, owing to the puritanical moral code that exists in Russia, to ask Grand Duke Nicholas for a passport to every country in Europe, so that he could take the lady fair with him."

In return for this favor, Trotsky agreed to turn over the Soviet government to the Grand Duke. But the cursed Cheka intervened. Before Trotsky had a chance to scoot with the woman, he was exposed and what do you think the bloody Cheka did to him? They told him to take a vacation in the Crimea. They are surely a dangerous gang to fool with. Rather disconcerting that Mr. Eaton did not have the job of official adviser to Trotsky. He could have told him, for instance, that here in America it is not necessary to turn over the U. S. to an oil baron or even to secure a divorce in order to enjoy the company of other "beautiful women." The bankers are masters in that manly art. Old James Stillman and his successor as head of the National City Bank knew a thing or two about managing such affairs. They could give the Caliph himself cards and spades. Trotsky could have seized power and then did what he pleased without having to beg the Grand Duke for favors? By the way, did anybody hear of the Grand Duke lately?

The worst is yet to come. Reading the last paragraph from the clipping sent us from the Boston Herald we notice that Mr. Eaton was born in Chicago, and was connected for a time with the Chicago Tribune. That explains everything.

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