

PROGRESSIVE MINERS BLOCK LEWIS MACHINE Nova Scotia Miners Issue Rocks Convention

O'GRADY TO BE BRITISH RUSS AMBASSADOR

J. H. Thomas Quits As Rail
Union Secretary

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON.—The Labor Party ministry is now in charge of the affairs of the British Empire with Ramsay MacDonald doubling in the offices of premier and secretary for foreign affairs.

Two cabinet appointments have occasioned surprise. One is the naming of Lord Chelmsford, former viceroy of India, as first lord of the admiralty and the other is the appointment of John Wheatley, generally considered as belonging to the left wing of the Labor Party, as minister of health. Wheatley came from the Clydeside and it is from this well-organized industrial section that the most trouble for the government is looked for. Housing is a burning question in the Scottish industrial district and with this the minister of health will deal. On the question of unemployment the minister of health will also exercise a great influence and it is this domestic matter that will first demand the attention of the Labor Party ministry.

Resignation of Cecil.
One of the first of a number of pressing foreign affairs demanding MacDonald's attention was to receive the resignation of Lord Robert Cecil as British representative on the League of Nations council.

Cecil will be succeeded by Lord Parmoor, president of the council in MacDonald's cabinet, and it is understood he and the prime minister will press vigorously for early inclusion of both Russia and Germany in the League of Nations.

Russ Recognition Up.
Other problems accumulating for MacDonald's attention are recognition of Russia, ratification of the Lausanne treaty and the Tangier convention, negotiations regarding the Mosul oil fields and the Egyptian dispute, to say nothing of the Anglo-French dispute about occupation of German territory and over reparations.

It is considered unlikely that MacDonald will be required to devote much attention to the rail strike, although there was no break in the deadlock today and J. Bromley, leader of the engineers and firemen, who went out Sunday midnight, said the strikers position was stronger than ever.

O'Grady for Ambassador.
There seems to be no doubt in the public minds here that full recognition to Soviet Russia will be had as soon as the government can get thru the routine work occasioned by a change of ministries. As ambassador to Russia the name most mentioned is that of James O'Grady. He is known to be sympathetic to the Soviet Republic and is well-informed on Russian affairs having made two visits there, in 1917 and 1922. He is also the author of a book on Russia and took an active part in opposing British intervention in the internal affairs of the Soviet.

Strike Situation Serious.
The railroad strike situation continues serious. Tom Shaw, new minister of labor, has had a long conference with the railroad men.

(Continued on page 3.)

Actor Cries, "Hurrah, Lenin Is Dead!" Gets Hissed in Minneapolis Theatre

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The actor appearing in the Russian Yarmack troupe who cried "Hurrah! Lenin is dead!" as he danced upon the stage, was hissed by the select audience of the Hennepin-Orpheum theatre here.

Among the dancers of the Yarmack troupe are former members of the Russian aristocracy and frankly monarchist in their sympathies. Back stage they are reported to have cursed Lenin and to have rejoiced in his death.

On the other hand some of the dancers are sympathetic to the Soviet regime. Theodor Stepanoff, featured dancer of the troupe, who was reported in the press to have said that "Lenin was a great man and sincere" was given a tremendous ovation by the same audience that a few minutes before had hissed the actor of monarchist leanings.

FOSTER ASKS FLOOR IN MINERS' CONVENTION TO REFUTE SLANDERS

William Z. Foster has demanded the floor in the Indianapolis Convention of the United Mine Workers of America to answer the slanders hurled at him and the Trade Union Educational League. His telegram to William Green, Secretary of the convention, was as follows:

William Green, Secretary, United Mine Workers of America, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Information has reached me that a resolution submitted by International Organizer Ben Williams, thru Taylor Bell local union, viciously attacking me as an enemy of the United Mine Workers of America is now pending in the convention.

Therefore I request that I be given an opportunity to make suitable reply to the same on the floor of the convention when it is acted upon.

United Mine Workers will not condemn a union man of long standing without giving him an opportunity to defend himself. I am coming to Indianapolis for that purpose.

(Signed) William Z. Foster.

MINERS OF NOVA SCOTIA DESCRIBE LEWIS' TREASON

Claim Union Officials Aided Corporations

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The denouncing of Secretary-Treasurer James B. MacLachlan and other officials of District 26 and their denunciation by John L. Lewis while they were fighting for the removal of troops from the district is one of the chief reasons why MacLachlan was convicted and sent to the penitentiary for two years, says a statement issued by Local 4529 of that district and distributed to the delegates here.

The high-handed methods used by the Lewis machine to prevent thorough consideration and favorable action on the appeal of District 26 has aroused new interest in the case and the matter is not to be allowed to drop according to Canadian delegates.

The statement follows:

Dear Brother:—At the convention resolutions from District 26, (Nova Scotia) will be presented to you asking for the return of our District Charter which was revoked by the International President, and the reinstatement of the officers deposed by the International President last July 17th. The circumstances surrounding these actions of our International

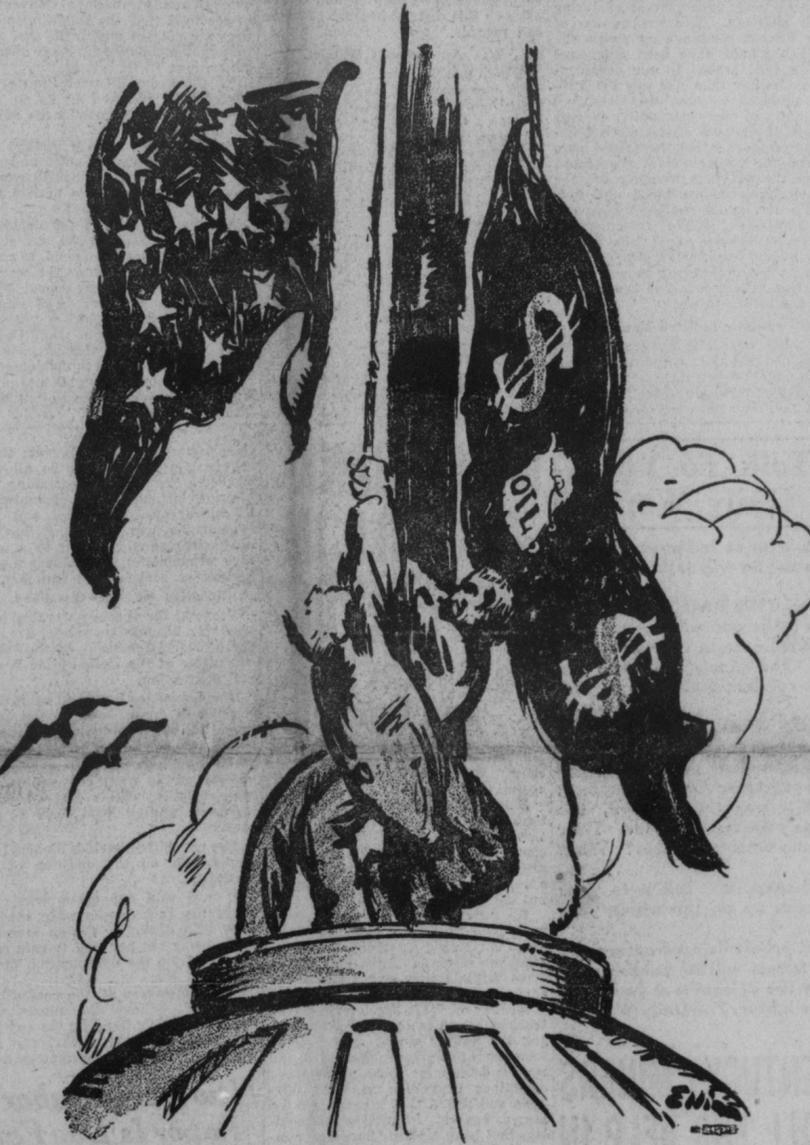
(Continued on page 2)

Technical Aid To Honor Lenin.

The Chicago Branch of the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia will hold a Lenin memorial meeting, Saturday evening, Jan. 26, at the Soviet School, 1902 W. Division St. A memorial program is being arranged. There will be speakers in Russian and English. The meeting takes the place of the entertainment that was prepared for the same evening.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

THE NEW FLAG ON THE NATION'S CAPITOL



The Black Flag of the Almighty Dollar.

WILD CHARGES BEST HUGHES' AGENT COULD DO

Klieforth Couldn't Back Claims with Facts

By JAY LOVESTONE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A long and rambling soap-box speech against Russian and American Communists was the contribution that A. W. Klieforth, Secretary Hughes' witness, made to the hearings of the senate foreign relations subcommittee which is investigating propaganda.

The weakness of the speech by the anti-red expert was that he was never able to substantiate any of his assertions, when asked to make good by Senator Borah.

Offers Peculiar Alibi.
Klieforth explained that he wanted to save the committee time that might be lost by perusal of the corroborative documents the senators asked him to produce.

The state department's witness got in most of his lies before Senator Borah came in. Seemingly to realize the necessity of speeding up before

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Endless Line of Mourners Passes Bier of Nicolai Lenin

(By Our Staff Correspondent)

MOSCOW.—In the great banqueting hall of what was once the nobles' club, rendezvous of Russia's nobility, the body of Nikolai Lenin reposed in a simple coffin upon a humble couch today, while his comrades of the revolution paid him last honors as they passed slowly in single file.

The face of the dead Premier was calm and waxen, and in the play of brilliant lights it seemed to wear an expectant look.

Soldiers of the Red Army, with fixed bayonets, stood at rigid attention or kept order with hushed voices.

The line of mourners was endless. Scores of thousands stood in the bitter cold and snow; it was 20 degrees below zero during the night. The line extended six deep for many blocks and grew constantly as thousands more joined in the hope of a last look at Lenin.

Inside the hall the mourners shuffled forward silently, many weeping.

Commissars took turns in the death watch; that of Foreign Minister Chicherin came at 3:30 A. M. today.

Word from the Caucasus was to the effect that Leon Trotsky probably will be unable to come to Moscow for the funeral Saturday. The war minister is ill and has a high temperature.

Rank and File Delegates in Revolt Staging Big Comeback That Upsets Lewis Machine

By JOHN FITZGERALD

(Staff Correspondent of The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Lewis steam-roller, that yesterday rolled over and crushed the resolutions asking for a square deal for the Nova Scotia miners, this morning was blocked by a solid wall of protest and anger that ended in bringing the administration forces the first defeat they have received at this convention.

Since the convention adjourned in an uproar last night, after the hysterical speech of Lewis against the imprisoned leader of the Nova Scotia miners, John McLachlan, the indignation of the delegates has been growing every hour. When the convention opened today Lewis found a different spirited bunch of men than those he faced yesterday.

Rank and File Challenges Machine.

Angry voices were raised and fists shaken at the platform. The rank and file challenged the machine, fought it and beat it until it went lurching to its first defeat.

Delegates Take Platform.

Many of the delegates insisted on walking up to the platform and speaking from that vantage point. Practically every speaker denounced Lewis for his action against the Nova Scotia miners and imprisoned Jim McLachlan.

The defeat of the machine came on a motion of the resolutions committee to non-concur with Resolution 80, demanding that all resolutions sent in by local unions be read as sent in and that the delegate representing the local signing the resolution be allowed to explain his resolution.

Machine Over-Reaches Itself.

Flushed with its victory of the previous day, the committee chairman once or twice referred to the opposition from the floor as propaganda.

This was bitterly resented and Thomas Kennedy, president of District 9 and Martin Flysik of District 10, were howled down for their insinuations against the delegates.

Plenty of Discussion.

The administration allowed plenty of time to discuss this minor question and as was pointed out by Freeman Thompson, this was in striking contrast to yesterday's method of stifling debate.

Every delegate who took the floor with the exception of Lee Hall, president of District 6, spoke, but little on the resolution, but devoted most of his time to rebuking the actions of the evening before.

Lewis Grip Slips.

Delegate Morgan of Nordegg, Canada, denounced Lewis for refusing to allow McLachlan's friends to defend him. Lawrence Lamb, of Springfield, established a precedent for the rank and file by being the first to take the platform.

This move was greeted with cheers. Lewis was losing his hegemony over the convention. Delegates William Deck, J. J. Wait and Thomas Parry also opposed the committee report.

Blames Lewis for Trouble.

Thomas Horan, of Locustdale, Pa., an anthracite miner, said that the whole trouble at this session could be laid to the action of Lewis in refusing the delegates from Nova Scotia a chance to be heard.

He declared that the resolutions committee should be elected from the floor of the convention and not appointed by the machine. He was applauded even by some of the Lewis messenger boys.

Even Green Fails.

Strenuous efforts were made by the rush of feeling against, even Secretary William Green, the "Pinch-hitter" of the administration forces taking the floor; the miners, however, were on the clean-up and they vented wrath for the crucifixion of the Nova Scotia miners on the resolution committee.

The committee report was defeated overwhelmingly and the original resolution carried.

Progressive Committeeman Unseated.

At the opening of the convention today Joseph Chicolini, of Pennsylvania, was unseated for membership in the Progressive Miners International Committee.

A resolution calling for the affiliation of the miners with the railroad workers brought out the information that attempts on the part of the United Mine Workers to arrange such an agreement had been unavailing before.

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FALL TO SAY A DEMOCRAT GAVE DOUGH

Full Story of \$100,000 Will
Be Told

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—A report spread thru the Senate office building today that Fall has informed a senator "the full story of the \$100,000 would be told." This is the \$100,000 Fall said he got from E. B. McLean to buy a ranch, but which McLean later said Fall didn't use.

This report had it that Fall would say he obtained the money from a democrat, seven months after the lease of Teapot Dome. The democrat was not an oil man.

Senator Walsh was informed of the report, but would make no comment.

Walsh Misses Doheny.

Senator Walsh, Montana, went to the Union Station today after Doheny arrived on his private car, but said he did not see Doheny who was in seclusion in a hotel.

"I am satisfied Doheny will tell all the facts about the leases he is concerned in," Walsh said.

Senator Lenroot, chairman of the public lands committee, asked Walsh for a conference and the two went into Lenroot's office.

Fall and Col. J. V. Zeverly, Sinclair's Washington attorney, are due in Washington at 10:20 tonight, according to a telegram received here from the train on which they are traveling. Both Fall and Zeverly were reported as remaining in seclusion in their compartment, having their meals taken to them.

Secretary of the navy Denby conferred with President Coolidge at the White House for 15 minutes today, but would not admit he talked about Teapot dome.

Denby refused to comment on the senate investigation beyond saying that so far as he could see, no facts had been disclosed yet.

Denby Approved Grab.

Denby approved the naval oil reserve leases with Sinclair and Doheny. He testified before the senate committee some months ago, that the leasing was "a detail" which he did not carefully investigate.

Denby has told friends within the past 24 hours that his conscience is easy on the naval leases and that he will not get into the matter unless he is drawn in.

The Teapot dome scandal, which for a long time was "just another senate investigation" to most people has become almost overnight a throb-

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The Miners' Convention Is Now On! Our Correspondent Is On the Job!

Be Sure to Subscribe for the Daily Worker. It Will Enable You to Follow this History-Making Gathering from Day to Day. Subscription Blank on Page Five.

Facts About the Nova Scotia Situation

(Continued from page 1)

President are such that we are of the opinion that the delegates to our convention should be informed of them. With this object in view our Local Union No. 4529, New Aberdeen, N. S., has drawn up the following statement.

No Contract Violation.

In July, 1923, our District officers were accused by the International President of calling a strike in violation of a contract with the British Empire Steel Corporation. The strike last July was not called in violation of the contract because there was no clause in the contract prohibiting the miners from quitting work during the period of the contract. In previous contracts with the corporation there was a clause prohibiting the stoppage of work during the period of the contract, but in the last contract signed in August 1922 this clause was opposed by the representatives of the miners, and was endorsed by a referendum vote of the district. Therefore we do not fear contradiction when we assert that the contract was not violated when the strike was called on July 3rd, 1923.

The strike of July, 1923, was called as a protest against the use of armed forces in industrial disputes, and was provoked by the attack of the provincial police sent by the provincial government of Nova Scotia to compel the steel workers of Sydney to return to work without gaining the demands for which they struck on June 28th, on July 1st this police force charged the pickets of the steel workers and in the attack rode down many people not connected with the strike in any way with the result that many of them were injured including women and children.

Evil of Long Standing.

For many years the miners of District 26 have suffered by the use of armed troops by the coal operators

to prevent us raising our wages to the level of those prevailing in other districts of our union. In 1909 troops were used to prevent the miners joining the U. M. W., and in 1922 during the strike in August against the 37 per cent reduction in wages which the corporation tried to force us to accept troops were sent to the District. The corporation has used these troops against us without provocation since there has never been any disorder during our strikes which would make the use of troops necessary. The Town Council of Glace Bay in our District has always protested against the use of these troops by the corporation to intimidate the miners.

Therefore the strike in July last year had no connection with wages, conditions of labor, or the contract with the corporation. It was a protest against the use of troops by the corporation in industrial disputes. Last May the provincial police actually raided our district office in the absence of our officers, and pried into the documents of our union there. The homes of our district officers were also raided during this time. The corporation has used this armed force in its attempts to smash our union and throw us back into the disorganized state we were in before we organized District 26, U. M. W. Under these circumstances it is our duty to make as effective a protest as possible against the troops which the corporation is constantly using against organized labor in the province of Nova Scotia.

Lewis Revokes Charter.

On July 17th, the International President revoked our District Charter, and deposed our regularly elected District officers without an investigation into the situation. Our officers have not been given a trial which they are entitled to as members of our union. The International President proceeded to set up a provisional district, and appointed as

provisional officers men who had been overwhelmingly defeated when they stood for election in the district elections in August 1922.

Provisional Officials Use Police.

These provisional officers commenced injunction proceedings in the courts against the deposed officers in the same manner as the open-shop operators have used injunctions against our union. They drove the district officers from the district office by threats of using the town police, the armed provincial police, and the Militia. We wish to point out to you that it is in violation of all the principles of our organization that application should be made to the courts for action against members of our union until the matter has been disposed of by the institutions of our union. Despite this, these provisional officers did this, to the detriment of our union in Nova Scotia.

At the same time International President ordered the locals to return to work under threat of losing their charters. Had the miners of this District remained on strike the district would have been destroyed and a split caused in our organization. Rather than risk this the miners returned to work and preserved the unity of our organization. Nevertheless the miners of this district understand thoroughly that they could have forced the withdrawal of the troops from the province in spite of the corporation, the provincial and federal governments, and the troops and armed police, if the International President had not aided these forces by revoking our charter, deposing our officers, and threatening to cancel the charters of our locals if the miners did not return to work.

Betray Indicted Men.

At the time our district officers were deposed the corporation had been able to get them arrested on charges of "seditious libel." The fact that they had been deposed and de-

nounced by the International President of our union is greatly responsible for the fact that our deposed Secretary-Treasurer James B. McLachlan has been sent to the penitentiary for two years.

When the provisional officers were unable to secure a decision from the courts to suit themselves they gave up their injunction proceedings. The miners of this district have refused to take any action which would split our union, and have stuck loyally to the U. M. W. The provisional officers who have been foisted upon us against the will of the vast majority of the rank and file have no standing with the miners because of their actions in the past in trying to force the miners to accept a wage reduction which would have brought to the wages of the datal workers down to \$2.44 a day. The miners have no confidence in these men, and they could never have been elected to the office in this district because of their bad records.

Was Autonomous District.

When this District, which until 1910 was organized as the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, became a district of the U. M. W. it was done by means of a tri-party agreement between the operators, the mine workers of Nova Scotia and the United Mine Workers of America.

Before the operators would recognize this District of the U. M. W. it had to be agreed on the demand of the operators, that this District would have complete autonomy, so that the coal operators of Nova Scotia would not have to face a strike of the mine workers of Nova Scotia called by the International President because of conditions existing in the United States at that time.

This is the understanding upon which the International President at that time sent us our charter.

Lewis' Action Aids Bosses.

In view of the above facts which cannot be contradicted, we appeal to the delegates to the convention of our union to see that these things are corrected. Our district has been disorganized because of the loss of our charter and the fact that our officers have been deposed. Men have been blacklisted by the corporation since last July, and the provisional officers have not worked to get them reinstated. Our conditions of labor have been destroyed. The corporation is doubling up the jobs and firing many miners, checkweighmen are driven from the tipples by the company police and not allowed to function for the miners who elected them because the corporation has them on the blacklist. The corporation is taking advantage of the fact that we have no District Charter and have therefore no control over the affairs of our union. If this state of affairs continues much longer it will result in the destruction of our union.

Therefore we appeal to the delegates to our International Convention to see to it that the following measures are carried out to the end that we might get justice from our own organization:

1. That our District Charter be immediately restored to us so that we will be able to conduct the affairs of our union.
 2. That our deposed District Officers be reinstated in office and carry out the work of the District as they were elected to do until a District election is held.
- We believe that if the delegates will examine the facts of our situation that they will extend to us a helping hand and correct the terrible blunders of the International President in this District. The miners of this District fought for years to become a District of the United Mine Workers. Now that we have attained that we appeal to the delegates to see to it that our rights and privileges as members of the United Mine Workers are protected.

reinstatement of Alex Howat; three requiring that no miner be allowed to switch cars; eleven demanding the election instead of the appointment of convention committees and one condemning war, declaring that no coal miner should belong to a military organization and demanding a boycott on coal for war purposes.

Division on Scale Questions.

Proposal for the new working contract for bituminous miners are under consideration today by the scales committee of the United Mine Workers' convention.

The committee last night went over resolutions from local unions dealing with wage and working conditions.

Some of the resolutions asked a renewal of the wage contract on the present basis, while others demand increases ranging from 10 to 25 per cent.

The committee itself is divided into two groups on the question of an increase.

It was said one group wants to go to the Jacksonville wage conference with demands for an increase of probably ten per cent to gain concessions from the operators on other points.

Other members of the committee, it is said, believe the miners will strengthen their hand by the cutting out of the "bargaining points" and ask for a renewal of the present scale.

New Farm-Labor Paper Is Due For Wide Circulation

The FARMER-LABOR VOICE, published twice a month by the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, and successor to the VOICE OF LABOR will have a wide audience, if its succeeding issues continue to be as good as the first one.

On the first page is an article by Joseph Manley exposing the Senator Norbeck proposal to loan \$50,000,000 to "worthy" farmers and thus forestall the Federated Farmer-Labor Party's demand for a five year moratorium for all working farmers on their farm-mortgage debts.

Harold M. Ware, agricultural expert, is beginning a series of articles on the "Farm Crisis". Valuable news reports of the farmers' political movements in the Dakotas, Oklahoma and Washington are found in other columns of this eight-page paper. T. J. O'Flaherty analyzes the Lake County milk strike.

The subscription price is one dollar a year, or fifty cents for six months. Address is 800 N. Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

F. P. Annual Dinner Feb. 1. The annual dinner of The Federated Press league will be held Friday, Feb. 1, at 6:30 p. m. in King's restaurant, 160 W. Monroe street, Chicago. The management and executive board of The Federated Press will be represented and speakers will discuss the labor press and allied subjects.

Mail your reservation to The Federated Press league, 511 N. Peoria St. or use the telephone, Monroe 4530. The charge is \$1 a plate. Members of the league and all others are welcome.

The Land for the Users!

Greetings From The London Daily Herald

To The Daily Worker.—Here are all good wishes for the success of The Daily Worker. I expect, like all of us, you have a hard struggle, but I am very confident you will win thru.—W. N. EVER, Foreign Editor, The Daily Herald.

LEWIS RAVES EXCITEDLY ON "RED MENAGE"

Tries to Confuse the Real Issue Before Delegates

By JOHN FITZGERALD (Staff Correspondent of The Daily Worker)

TOMLINSON HALL, Indianapolis, Ind.—Wild scenes were enacted late yesterday in the miners' convention here when the administration machine closed debate on the resolutions condemning John L. Lewis, president, for revoking the charter of District 26, Nova Scotia, while that district was on strike against the use of troops by the Canadian government.

Lewis, in a speech that was obviously composed to confuse the real issue (the lining up of the international union officials with the British Empire Steel Company and the Canadian government) covered the distance between Nova Scotia and Moscow. In the best style of rotary club oratory he raved about the red menace and denounced the opponents of his administration as enemies of society in general and the United Mine Workers in particular.

Lewis Recognizes Himself.

The resolutions committee had offered a substitute for the Nova Scotia resolution glorifying Lewis and the international officials. A Canadian delegate was on his feet immediately. Lewis said, "The chair recognizes himself" and then proceeded to attack Jim McLachlan and the officers of District No. 26, claiming that they thought more of the instructions of the Red Labor Union International than of the laws of the United Mine Workers of America.

He wound up by saying that McLachlan is in jail now for violating the laws of Canada and the British Empire and, so far as he (Lewis) is concerned, he can stay there. (McLachlan has been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for denouncing the use of troops by the government and the Canadian steel trust to break a strike of steel workers.)

When Lewis finished his tirade, Vice-President Murray took the chair and declared the previous question had been called for and carried to the exact opposite appeared to be the case. On a viva voce vote he declared the substitute resolution carried.

Storm Breaks.

A demand was made for a roll-call which was denied by Murray but such a storm of protest broke loose that he finally asked if the neces-

COAL MINERS! Talk To Your Convention Thru Daily Worker

Coal Miners! Your convention is on at Indianapolis, Ind. It will be responsive to your needs if you will talk to it, talk to it in loud and emphatic tones.

You can do this thru your paper, THE DAILY WORKER. You can do it every day. You can make yourself heard.

Every day THE DAILY WORKER goes to the convention at Tomlinson Hall, at Indianapolis. The miners' delegates are reading it, from first page, first column, to last page, last column.

If you will write to THE DAILY WORKER, telling your needs, the delegates will read your letter.

One of the big things you are interested in is unemployment. If you don't work there is no pay envelope. If you don't work, there is nothing with which to pay the landlord, the grocer, with which to buy the things your family needs. How do you get along? How do you make both ends meet? What do you demand?

Tell it to the delegates at Indianapolis. Tell it to your highly paid officials, whose salaries go on the whole year around.

Write about all the other great problems confronting the coal miners of this country. Your letters will be published in THE DAILY WORKER and read by the delegates at your convention at Indianapolis. Write to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

sary thirty per cent of the delegates present wanted the roll-call.

The machine tellers counted only 421 of the 1,800 delegates present, but the prevailing opinion is that they were extremely short-sighted.

Tactics Astound Reporters. Experienced convention reporters for capitalist papers claim to have never seen a more brazen abuse of power than the tactics employed by Lewis in crushing a man who could not be at the convention because he is in jail for his loyalty to his union and his class while Lewis defends the right of the British Empire Steel Company to put and keep him there.

The convention went on record for recognition of Soviet Russia by the adoption of a resolution to which the resolution committee had added a few phrases cribbed from statements of Secretary of State Hughes.

A cautiously worded resolution on affiliation with the Farmer-Labor party movement was passed by the convention with which was incorporated a message of greeting and congratulation to Ramsay MacDonald and the British Labor Party.

Nationalization Emasculated. For the various resolutions calling for nationalization of mines was substituted a feeble recommendation advising the continuation of investigation and the collection of data.

While this massacre of the major program of the miners was being committed, neither Chris Golden or John Brophy—supposed to be the fathers of the nationalization program—attempted to utter a word of protest.

With the exception of those dealing with the Howat case all important resolutions have been disposed of.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

Too Cold to Escape.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo.—Rene Lindeman, negro, obtained enough money in a collection from his fellow prisoners in the county jail here to buy a saw. Seventeen escaped during the night. Thirty-one others "declined" to leave because it was "too cold outside." None of the fugitives have been caught.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

MINER RANK AND FILE IN NEW REVOLT

Stage Comeback and Upset Lewis Machine

(Continued from Page 1)

cause brotherhood officials were against the proposal.

Kennedy, chairman of the resolutions committee, replying to a question from Freeman Thompson, declared that in his opinion the rank and file of the railwaymen were for a working agreement with the miners, but the officials were against it.

He stated further that the company owned by the Locomotive Engineers is running a scab mine and related the incident of the strike in a West Virginia mine owned by the Locomotive Engineers.

Mooney of West Virginia, declared that amalgamation of the railwaymen and the miners would never come thru the brotherhoods but thru the rank and file. He spoke of the slave conditions prevailing in West Virginia and urged that a resolution be passed against injunction proceedings that have tied the hands of miners in that state.

For Alliance With Railroads.

Delegates to the International Convention of the United Mine Workers of America today instructed their national officers to hasten efforts to bring about a working affiliation between miners and railroad unions.

The affiliation is sought to strengthen the hands of both organizations in the event of strikes.

The miners complained that the success of previous strikes had been endangered by union railroad workers hauling coal dug by men sent in the mines to break the strike.

Constant heckling of speakers and charges of "railroading" resolutions marked the sessions today.

Mrs. Mooney at Convention.

Rena Mooney, wife of Tom Mooney, is here and attending all sessions of the convention. She has requested permission of President Lewis to address the convention on Mooney's behalf; his response was to advise her to appear before the resolutions committee and secure the introduction of a resolution on the Mooney case.

Howat and Myerscough.

The appeals of Alexander Howat and Thomas Myerscough, similar in many respects and having the solid backing of the Miners Progressive International Committee have not yet been disposed of and they will come up during the report of the committee on appeals and grievances.

There Are 750 Resolutions.

Seven hundred and fifty resolutions were introduced by the delegates in spite of the union rule that all resolutions must be sent in at least ten days before the convention. There are seven resolutions demanding that international organizers be elected instead of being appointed by the president; fifteen demanding the

KENTUCKY MINERS CALL FOR HELP IN ORGANIZING FIELD

Tell DAILY WORKER Convention Must Act

(Special to The Daily Worker)

The United Mine Workers' Convention, sitting in Indianapolis, MUST find a plan for the unionization of the non-union fields in Kentucky, says a group of rank and file miners, writing to THE DAILY WORKER.

The communication, which is drawn up by W. K. Ambrosio, of the Cromona local union, which has a foothold in the unorganized fields of Leshur county, tells of disastrous conditions. Thousands of men are out of work and others are working two and three days a week. Conditions are made worse by the company's policy of employing 15-year-old boys and thereby crowding out men with families.

The local company gunman is a one-time preacher. This gun-toting by the clergy leads Ambrosio to the ironical conclusion that the workers won't be safe, even in heaven.

Miners of the Cromona local wrote last December to Lonie Jackson, District President of the miners' union in Kentucky, explaining their needs and urging aid in organizing Leshur county. Jackson wrote back that he had referred their letter to William Turnblazer, president of District No. 19, Knoxville, Tenn. No reply has come from Turnblazer up to date.

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Get unity thru the Labor Party!

A RED ARMY NOVEL

What Floyd Dell Thinks About It.

"A Week" by Iury Libedinsky. With an Introduction by Arthur Ransom. B. W. Heubich, New York.

"A WEEK" is a great novel, and it belongs to us, not only because it is about Russia, in which our revolutionary hopes are centered, but because it deals with that revolutionary movement of which we ourselves, however humbly, are a part. It tells the story of a revolutionary movement far from Petrograd and Moscow, out in the rural districts, which were but yesterday the latest battle-fronts of the revolution; of a few days in the life of that government, involving a counter-revolutionary plot and the suppression, at the expense of the lives of the best members of the little government. In the story, swiftly and poignantly told, we see vividly into the minds and hearts of a score of people, men and women, who represent the Russia of today, and in their lives and deaths we see—that we have perforce waited until now to see—the inmost human emotions of the revolutionary cause in its newest phase of heroic rulership.

This novel is an event in our literature, and in our lives. It is not by any means the first splendid imaginative work in which the revolutionary cause is interpreted with truth and power; but it is the first which deals not merely with the dreams, the struggles, the martyrdoms of revolutionists, but with revolutionists at last successfully at work—a success which is not in the least smug, for it is a success attended by all the beauty of the old dreams, involved in the same endless struggle, and crowned with the same martyrdoms as of old. It is a book which marks not so much a new development of our literature as a new stage of the revolutionary process, with which literature has only kept pace. Yet how good it is to be able to read a revolutionary novel in which the familiar ARGUMENTS in behalf of a new order have given place to ACTIONS! For in truth fiction at its best deals with actions, and with ideas only as illustrated in action. Many of the best revolutionary novels of the past have smacked too much of the pamphlet and the soapbox. In so doing they were true to their purpose, that of interpreting the revolutionary struggle, and we need not take seriously the reproaches of bourgeois critics that such novels violate the canons of "art". There will be a need of such novels still, in countries like America, where the revolution is yet in the pamphlet and soap-box stage. But in Russia, argument has changed its function, it no longer represents the furthest effort of the revolution, it is concerned with policies of economic reconstruction; the ardors of the revolutionary cause now find a new and further expression in the task of maintaining in government and battle the revolutionary order that has been established. A novel that interprets truly the situation in Russia will find here its best materials, in the lives of men and women who in their new role illustrate the old hopes and dreams of the revolutionary cause. . . .

And it is interesting to note that it has required a new writer to interpret this new revolutionary development. Of the old writers, some of course were frankly reactionary, and many who supposed themselves impartial were too committed by temperament and habits to the old order to be otherwise than bewildered and discouraged by what was happening. Even such a writer as Gorky, who only a few years ago understood the revolutionary movement in its current phase, has lost touch with it in its swift changes, and now stands outside it, himself bewildered and even unsympathetic. How, indeed, could Gorky understand the Russian revolutionary movement of today? Gorky was a tramp, a vagabond, and an interpreter of vagabondage of which he wrote stood as a symbol for the spiritual vagabond loyalties were being shattered, when mere discontent and disbelief and withdrawal of sympathy from the Czaristic regime were the typical things, then his art was significant, for the free vagabondage of which he wrote stood as a symbol for the spiritual vagabondage of the Russian intelligentsia—those intellectually homeless individuals who fell back upon their free individualism as a gospel. It was an important phase of the destruction of Czarism; but that time is past. The tramp Gorky becomes the tourist Gorky, living in comfortable vagabondage in his Italian villa—while unknown to him the factory workers of Petrograd and Moscow are uniting not merely for the overthrow of Czarism but for the establishment of a proletarian regime. He returns to Russia, gives advice that is not heeded, pleads for tolerance, speaks of peace when there is no peace, criticizes the Bolsheviks, comes to their aid, leaves them, changes sides because he belongs on no side, is respected, applauded and practically ignored as a gentleman adventurer of amiable intentions and no importance. The new revolutionary phase in Russia has but little scope for tramps, rich or poor, pious pilgrims or famous prophets. Gorky, the super-tramp, cannot give us a novel about the Russia of to-day.

Such a novel can only be written by a youth, one who has grown up amidst the struggle, who has no old ideas to take years to dissolve, who can see what is going on with fresh young eyes. He will see the drama of revolution not through the spectacles of Turgeniev or Chekhov, he will not search for those "typical" Russians of classic fiction, who doubtless exist, but who no longer are of prime significance. He will not be chiefly concerned either with decaying and romantic history, or with futile and wordy theories of change, nor will he view the peasant with the superstitious veneration of a bygone day. He will see the speculator, the bureaucrat, the counter-revolutionary conspirator, the expropriated shop-keeper dreaming of vengeance; he will see the gentle idealistic young aristocrat led by his dreams of perfection into this hard proletarian movement whose exigencies are too crude and practical for him to measure up to, a rather despised and misunderstood but devoted and serene visionary; he will see the Red soldiers, learning patiently while they fight just what it is they are so loyally fighting for; he will see the Chekists, their natures not quite subdued to the bloody necessities in which they are immersed; and above all he will see those over-worked rulers of the new regime, who go from the office to the battlefield and back again without time to rest, sleepless and weary, with but a moment for friendship and love, men and women without illusions, but undiscouraged—such men and women as alone can bear the brunt of such a struggle, who give themselves utterly to it and die in its midst without even knowing whether they are dying in a moment of victory or defeat.

It is in this last matter that Libedinsky's book does blaze a new path in literature. The great stories of the past have been stories of individuals; and because all individual effort meets with final defeat, even if it is only the defeat of old age and death, these stories have been tragedies, seen as such by the story-teller. The greatest art of the past has been tragic art, for this reason, since from the individualist point of view life is a tragedy. But the time has come when life can be viewed otherwise; and in the revolutionary art of the present, which presages the art of the future, it must be seen otherwise. The deaths of these men and women, in this story of Libedinsky's, do not constitute a tragedy. No, though we have in this brief space of time come to love them, and though we see them ruthlessly cut down in the flower of life, though we see two lovers matched from each other's arms in the midst of a kiss to die hastily in battle, though we see a man of them painfully tortured by their enemies before death, it is still not tragedy, that triumph and would go on no less even if this moment were one of the temporary defeat; they belong to that cause, their deaths no less than their lives, and its triumph is their triumph. Their effort, their hope, their heroism, lives on in that cause. There is much that is sad, but nothing that is tragic, about such deaths. Libedinsky's book foretells in this matter new conceptions of art, as of life.

Finally I would like to say that this book will have a peculiar interest for anyone who has ever belonged to, let us say, an old time Socialist local; for such a reader will see familiar friends—the familiar nuisances have been pretty well eliminated by the time this story starts—old friends in a new guise, magnified by responsibilities, chastened by trials, hardened by experience, glorified perhaps by impending martyrdom, but still recognizable with a little imaginative effort as one's old comrades, now shaping the destinies of a people and of the world. These revolutionists in the book are not by any means strangers to us. We know them all. And to us their true names may not be Stalmakhov and Martuinov, Repin and Klimin, and Comrades Lisa and Anuta, but others names that have been often on our tongues. No, these revolutionists are of no alien and mysterious kind. In more peaceful days we have talked with them all, shaken their hands, and, in the cases of Comrades Lisa or Comrade Anuta, perhaps been in love with them. We meet them again with a strange feeling of pride, of love, of happiness.

FLOYD DELL.

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FEDERATED FARM LABOR SECRETARY SCORES COOLIDGE

Demands Farmers, Not His Bankers, Be Aided

"The real concern of President Coolidge is not the farmers' crisis, but that of the bank failures through the grain-growing sections of the country," said Joseph Manley, national secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, in an interview with the DAILY WORKER, commenting on the president's message, regarding the desperate situation in the wheat belt.

"Starvation in the homes of the farmers is of no concern to the government's political administration. But a condition of financial chaos among the state and national banking institutions is very much so. This latest measure proposed by the President, 'to help the farmers', is one which will help the bankers—but not the farmers.

"The only measure thru which the bankrupt farmers of this country may hope to obtain any lasting benefit—or even temporary relief—is unquestionably the five-year moratorium demand which has been inaugurated by the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The farmers everywhere are recognizing this fact. All through the country they are coming together, in Farmer-Labor organizations, to join with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in its efforts to enforce that and other demands, for their own relief."

Manley scores Coolidge's proposal to create new banks, in addition to those he seeks aid for.

"He would create these banks," said the secretary, "by appealing to the very agencies which are the cause of the present critical situation. In his message these agencies are listed as 'These large business concerns, the railroads, the mercantile establishments, the agricultural supply houses, and all those large business establishments whose welfare is immediately connected with the welfare of the farmer.'

"The Federated Farmer-Labor Party insists that the farmer himself be helped, and not the financial enterprises that exploit him. Our demand for a five year moratorium on the mortgage debts of all working farmers is hailed by the men on the land. We are going on with aggressive agitation for the working farmers."

A First Step Effort.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—The war finance corporation will establish immediately, a branch at Sioux Falls, according to Eugene Meyer, managing director of the corporation.

Meyer made the announcement after a conference with South Dakota bankers here last night.

The purpose of the branch here is to bring the resources and assistance of the war finance corporation in closer contact with South Dakota banks, he said.

The branch agency will be in charge of a group of Sioux Falls bankers.

The action constitutes the first step by the federal government to help agriculture in the northwest to its feet.

Make Favorable Report.
MOSCOW.—The delegation of the Russian Agricultural Unions returned from the International Congress, held in Washington, reports on the successful negotiations which they had with the American banking institutions about the crediting of the Agricultural Union's operations. The Union has opened a branch in New York.



The Poor Fish says he is against pastors being intimate with the wives of parishioners but it must be seen all right in the Leland case because they always prayed first.

A Snarl From The Other Camp

Lenin's death, which has drawn tributes, even from bitter enemies, to his large social vision, his administrative genius and his incorruptibility, inspires the Chicago Tribune to an almost insane denunciation of him. In an editorial appearing in its Jan. 23 issue the Tribune says:

Lenin was the great destroyer. He tried to destroy the society of private property and individual initiative and liberty. He destroyed communism. He virtually destroyed Russia for the time. He applied the doctrines of social revolution, saw them wreck a nation, saw it revert to savagery and plunge into famine and plague, and then he killed the doctrines which had caused the bloodshed, disease and starvation. He had no compunctions, emotions or passions. He was less human than one of the great khans marching into Russia with Tartars.

The Tribune is the chief journalistic bulwark of capitalism in America outside of New York. Its editorial position, quoted above, runs counter to the findings of most of the American capitalists that have been to Russia and whom it is trying to defend against the march of the movement guided by Lenin at first as an exile in the time of the czars and then for over six years as the chief of the Communist regime in Russia.

Fall Will Say, Democrat Gave Him the Oil Dough

(Continued from Page 1)
bing drama of politics, high finance and intrigue.

In any drama, the interest centers largely in the characters who move thru its situations.

Here, briefly sketched, are some of the principal actors in Teapot dome: Fall Versatile

Albert B. Fall, of Three Rivers, N. M., former United States senator, former secretary of the interior. Fall is a long, gaunt, "hard looking" playman of 63, with a cold eye, a stringy "Chuckwalla Bill" mustache that droops its neutral colored strands nearly to his coat lapels. Miner, cattle man, lawyer, lumber man, farmer, stock raiser, politician, Fall has turned his hand to many things, ending with the cabinet position tendered him by the late President Harding, whose secretary of the interior he became on March 5, 1921.

Fall is a man of insatiable temper when crossed, but a "good scout" among his friends with a wealth of experiences gathered in the southwest.

Is Western Type
His lanky figure, topped by a broad-brimmed soft hat and with a half chewed cigar stuck in an aggressive angle from a corner of his mouth, was long familiar about the capital. He talks in an aggressive, assertive manner and when aroused is a hard man to deal with.

Fall is the man who leased Teapot dome to Harry F. Sinclair and the California naval reserves to E. L. Doheny.

Sinclair—Millionaire Sport
Harry F. Sinclair, 45, millionaire oil man and sportsman, owner of the champion race horse Zev. Sinclair is a native of West Virginia and started out in life to be a druggist. While in the drug business in Independence, Kansas, he got into oil. Oil made him a millionaire. That permitted him to gratify his love of fine horses, so that his stable was the biggest single money winner on the American turf the past two seasons.

Like Fall, Sinclair can be "hard boiled" on occasions and for one reason and another is not exceedingly popular among some members of the sporting world in which his name is so well known.

Sinclair has been one of the country's most successful operators in oil. He leased the Teapot dome naval oil reserve from Fall in April 1922.

Edward L. Doheny, of Los Angeles, spent twenty years prospecting for gold and silver and then turned prospector for "liquid gold"—California oil. Doheny is 68 years old. He was born in Wisconsin, but the great far west called him and as a young man, he did everything out there—drove a dump cart, prospected, worked in mining camps, and finally got rich in oil.

He is a fatherly-looking old man now, from whom most outward trace of the hard hitting old days are gone, tho his wealth is evidence he didn't forget the lessons he learned under the stars. Doheny leased California naval oil reserves one and two from Fall.

Walsh of The Legal Mind
Thomas J. Walsh, senator from Montana, is the nemesis of corruption in the Teapot dome case, if corruption is there. Walsh is a mild mannered, somewhat shy, but extremely tenacious and "unbluffable" westerner of 65, with an eye as cold as Fall's and what, before he trimmed it, was as handsome as a "soup strainer" mustache as Fall ever boasted. He has a quality of grimness to match Fall's bluster.

Walsh's mind is essentially judicial, with the added keenness of a good investigator.

Probe Moves Toward Climax
The Teapot Dome investigation moved rapidly towards its climax today.

As a preliminary to the testimony tomorrow of Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, which is expected to be the high point of the whole inquiry, Edward L. Doheny, California oil operator, arrived today to tell his story to the Senate Public Lands Committee.

Doheny, reaching Washington early this morning on his private car, and accompanied by his counsel, Galvin McNab, will take the stand at 2 P. M.

Doheny Arrives
He was not summoned, but appears at his own request.

Doheny will tell the story of leasing of naval oil reserves one and two, California.

He said here today his leases were entirely legal and that his statement would clear him and the leases from all connection with any suspected corruption.

In addition to Doheny's arrival, the early developments today included:

Rapid Developments.
Receipt of word that Fall would arrive in Washington at 10:20 tonight with Colonel J. W. Zevely, Harry Sinclairs' counsel.

Announcement that Senator Caraway would not press for immediate Senate action on his motion to abrogate Teapot Dome lease but would await presentation of a substitute plan next week by Senator Walsh, Montana.

Daugherty to Florida.
Announcement that Attorney General Daugherty, whose name has been brought into the case, would leave for Florida, but would keep in touch with the situation.

Conference at the White House between President Coolidge and Secretary of the Navy Denby, who approved the leases.

Many conferences among senators who are more deeply stirred over Teapot Dome than anything else at present in the public mind.

Fall Kind to Doheny.
"Mr. Fall has tried to keep my name out of it," Doheny said.

"The loan has nothing to do with the lease I obtained in competitive bidding from the Government."

Doheny leased naval oil reserves number one and number two in California some months before Harry F. Sinclair leased Teapot Dome.

Committee Room Jammed.
Doheny's short white mustache hung down over his lips. As he spoke he peered thru his gold rimmed spectacles directly at Senator Walsh, across the table.

The hearing room was jammed to the doors ten minutes before the hearing started and capital police stationed outside turned scores away.

Doheny was accompanied by his counsel, Galvin McNab.

Assistant Attorney General Holland, who was sent up by direction of President Coolidge to listen to the evidence, was present.

Lowest Bid Got Oil.
Doheny said his bid for the California reserves was "the lowest received by the government."

Two proposals were submitted by him, Doheny said. He read a letter sent to him by Fall notifying him that his bid had been accepted.

Doheny's first contract covering reserves one and two was signed July 12, 1921, several months before he made the loan to Fall.

Doheny's startling announcement was received in silence by the committee.

He continued reading his statement in a high-pitched, firm voice.

The bid was specifically for royalty oil but it included a provision for leasing naval reserves numbers one and two in California which were leased.

Doheny read rapidly and members of the committee and others that packed the room strained to catch his words.

Seven Officials Involved.
Senator Walsh cross-examined Doheny after he had finished his statement.

"If there was any collusion it involved seven members of the navy department and two men of my own company," Doheny said in answer to the first question. He explained all nine persons were involved in the lease.

"My California manager objected to both contracts because we assumed such great obligations. We almost came to blows over it," he said.

"Mr. Fall had nothing to do with the study of the conditions under which the contract was made."

Fall Gave Note.
Walsh brought out in examining the witness that Fall gave Doheny a personal note.

"I left it at home, I think, or it may be in New York," he said.

Doheny promised to send the note to the committee.

Arranged Loan by Telephone.
Negotiations for the loan were carried on by telephone on November 30, 1923. Doheny was in New York and Fall in Washington.

"I have known Fall for about 30 years," Doheny said. "We were bound together by strong ties of friendship. I followed him all thru his career. I was fortunate and Senator Fall was unfortunate."

Doheny was overcome with emotion at this time and was unable to continue for a few seconds.

"When he told me about his misfortune, I told him any time he needed money to come to me.

"He spoke at that time about getting it from Ed McLean, but I told him to come to me.

Gave Fall Cash.
"I told him I didn't need any security for it."

Doheny said he gave the money to Fall in cash in a satchel. He said he got the money from his bank, Blair and Company in New York, by cashing a check.

"I don't know whether he asked me to get it in cash or not," Doheny said.

Unusual Transaction.
Walsh asked him if the transaction was not unusual.

"I loaned more than \$1,000,000 that way," Doheny answered. "I realized that the money meant nothing to me, no more than \$5 or \$10 to another man."

"I admit that Fall might have been led to favor me—but he couldn't be because the negotiations were not carried on by me under his control."

Money Bought Ranch.
Doheny said the money he gave Fall was used by Fall to purchase a \$91,000 ranch in New Mexico and

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to make improvements on Fall's property.

Fall was "hard up" at that time and needed the money, Doheny said.

Doheny said he gave Fall authorization to tell all the facts about his loan, to tell the committee months ago, but that Fall chose not to do so.

Loan Relieved Mind.
"His failure to raise the necessary funds by realizing in his extensive and once valuable Mexican mine holdings and made him feel he was a victim of an untoward fate. In one of these talks I indicated to him that I would be willing to make him the loan and this seemed to relieve his mind greatly."

"In the autumn of 1921, he told me that the purchase had become possible by reason of the willingness of the then owners of the Harris ranch to sell and that the time had arrived when he was ready to take advantage of my offer to make the loan."

Came With Fall.
"In closing, I wish to state that I left Los Angeles on January 17 to come to Washington to present a statement of all the facts to the committee, and have facts before the committee, and having been informed that Mr. Fall was in New Orleans, took that route in order to appraise him of my intention and found him already in entire accord with my purpose."

Doheny Admits \$100,000 Loan to Senator Fall

WASHINGTON.—Edward L. Doheny, of Los Angeles, lessee of two naval reserves, told the senate public lands committee today that he loaned \$100,000 to former Secretary of the Interior Fall.

Doheny said the loan was made "personally" on Nov. 30, 1921.

Doheny said it was purely a "friendly transaction and had nothing to do with the two leases he obtained from Fall."

Doheny made his statement in written form. He said he had not told of the loan previously because he had not been asked about it by the committee.

Russian Bureau Expresses Grief
The Central Bureau of the Russian section of the Workers Party of America, expresses its supreme grief at the loss of our beloved leader of the world Proletariat, Comrade Nicolai Lenin, and upon this tragic occasion solemnly pledges itself to carry out the Communist principles and policies which Comrade Lenin personified during his life time and to which he was devoted until the end.

Comrade Lenin, the greatest revolutionary genius of all time, lived to see his dream of the First Workers' and Peasants' Republic realized in the formation of Soviet Russia, and we pledge all our strength, devotion and courage to the extension of our great leaders work until such a time as there shall be established the World Federation of Soviet Republics.

Signed: M. B. SVETLOW, Secretary, Russian Section, Workers Party.

Lovestone To Speak at Chicago South Slavic Meeting.
Jay Lovestone will speak in English at a mass meeting of the Chicago South Slavic Branches on Sunday, Feb. 3, at 2 P. M. The meeting will be held at Bohemian Hall, 12th and May Streets, and is part of the membership campaign being conducted by the Party.

Two Dunne Meetings in Detroit.
William F. Dunne will speak at two meetings in Detroit on Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 16 and 17. The Saturday night meeting will be a Press Banquet. Sunday afternoon comrade Dunne will speak at the Workers Party Open Forum on "Labor and the Ku Klux Klan."

Western Conference of Jewish Federation.
The Western Branches of the Jewish Federation of the Workers' Party will hold a conference at 3413 Douglas Boulevard, Chicago, on Saturday, Jan. 26, from 1 P. M. to 8 P. M. and on Sunday, Jan. 27, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Put Jobs on Roads.
DUBLIN.—Forty-two thousand unemployed are on the registers of the labor exchanges in Ireland. The Free State plans to find work for 32,000 of this number in road building. Ten million dollars will be spent for the purpose.

\$9,470,000,000 Farm Crop.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The total value of the 1923 crop in America is listed at \$9,470,000,000 by the Department of Agriculture. Texas ranks first with \$1,064,775,000 crop value and Iowa second with \$47,920,000.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week", the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Italy's Press, Just Like Kept Sheets in U. S. A., Falsify News About the Communists

ROME, Italy.—Mussolini's government is doing its utmost to give to the sanguinary regime, which he has established in Italy, a "democratic" and "European" aspect. Therefore he dared not officially dissolve the Communist Party which survived the barbarities of the Fascist executioners.

But a "sensational" trial was enacted on a faked-up charge of "conspiracy against the State." The bourgeois press, and especially the "Giornale d'Italia," as is its wont, substituted fantastic fiction for facts. Nevertheless, in spite of the efforts of Mussolini's hirelings, the court was compelled to acquit all the defendants.

It will interest our readers to read some of the details of this trial, culled from a letter received from Italy. Italian Communists Before the Court in Rome.

We think it well to give some idea of the manner in which the "Giornale d'Italia" informs its readers about the trial which has created such a sensation in bourgeois circles.

"The Giornale d'Italia," an organ which combines patriotic frenzy with cowardice, wrote as follows:

"Our readers will remember the magnificent coup of the agents of our political police which at the beginning of 1923, led to the arrest of the notorious Amadeo Bordiga just as he was on the point of escaping. It is due solely to the energy of the inspector of the 'secret police' Cialboti that revolutionary action on a large scale, which was in the course of preparation in Italy under the guidance of Moscow, was frustrated."

"Bordiga was arrested on the staircase of No. 35 Via Fratrina where the Italian committee of the Party which adheres to the Moscow Third International had calmly installed itself on the top floor."

"Bordiga wore a magnificent fur coat valued at over 5,000 lire, and he was carrying a leather case which was locked."

"The case contained highly interesting documents which shed light on the criminal activities of the Communists."

"In addition to this valuable case, Bordiga had on him a number of one thousand lire banknotes. The case contained 12,000 lire and a bundle of cheques to the value of 250,000 lire."

"A number of other arrests were effected and on the decision of the prosecuting magistrates, a number of persons were sent for trial accused of having established an association which aimed at committing acts directed against law and order."

"Among these persons were mentioned: Amadeo Bordiga, Bruno Fortichiar, Umberto Terracini, Ruggiero Greco, Edouardo d'Onofrio, Eugenio Niudi, Antonio Gramsci, Giuseppe di Gaetano and others, 32 persons in all."

"The accused declared in their written statements that they take upon themselves FULL responsibility for their revolutionary activity."

"The trial is arousing public interest, especially owing to the fact that on Bordiga were found TWO ENGLISH BANKNOTES BEARING THE SIGNATURE OF KRASSIN."

"After the examination, the accused—Bordiga, Fortichiar, Terracini, Greco, as well as Giuseppe Lembi, Archangelo, Monti and Giuseppe d'Amato—will be put on trial for incitement to criminal acts and for stirring up class hatred and also for an offence under paragraph 1 of the law of July 19, 1894."

"The trial is to take place on October 18, 1923, in the 11th criminal department of the Court."

"This scandalous trial is being enacted by the new fascist government which dared not dissolve the Communist Party for fear of betraying abroad the spuriousness of its democratic character, but which took care to incarcerate the party leaders."

But let us hear what Comrade Bordiga had to say at the examination.

Amadeo Bordiga's Examination.
Having taken cognizance of the charge against him on the strength of articles 246, 247 and 251, and also of paragraph 3 of articles 115 and 120 of the Criminal Code (conspiracy against the safety of the State), Bordiga made the following statement:

"Generally speaking, the Communist program includes the abolition of all class distinctions. To attain this aim communists consider a preliminary transition of state power from the ruling classes to the proletariat essential. This transition must be primarily prepared by organizational activities and propaganda of communist principles, which ultimately will make a revolutionary change possible as soon as the situation for it is ripe. As to Italy, the Communist Party, which, by the way, is represented in Parliament, limited itself at first to propagandist and organizational activities allowed by the laws of the country. The Party is far from imagining that the revolutionary period is already upon us. On the contrary, it is on the defensive, as the ruling class has lately strengthened its position at the sacrifice of the successes and achievements won

by the proletariat. In all the proclamations of the Italian Communist Party, as well as in the manifesto of the Third International published in No. 297 of "Avanti," the workers were called to re-establish the organizational connections which were destroyed, so as to reconquer the positions previously won and subsequently partly lost."

"In appealing thus to the workers, we invite them also to make use of illegal methods for owing to the violation by the government of civil liberties and all other constitutional guarantees provided by the existing legislation, the proletariat must resist the government by methods of lawful self-defense, and also by including violent means."

"Thus, for instance, in view of the fact that secrecy of private correspondence is being continually infringed and letters addressed to our party organizations frequently opened, that premises occupied by our party institutions have been more than once set on fire and our comrades subjected to ill treatment, the proletariat is compelled to defend itself with all the means at its disposal, if necessary, having recourse to violence."

"It was to avoid the destruction of our Executive premises that we did not deem it advisable to take a public office for it. In this respect, I wish to recall the fact that in 1921 the fascist repeatedly threatened to destroy the premises of our Executive in Milan. Finally the building was occupied by the police who sealed it up, refusing to remove the seals for several months, although nothing definite could be proved against the leaders of our party."

"I emphatically deny the existence of any preparations for the overthrow of the government by means of violence. As I have already said, the Party is on the defensive, and not a single sane member of the Party imagines that this state of affairs can be changed by violence."

"In accord with its program the Communist Party aims at the transformation of the present State institutions in Italy, as well as in other countries. But, it has not recently been preparing any actions aiming at the transformation of the Italian State Institution by means of our Party. Nevertheless, I do not consider it possible to make any statements in connection with these documents, for I believe that their confiscation by the police is not due to the conviction that a conspiracy is on foot for the overthrow of the present government, but to the desire to divulge by means of this trial the threads of the political organization of our party, in order to attack it subsequently by every kind of legal and illegal means. Only if I am convinced that any of the documents substantiate the accusations brought forward by the police, shall I be induced to make such explanations as I shall consider necessary."

"I am not the treasurer of the Italian Communist Party. I do not intend to divulge the name of the person who gave me the three banknotes found on me by the police. This person was fully entitled to hold the money in the interests of the Communist Party."

"As to the three thousand lire taken away from me, I should like one thousand five hundred lire of it to be handed over to my father, Orsato Bordiga, who will take care of my wife and children. I also would like 500 lire to be deposited (at my disposal) in the Ragina Cali. In view of the fact that (as I have already stated) the confiscated banknotes are the property of the Communist Party and were intended for the settlement of Party debts, mainly in connection with newspaper publications, I beg that all these moneys be paid to the creditors. A list of these creditors can be obtained from the member of Parliament, Repossi. I wish the lawyer, Bruno Cassinelli, to act as my counsel for the defense."

Comrade Bordiga's answer to the fantastic accusations of Mussolini's creatures was indeed a dignified one.

Bryan Gets Monkey Horrors.
FRANKFORT, Ky.—William Jennings Bryan raised his head from a banquetting plate here to express his abhorrence of the theory of evolution which would link men with the animal world. He said he hoped that a law would soon forbid any public school teachers from teaching the facts about that pernicious theory.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

D. OF, DETAILED BODYGUARD TO PROTECT GOMPERS

Paraded as Chauffeur But Paid by U. S. A.

(By The Federated Press)
WASHINGTON.—When the Gompers' forces brought a Russian anti-Communist speaker before the Central Labor Union here, to intensify the official propaganda against recognition of the Russian republic, some caustic remarks on the arguments of the imported speaker were made by a delegate from the federal employees' union who has a Russian name. This delegate suggested that the central body ask a pro-Soviet speaker to come to one of its sessions and tell the other side of the story.

To this plan there was immediate opposition. Edward F. O'Grady, legislative agent, A. F. of L., read a letter from the State Department to Gompers, warning him that a "Soviet" meeting in Portland, Ore., some time ago discussed plans for destroying the A. F. of L., and that in this Portland meeting the prediction was made that Gompers would be assassinated within a year.

When Primov, the delegate who wanted the truth about Russia, poked fun at O'Grady's fears, the chairman stopped him. Demand was made as to whether he were a "trades unionist or a sovietist." He replied that he was both an official union delegate and a friend of the Russian people and their struggle for social justice.

O'Grady declared that on two occasions, during the recent Portland convention, State Department detectives shielded Gompers from "probable harm at the hand of Communists who tried to get close to him."

During the war and for a period of more than a year after the war a man named Irish was detailed, according to his own statement, by the Department of Justice as a bodyguard to Gompers. He was known as Gompers' chauffeur, but he was paid from the public treasury.

"I emphatically deny the existence of any preparations for the overthrow of the government by means of violence. As I have already said, the Party is on the defensive, and not a single sane member of the Party imagines that this state of affairs can be changed by violence."

"In accord with its program the Communist Party aims at the transformation of the present State institutions in Italy, as well as in other countries. But, it has not recently been preparing any actions aiming at the transformation of the Italian State Institution by means of our Party. Nevertheless, I do not consider it possible to make any statements in connection with these documents, for I believe that their confiscation by the police is not due to the conviction that a conspiracy is on foot for the overthrow of the present government, but to the desire to divulge by means of this trial the threads of the political organization of our party, in order to attack it subsequently by every kind of legal and illegal means. Only if I am convinced that any of the documents substantiate the accusations brought forward by the police, shall I be induced to make such explanations as I shall consider necessary."

"I am not the treasurer of the Italian Communist Party. I do not intend to divulge the name of the person who gave me the three banknotes found on me by the police. This person was fully entitled to hold the money in the interests of the Communist Party."

"As to the three thousand lire taken away from me, I should like one thousand five hundred lire of it to be handed over to my father, Orsato Bordiga, who will take care of my wife and children. I also would like 500 lire to be deposited (at my disposal) in the Ragina Cali. In view of the fact that (as I have already stated) the confiscated banknotes are the property of the Communist Party and were intended for the settlement of Party debts, mainly in connection with newspaper publications, I beg that all these moneys be paid to the creditors. A list of these creditors can be obtained from the member of Parliament, Repossi. I wish the lawyer, Bruno Cassinelli, to act as my counsel for the defense."

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"BANKRUPT" GARY PLANS TO SPEND COOL \$15,000,000

Sock Still Full Tho Busted by 8 Hours

NEW YORK.—Judge Gary said he

WILD CHARGES BEST HUGHES' AGENT COULD DO

Kliforth Couldn't Back Claims with Facts

(Continued from page 1)

the Idahoan arrived, he talked glibly about "Workers Party," and "Communist Party" which he said were co-existent, the Communist party officially went out of existence in America nearly a year ago; the Workers Party remaining as the sole representative of the Third International.

Couldn't Explain Difference.

Later, when asked by Senator Pitman, Kliforth could not explain the difference between the Workers Party and the Communist Party.

The senators let the loose talk about the two parties go by, but when Kliforth began to beat the verbal tom-tom about the presence in America of John Pepper, revolutionary leader, who, he said, came here March, 1923, and issued instructions in the name of the Communist International the senators asked him for proof.

Senator Pepper was particularly anxious to get the documentary facts about the Communist who shared his name, and Lenroot, Swanson and Pitman showed their interest by asking Kliforth to clinch his statements with evidence.

He Gets Into Hole.

But the Department of State witness realized that he had got into a hole. He rummaged around his papers with embarrassment, but without success, and finally said that he would produce the proofs about Pepper's status at some other time. Senator Pepper sharply ordered him to make good at once. Kliforth quit.

Kliforth quit on that tack but rambled off on another tangent by saying that 15 Americans attended the sessions of the Fourth Congress of the Communist International.

Only Momentarily Checked.

But the blather was only momentarily checked and visitors to the senate chambers had their ears assailed with a windy monologue against the Young Workers' movement. As one of the visitors said, Kliforth must seem very funny to youngsters, or he wouldn't hate them so.

Starting with the Young Communist League convention at Bethel, Connecticut, 1923, he conjured up for the committee the apparition of a Moscow organizer, who, he said, actually appeared before the convention. From there he went on to tell how the "Young Worker" of April, 1922, used scorching words against the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Boy's Scouts and other institutions catering to immaculate adolescence.

Failed to Respect "Fourth."

In short, the "Young Worker," said Mr. Kliforth with an air of righteous indignation, incited against all authority, civil, moral and religious and even failed in one article to show the proper respect for the Fourth of July.

Lenin College, Chicago, and schools in eleven other cities, came in for adverse comment. Here Mr. Kliforth actually produced some leaflets and foreign language publications as evidence of the fact that the foreign-language Communist press was doing business.

Broah who had just entered, asked him if all these publications were not going thru the mails with the permission of the United States government. Kliforth admitted that they were.

No Substantiating Evidence.

Weakest of all Kliforth's sallies was his assertion that Foster brought \$40,000 from Russia for the Trade Union Educational League and later got \$90,000 more and again \$35,000 at Bridgman, Mich. This Mr. Hughes' witness, asked the committee to believe because the state department believed the information was reliable. Not a shred of evidence was offered to substantiate this back-stairs, William J. Burns rumor.

That Communists were active in the mining fields of West Virginia, Kliforth said, the department believed from evidence seized in a raid in Bleeker street, New York, but he did not attempt to read the alleged evidence. The Communist activity, said Kliforth, consisted in inciting miners against the government.

Shocked at Reed's Speech.

The state department, thru its wit-

Foster Denies Lurid Charges of Hughes' Anti-Russ Agent

William Z. Foster, Secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, has sent a telegram to the Borah sub-committee of the Senate foreign relations committee investigation on the question of the Recognition of Soviet Rule in Russia, denouncing as lies the charges of the State Department's Special Agent, A. W. Kliforth. Foster's statement denying Kliforth's charges is as follows:

"The statement made by Mr. A. W. Kliforth, special agent of the state department, before the senate foreign relations committee to the effect that I have received \$170,000, or some such sum, are unqualified and deliberate lies. I challenge him to prove them. A. Losovsky, secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions, has never been in this country in his life.

"The books and accounts of the Trade Union Educational League are open for public inspection. I have stated this time and again when Gompers, Lewis, Wall and other reactionaries have retailed the manufactured charges now being reiterated by Kliforth, they failed to take advantage of their opportunity to audit our books. And the Department of Justice will fail likewise. If the latter had proof of any such money being sent me, why did they not produce it at my recent trial in Michigan? Kliforth's charges against me are but one more chapter in the Department of Justice's long record of criminal treacheries.

(Signed) WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

It will be interesting to await any action of the Borah sub-committee in investigating the books of the Trade Union Educational League, that Sam Gompers, John L. Lewis, and other reactionary labor leaders have so consistently refused to touch.

ness, expressed itself as greatly shocked at a speech of John Reed said to have made before the Second Congress of the Communist International in Moscow, in which he graphically described the gallant resistance that Washington negroes offered to race rioters, killing three whites for every negro who fell. He told of the appointment of special committees to deal with the negro question appointed at the 1922 congress and at the Fourth Congress.

Claude McKay, William D. Haywood, Rose Pastor Stokes and a Japanese Communist were on one of these committees, the witness stated. He offered a picture showing Rose Pastor Stokes in the centre.

Object to Farmer's Propaganda. Communist plans for propaganda work among the farmers were luridly referred to but not enumerated explained, the witness preferring the crimson hues of imagination to the cold rays of logic. Communist work with the Industrial Workers of the World was also barely referred to.

The Friends of Soviet Russia's activity in distributing pro-Russian pictures were also mentioned as something which the Department of State abhors. The Workers Party's desire that aliens become American citizens is not for patriotic reasons! Kliforth emphasized, but for the sake of drawing them into political life. The aliens, he insisted, are the backbone of the American movement.

Putting Communist thesis into public libraries, organizing sport clubs to further propaganda, issuing leaflets denouncing religion as the opium of the people and approving the execution of Russian priests, these were some of the Communist activities Mr. Kliforth next testified to.

The Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia was next mentioned as a pro-Communist agency and Kliforth then enumerated the prosecutions of Communists in various states.

Alleged documents said to have been taken in the Bleeker street raid show that the Communists propagandize the army and navy, said the witness and said, quoting, "Communists have to be acquainted with the technique and strategy of modern warfare. Every Communist must know how to handle a gun and form a fighting line."

Never Do to Give Proof.

Kliforth said it would never do to give proof regarding the authenticity of the documents about training in shooting and sapper work in public sessions and it was agreed that the committee would consider this in executive session.

Kliforth could not give the facts on the collapse of the Kolchak and Denikin and Yudenich expeditions. Borah insisted and the committee adjourned to meet on call.

Radio Transmits Heartbeat 2,500 Miles Distinctly

A heart beat almost inaudible at close range, has been transmitted 2,500 miles across the continent and heard distinctly.

Morgan L. Eastman, director of radio station KYW, Chicago, placed the microphone of the transmitting set to his chest, sending the record of his heart beat over the ether. At the same time he broadcast a request that all who heard it write him a letter. That was more than a week ago.

Today Eastman announced he had received letters from all parts of the country, telling of hearing his heart throb.

The letters came from Portland, Me., Santa Monica, Cal., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and Quebec.

Your Union Meeting

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

Monthly meeting—\$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line, 15c an issue.

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

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

FOURTH FRIDAY, Jan. 25th, 1924

- No. Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
- 237 Bakers and Conf., 3420 W. Roosevelt.
- 236 Building Trades Council, 186 W. Wash.
- 235 Blacksmiths, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
- 429 Boiler Makers, 105th and Avenue M.
- 424 Boiler Makers, 55th and Halsted.
- 233 Boiler Makers, 62d and Halsted.
- 236 Boot and Shoe, 166 W. Washington.
- 238 Carpenters' Dis. Council, 505 S. State.
- 1 Carpenters, 175 W. Washington.
- 15 Conductors (Sleeping Car), 912 Capital Bldg.

- 5 Electricians, 2961 W. Monroe St.
- 182 Electricians, 19 W. Adams St.
- 3 Electrotypers, 175 W. Washington.
- 653 Engineers (Loc.), Madison and Sacramento.

- 674 Firemen and Enginemen, 5423 Wentworth Ave.
- 45 Fur Workers.
- 35 Granite Cutters, 180 W. Washington.
- 118 Hod Carriers, 1850 Salmon St., Evanston.

- Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
- 278 Laundry Workers.
- 115 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
- 199 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Ave.

- 429 Machinists, 55th and Halsted Sts.
- 746 Machinists, S. E. cor. Lexington and Harrison St.
- 1225 Machinists, 53d Pl. and Halsted St.
- 6 Metal Polishers, 119 S. Throop St.

- 637 Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
- 73 Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
- 71 Piano and Organ Workers, 519 W. Harrison St.

- 210 Plasterers, 180 W. Washington St.
- 63 Plumbers, 2212 S. Halsted St.
- 612 Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
- Railway Carmen Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.

- 586 Railway Carmen, 11405 Michigan Ave.
- 636 Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill.
- 1307 Railway Carmen, 52d and Robey.
- 206 Railway Clerks, Atlantic Hotel.

- 363 Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
- 541 Sheet Metal, R. R., 901 E. 71st St.
- 301 Watchmen (Stock Yards), 3749 S. Halsted St., 9 a. m.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

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

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

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

Polish Workers Greet "The Daily"

Conference of the Polish branches, of District No. 2 (New York), Polish section of the Workers Party, was held on Jan. 20, at Newark, New Jersey. The delegates from seven branches expressed their welcome to the English organ, THE DAILY WORKER, as our sincere and real organizer of the American masses of workers in the struggle to establish an American Soviet Republic. The conference promises their full support for THE DAILY WORKER.—(Signed) JOSEPH DYIAK, Sec'y.; A. LAPINSKI, Chairman.



Communist Children Accused of Snatching Children From Arms of "Mother"—Church.

By IDA DAILES. Another example of the "efficiency" and "reliability" of capitalist news service is furnished by an article which recently appeared in the New York Times. As usual, when dealing with news affecting the working class and the radical section of the organized workers, the story sounds plausible but the facts are garbled almost beyond recognition. Following is the text of the "news" item:

"REDS USE SUNDAY SCHOOLS"

Communist Youths Here Instructed to Seek Converts at Churches.

RIGA, Jan. 12.—American Sunday schools are to be invaded by youthful American Communists, according to instructions which will be sent to the New York Central headquarters of the Communist International Youth, which is a junior organization attached to and supported by the funds of the Third International, with headquarters in Moscow.

According to a copy of the Moscow Pravda of Jan. 5, Serial No. 4, which arrived here today, the Executive Committee of the Communist International Youths held a meeting in Moscow to report on the development of the Young Communist Movement in America. Pravda states that already the Young Communist movement has its branches in sixteen American cities, with a membership of more than 1,000 children. After the discussion closed, the committee passed a resolution instructing the Secretary to send a letter to the New York headquarters with further directions for spreading the movement, especially suggesting that the children be instructed to seek converts in the Sunday schools.

We will pass over the inaccuracy of names and places. The Young Workers' League of America, with headquarters in Chicago has received no such communication as yet. However, it is quite possible that advice regarding the work among workers' children is en route from the Young Communist International, the international organization of working youth.

However, even if this is the case, the advice is not that which is stated in the above article. The "Sunday schools" referred to are organizations of working class children in charge of Socialists Workers' Circle members, Free thinkers, and people of various shades of working class consciousness. The Young Workers' League of America works within these organizations to introduce better methods of organization and a better system of working class education. The ultimate aim of the Young Workers' League is the same as that of the workers who have established these Sunday schools—the education of workers' children to become fighters for the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government. The difference lies in this: These Sunday schools have been in existence for many years, some of them as long as thirty years, and their methods have scarcely changed in all that time, as a result of which their achievements have been almost nil; on the other hand, the Young Workers' League, able to study the experiences of the past and coming to the problem with a fresh point of view, have developed new forms and methods, which, even in the short time they have been applied, have already produced results.

The principle work of the Young Workers' League among children is to organize Junior Sections, the work in the Workers' Sunday Schools being only a small part of their task. Let us be grateful for our workers' newspaper, THE DAILY WORKER, where the working class point of view may be expressed without distortion by capitalist editors and reporters!

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

Letters to 'The Daily'

Congratulations to "The Daily." To THE DAILY WORKER: Congratulations on the advent of the DAILY WORKER. The more papers printed by and for the workers, the better!

The capitalist press of the country is in the last stage of the progression expressed in the observation, "Journalism, once a profession, then a trade, now a crime." This situation has created a demand for a labor press—a press for the masses. This demand must be met! As repression, distortion, coloration of the news, and near and straight lies, increase, so should the truth-telling papers like the DAILY WORKER increase, all over this country. As the capitalist press is the greatest and most effective enemy of the workers—be they hand or brain workers—so the labor press is their greatest and most useful friend.—Blanche Watson, New York City.

Proposes Fight on Intervention. To THE DAILY WORKER: I suggest that the DAILY WORKER immediately start a campaign of protest in the trade unions, central labor bodies and other organizations, against the sending of warships to Mexico without the consent of the people of the United States. Our party comrades should be urged to introduce such resolutions in all organizations.

As a member of a trade union and of the Workers Party, I feel that we need such a campaign in our press.—Bert Miller, New York.

Wants Trade Union News. To THE DAILY WORKER: My opinion is that "A Week" should be published weekly. We need plenty of space for trade union material and news.—Michael Rosenberger, New York City.

For Daily Installments. To THE DAILY WORKER: I believe it is desirable to have the novel, "A Week," printed in daily installments to make the daily paper more interesting.—Al Hufnagel, Chicago, Ill.

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1640 N. Halsted Street Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL..... Editor
MORITZ J. LOEB..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail Sept. 21, 1923 at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

Archie and Teddy-Office Boys

Political reputations and prestige of those involved in the Teapot Oil Dome Steal are suffering and will suffer more. The morality of capitalism penalizes those who are found to have sinned against their fellow-plunderers by coarse work and carelessness. A presidential year has made it impossible to smother the small arising from the oil mess or to administer the usual coat of whitewash.

Of all the revelations that have been made, however, none so shattering of a carefully cultivated myth as the connection of the offspring of the toothful Teddy with grafters on both the giving and receiving end.

Theodore Roosevelt is assistant secretary of the navy department whose head, Edward Denby, approved the leases to Sinclair and Doheny. He signed the leases for Denby.

Archie Roosevelt, until a few days ago, was vice-president of one Sinclair company and director in many others.

His actual work seems to have consisted, by his own testimony, of buying steamship tickets and running other errands for Harry F. Sinclair.

Young Teddy fills a similar berth in the navy department. He attends semi-official functions as a representative of the administration, makes the most asinine speeches in the memory of man and has his picture taken for the rotogravure sections—wherein the Roosevelt name is prominently displayed.

For Theodore Roosevelt alive we had no more respect than we have for any other political mountebank; dead, we do not mourn, but this we will say: he stood on his own feet and did not live on the memory of others.

His sons have simply capitalized his reputation and have used the family name to add what lustre it could to the tarnished tinsel of the Coolidges, Denbys, Mellons, Falls and Daughertys.

A Roosevelt heir running down to the dock and buying steamship tickets for an escaping grafter is not so strange after all.

The dynasty that the father planned to found has found its niche; the heirs are now the office boys of the real rulers—and they are a little frightened at the company in which they find themselves.

The Roosevelt tradition has been drowned in oil.

Our Mistake

A department of justice agent tells the senate committee investigating Communist propaganda, that members of the Workers Party of America were instructed to join the American Legion so as to get arms and ammunition for a revolution.

Having in mind the major activities of legion posts thruout the country, we had supposed that about all one could get by being an active member was tickets to prizefights.

What a representative and responsive form of government we are blessed with! In any other country in the world with a so-called democratic form of government, The Teapot Dome scandal would have caused a cabinet crisis, resignations of Coolidge henchmen would have been the order of the day and the administration would have been forced to form a new cabinet or call an election.

In the United States the officials involved instead of going to the country go to Europe until some other outrage crowds them off the front page.

Samuel Gompers is so delightfully practical compared with the communists. He inspires the unemployed miners by telling them that electric power, will in a few years, be produced right at the mouth of the mines and that this will be a much cheaper source of power.

It will be cheaper—for the employers—but this is what passes for constructive thinking in the great American labor movement.

General "Hell and Maria" Dawes is in Europe representing the American bankers, and, incidentally, the American government. He proposes an international gold bank as a solution of the German financial problem.

The Chicago Tribune co-operates thusly: "It is possible that a big American financial man will be chosen as head of the bank."

Judge Hanby of Los Onglaze (correct), in holding hearings on the Dines shooting in Mabel Normand's apartments has established the needed precedent of a bedroom environment for bathroom cases.

The Public Ownership Myth

Had the scheme favored in the article on a proposed public super-power system published on this page been advocated and adopted twenty-five years ago perhaps it would have had some possibility of success.

Today, the water-power, the oil and the coal upon the possession of which the success of any scheme of public ownership of power depends, are in the hands of the most powerful industrial and financial groups in this nation.

Just why any group of citizens should pick out, at this late date, one natural resource on which to make what can be nothing but a defensive fight conducted by scattered groups is a mystery but not an unsolvable one. There are, among the citizenry, quite a large number who can work up a heated enthusiasm for reforms of this character when the position of the enemy has become almost impregnable and complete victory would interfere in no way with such basic problems as low wages and unemployment. One has only to learn that Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders who support the capitalist parties have endorsed this scheme to know that it is a harmless enterprise for which, however, money may be obtained and jobs for friends created.

The public ownership of water-power, oil and coal or any other natural resource presupposes that the government friendly to such enterprises is in power and so far as any sane person can determine most of the sponsors of the publicly owned super-power scheme are extremely hostile to the only movement that might be able to put such a government in power—the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and other farmer-labor parties such as those calling the May 30 conference in St. Paul.

We doubt very much if any group of workers in the United States can be induced to strike to secure public ownership of water-power. The only organization that functions in this field to any extent is the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; they have endorsed the plan as an organization but the sober truth is that under McNulty, late president, and Noonan, his successor, organization in the light and power—to say nothing of telephone and telegraph—industry has practically disappeared.

The struggle, then, must be a parliamentary one.

In the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States great water-power corporations not only have grabbed the available and easily developed power sites but actually control the state governments. Their interlocking directorates bind them to the national plunderbund and they have nothing to fear from any democratic or republican administration.

In California, the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, the Great Western Power Company and the Southern California Edison are the state government. In Washington, the Stone and Webster interests enjoy similar power; in Montana, the Montana Power Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary, controls every power site and has complete monopoly of the light and power market in the third largest state in the union. In Idaho and Utah, the Telluride Power Company and the Utah Light and Power rule as they please. In Colorado meetings of the State legislature are little more than board meetings of directors of light and power companies.

The political influence exercised in the industrial east by light and power companies is typically illustrated by the dominant position of the Commonwealth Edison in Chicago and its great manufacturing suburbs. [With the increase of railway electrification the strategic position of power concerns becomes more apparent.

To believe that initiatives and referendums can overcome combinations of this character is to confess that one is a political infant. Neither can the Liliputian forces of democracy be rallied around one such issue in sufficient strength to do more than irritate the giant light and power monopoly.

When the advocates of revolution by capture of light and power plants thru state legislation and republican-democratic sympathizers in congress and the senate begin to understand that matters of this kind can be handled effectively only thru political mass movements of farmers and wage-earners organized in a class party challenging private control of natural resources and public utilities in its entirety we will begin to accord them something more than an amused tolerance.

At present such proposals serve only to divert attention from the crying necessity of the masses—organization around their own economic interests in preparation for a smash at the head and front of American monopoly—the board of directors of American capitalist enterprise that children call the United States government.

Safe America

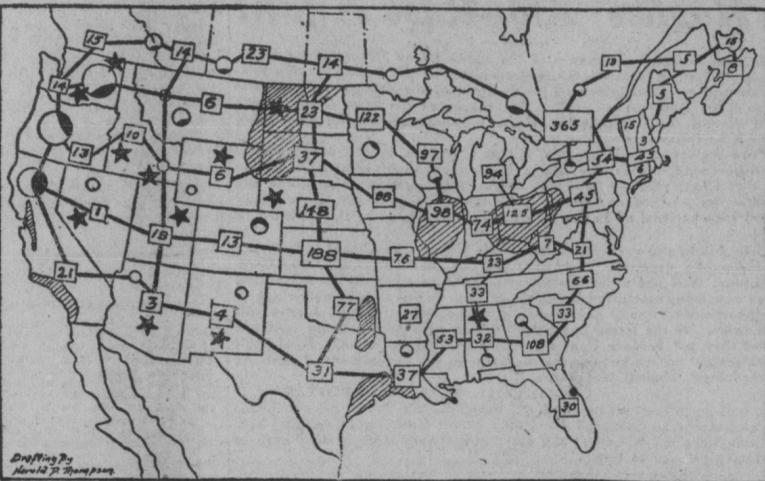
We are glad, indeed, that we live in a country where life and property are sacred and not in some other country where anarchy reigns. We are reminded of this boon by some remarks of a Chicago municipal judge who has been releasing traffic violators on their own signature to a bond rather than force motorists to at all times carry \$100 on their persons.

It is absurd to think these persons desired to violate any law in taking advantage of this ruling, said the judge.

"They have merely acted prudently, because one's life is not safe who is suspected of having \$100 in his pockets."

The judge knows his Chicago—a typical American city, whose bible is that great exponent of law and order—the Chicago Tribune.

Here is the Proposed Public Superpower System



Explanation—(1) The figures in boxes indicate the number of municipally owned electric light and power plants in each state and province. They are 2,318 in the United States and 401 in Canada.

(2) The stars indicate the hydro-electric power plants owned and operated by the U. S. government in connection with the reclamation projects.

THERE is arising in America the mightiest monopoly the world has ever seen—the power trust. This monopoly will be more powerful than any that has ever existed before because it will include them all; it will own and control the power without which none of them can exist and without which modern civilization cannot proceed. Electric power is the key to the coming civilization. The power trust is monopolizing the electric power and the source of electric power of the continent.

The private electric power companies already boast of their chain of interconnected power systems that stretch like mighty tentacles from Washington, from Niagara to the factories of Massachusetts, from Minnesota to Tennessee, from North Carolina to the Everglades of Florida. Over 650 municipally owned electric light and power plants in various parts of the United States, they say, have succumbed to their superpower organization within the last few months.

3,000 Municipally Owned Plants There are first of all the 2,318 municipally owned and operated electric light and power plants in the United States and 401 in Canada. (Indicated on accompanying map by the figures in squares). In these is the nucleus of a nation-wide, publicly owned superpower system. True, scarcely a day passes now that private companies do not announce the "taking over" of some municipal plant. But on the whole, the municipally owned plants are holding their own or gaining a bit.

In Ontario, there already exists a successful, firmly established public

superpower system. Here 265 cities and 77 rural communities are co-operating together in a system operated on the principle of service at cost. Seattle has interconnected her municipal power system with that of Tacoma, and these two in turn have arranged to interconnect with Aberdeen. Los Angeles, Cal.; Springfield, Ill.; Wahoo, Neb.; Granite Falls, Minn., and scores of other cities have caught the superpower idea.

There are 11 of these besides the Muscle Shoals plants.

(3) Circles indicate the hydro-electric resources in each state; the shaded portion indicating roughly the proportion that has been developed and the unshaded portion that which is still undeveloped. Every state has some water power altho in the smaller ones the circles have been omitted.

12 Plants in 10 States Besides the municipal plants there are 12 hydro-electric plants that are owned by the U. S. government, 11 connected with reclamation projects in the western states. The 12th is the government plant at Muscle Shoals. (Indicated by stars on the map.) On or adjacent to these projects, located in ten states, are over 1,500,000 horse power of hydro-electric energy available that may be developed.

Next are the water resources of the nation that can be used to develop electric power: Rivers like the Columbia, 6,000,000 horse power; great cataracts like Niagara; the rapids of St. Lawrence; Muscle Shoals, and literally hundreds of other streams, rapids and falls of smaller potentialities. (Indicated on map by circles, unshaded portion undeveloped.) Probably less than one-eighth of the total potential hydro-electric power has been taken by private companies.

Finally, there are the fuel resources of coal and oil. (Indicated by shaded patches on map.) These resources are largely privately owned, some still remain under public

ownership and the public superpower system must negotiate with private owners for fuel needed for development of fuel driven plants. These steam plants, together with the many thousands of similar plants owned and operated by the cities, must be interconnected with the water power plants and made a part of the national system.

(4) The shaded portions of the map indicate the location of the principal fuel resources of coal and oil which are already being utilized to some extent but which may be much more fully and economically utilized in the super-power system.

(5) The heavy lines merely suggest the plan of general interconnection of the super-power system.

In the Dakotas, Montana, and Wyoming alone there are 600,000,000,000 tons of lignite coal as yet almost untouched; not commercially practical otherwise but which can be used at the mine mouth to develop electric power. Such a U. S. government mine near Williston, N. D., produces electric power for pumping on the reclamation project and lights and supplies power to the city of Williston.

Indorsed by A. F. of L. The American Federation of Labor, League of Municipalities of California and Georgia, The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Assn. of Mayors and other City Officials of New York, Natl. Grange, Michigan State Grange, California Water and Power Act Campaign committee, Boulder Canon Assn. of the Southwest, the Washington and Oregon Public ownership leagues, and the South Dakota Hydro league, these are a few of the forces already mobilized and fighting for public superpower.

The matter will go to referendum vote of the whole people in at least three states during the coming year, and will be strongly pressed in the state legislatures of at least a dozen more, as well as in congress.

Read Editorial on Superpower on This Page.

Capper Lines Up With Coolidge

It is evident that a campaign is about to be launched by the big dairies of the country to convince the mass of people that everybody is for Coolidge. Already there are rumors being circulated to the effect that Coolidge's popularity is growing especially in the Western States. This wave of popularity that is threatening to overwhelm the President is attributed to the great impression that the President's message has made on the farmers.

The dullest fifth grade school expert can refute this ridiculous contention with very little effort. The fact of the matter is that certain gentlemen of the Senate and House who have arrogated to themselves the unwarranted and unwarrantable right to speak for the farming masses are lining up with Coolidge as was to be expected. Gentlemen of the type of Senator Capper the millionaire newspaper-farmer from Kansas and a few weak-kneed mid-western Senators are the only farming masses rallying to Coolidge's support.

It is an open secret in Washington that Senator Capper is very likely going to be the reactionary's choice as Coolidge's running mate in November. Apropos of this, the following report of the leading New York papers is very instructive. The facts as cited show precisely where Capper stands and who he is. Senator Capper has abandoned support of a bill which was advocated by growers of wool, farmers and agricultural organizations and opposed by woolen manufacturers. Instead he espoused one introduced by Senator Lodge.

"We are moving with express train rapidity. It is a world of acceleration. Shakespeare with a hand press could do more good today than a string of rotary presses stretching from New York to San Francisco—because Shakespeare had a soul and something to say."

(If we had choice of weapons in our duel with capitalism we should certainly give Beck his hand press. Bring on the rotaries. The weakness of the workers is that they are compelled to use the hand press against their enemy's rotary.)

After the customary and proper bromides about the "principles of Hamilton," always good for a hand at the Hamilton Club, and some fear at losing "the blood bought privileges of our fathers," Mr. Beck continued, "The constitution does not represent today what it did twenty-five years ago. It's our moving picture mind—our lack of thinkers. There are not ten men in America today who have guts to pack a hall as large as the Coliseum annex. Where are our thinkers, our speakers?"

Discarding for just one moment our customary modesty, may we not suggest that those who are worth anything at all have joined the Workers Party?

Plan New Flivver Plant. HOUSTON, Texas.—Henry Ford will build a \$5,000,000 factory here to turn out "flivvers" for his South American customers, it was learned today. Construction will begin in March, it was said.

Approximately 15,000 men will be employed in the new plant.

the latter bill was less drastic than Senator Capper's proposed measure and less objectionable to the woolen interests.

After having introduced his own bill, Senator Lodge then went ahead to substitute one including some provisions of the Capper bill, it is alleged. Now the woolen manufacturers are opposing it. They are hinting bad faith on the part of Lodge. But the men on the inside of Washington's great game of politics look upon the alleged understanding between Senator Lodge and Senator Capper as only an ordinary episode in the scheme to make use of the latter's so-called progressive label in the interests of the reactionary Coolidge.

Whatever doubts one might have had as to where Capper really stands are dismissed in the following

Beck, U. S. Solicitor, Looks Backward

Speaking at the Hamilton Club, Chicago, with one exception perhaps the richest and most reactionary clique in America, James M. Beck, solicitor general of the United States, mournfully sighed for the "good old days." And his audience, composed almost exclusively of those who already have their swag, sighed with him. "The times are moving too fast," was the burden of his lament.

"We are moving with express train rapidity. It is a world of acceleration. Shakespeare with a hand press could do more good today than a string of rotary presses stretching from New York to San Francisco—because Shakespeare had a soul and something to say."

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Tovarish Lenin

By ROSE KARSNER, National Secretary, Friends of Soviet Russia.

"Have you any official statement to make about Lenin's death?" asked the reporter.

No, of course I had none to make. Lenin was not a man. He was a Premier. He was not a Dictator.

Lenin was an Institution. And that institution has NOT died. That institution will keep growing until it will prove to the world that life can be made as beautiful as Lenin dreamt it.

In Russia Lenin was just plain "Tovarish Lenin" or "Ilyitch." The children loved him. Not as a hero who is always pictured with a halo over his head, but as a human being who had strong convictions and the courage to put them into practice. As a man who dreamed dreams which would benefit mankind and had the genius to combine them with practical application.

Many of these children live in School Communes over in Russia. There they practice self-government, under adult supervision. Among other methods of self-expression they conduct what they call a Wall Paper. Here they post little news items and stories of interest to the school.

In one of these School Communes the following item was found. It expresses most beautifully the general feeling about "Ilyitch" in all the School Communes. A copy of it was sent to The Friends of Soviet Russia some time ago. It has received much publicity. Just now it is very appropriate. It reads:

ILLYITCH!

"Children! There is not a single person in all the world who doesn't know who Ilyitch is. This name is known to all peoples. Many speak of him with love and pride, while others, on the contrary, with a sneering laugh and with hatred. The black, yellow, red and white oppressed peoples see in him a leader and liberator and teacher who prophesies their freedom. But he tells them, that freedom does not come down from heaven but must be fought for and one must always be ready to defend one-self. Lenin calls upon everybody to create a paradise here on earth. Ilyitch is well known to the Russian workers, the people already weave a legend about him. One comrade told of a peasant in the Ural who saw Lenin and said to him: 'Why, look here! Look how you're dressed! Your shoes are tied with strings instead of with laces.' But we know of course, very well, that Lenin has laces in his shoes like everybody and not strings. The legend is most of all interesting because it shows how all the imagination of a peasant works, a peasant who knows very well that Comrade Lenin is a man like everybody and as much of a worker as all the rest. We children know it very well; we know that Lenin is a great leader of the working class. He is the one who was the first to arise against the enemy."

Recognition Necessary to Trade.

The State Department's argument that the recognition of Soviet Russia has nothing to do with opportunities for trade between that country and the United States is ably answered in the "Manchester Guardian." It must be recognized that Great Britain has had official trade relations with the Soviet government for some months, while our government will not tolerate even this basis for commercial intercourse.

The position of the British newspaper is that not even the half-way measure of trade relation is sufficient to establish normal and mutually beneficial intercourse, that, instead, full recognition should be extended. The article reads: "Trade with Russia. The first consignment of Russian grain since the armistice is due to arrive at Hull this week. Others will follow. But it is impossible to hope that normal trade, even on a small scale, can be established between the two countries so long as their political relations remain on the existing and highly precarious footing. The connection between politics and trade is not, perhaps, obvious, but it is none the less real."

YOU SAID IT

In answer to Lord Allenby's recently expressed regret that "we (the British) have not even a patriotic song," the Manchester Guardian takes pride in this condition.

"For all the cynics may say," they write, "love of our country is so essentially a part of us that it seems to us a moral indecency to expose it."

The hesitancy to sing is thus revealed as the BVD of British patriotism.

In Russia soldiers and workers always sing, whether they go to fight or work or play. But then the barbarous Russians go swarming without bathing suits.

The same article contains this gem: "We suffer acutely under any attempt to put patriotism into words."

In the memory of the war "songs" — you said it.

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.