

WALL STREET ROCKS UNDER TEAPOT'S BLOWS

\$250,000 Oil Baby in Chicago to Learn His Fate

WHITE HOUSE PROSPECTS OF MC ADOO UP

Wilson's Crown Prince Sees Hopes on Funeral Pyre

William Gibbs McAdoo, \$250,000 oil baby of Edwin L. Doheny, purchaser of Naval Reserves and cabinets, will come to Chicago today to learn whether his connection with the Teapot Dome oil scandal has placed his presidential ambition on the funeral pyre.

Mr. McAdoo has done a rather unusual thing. He has placed his political fortunes in the hands of the "public," which means his campaign committee.

If they decide that a candidate can retain the purity necessary to lead the Democrat jackass to victory in the next election, even the hand-capped by 250,000 oil dollars, Woodrow Wilson's crown prince will humbly bow his head and mutter "Vox populi; vox Dei."

Presidential Timber Scarce.
It is rumored that McAdoo's supporters will do that very thing. Presidential timber is rather scarce in the tonkey ranks and it is also the opinion of Democrat politicians that the Republicans are so submerged in the Teapot Dome that even an oil can on the Democrat ticket will bring home the bacon.

In an interview the press agent of the McAdoo headquarters in Chicago likened the enthusiasm of his supporters to the fervor of the crusaders who crossed two continents to rescue the Holy Sepulcher from the Mohammedans. The infidels in this case are the Republicans and the Holy Tomb is the White House which the knight errants of democracy expect to rescue from the sacrilegious hands of the enemy.

Today's conference was called at the suggestion of McAdoo. On the suggestion of McAdoo the conference will also do the following: Give McAdoo a clean bill of health; give him a vote of confidence; announce that he is politically as pure as the driven snow and attempt to prove that the linking of his name with the Teapot scandal is a red herring dragged across the path of the Democrat party by enemy Republicans.

Scoff at McAdoo Claims.
The public generally scoffs at the alleged devotion of McAdoo to one of the fourteen points, namely "the right of self determination" for his campaign committee. The Washington expose having almost extinguished him as a candidate he is trying to crawl back by pulling off a novel publicity stunt.

Among those present at the McAdoo conference will be W. Jett Lauck, of Washington, who will represent the railway labor unions. At the St. Louis meeting of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, (Continued on page 3)

ALL THE ALMIGHTY DOLLARS



Cannot Pick Them Up Again.

Sanhedrin Ends With Capitalist Negroes Leading Movement, But Workers' Issue Is Before the Race

The first great All-Race Congress in the history of Afro-Americans has adjourned its sessions at the Wabash avenue Y. M. C. A. and the 250 delegates have returned to their homes in the 20 states from which they were called by the 61 national organizations taking part in the congress. Labor scored an educational victory, but the conservative machine keeps itself in power.

Dean Kelly Miller, of Howard University, and the coterie of business men and conservative professional men associated with him, are in control of the temporary organization that will function until the next session of the Sanhedrin, in 1925.

No Workers Among Officeholders
Not a single representative of Labor or the Farm is found in the executive committee that will attempt to represent the Race which is composed 98 per cent of workers and farmers. Thus the carrying out of the Sanhedrin's program for the elimination of the color line in labor unions will be left to the representatives of business, religion and the capitalist government at Washington.

Miller Is President
Dean Kelly Miller is President. Dean Miller is professor of sociology

STOCKS TUMBLING WHILE EXPOSURES HIT NEW TRAILS

Financial Capitol of Nation in Furore

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Wall Street, the financial and commercial capital of the United States, is facing renewed panic conditions this week with more stocks under the hammer and blows of the Teapot Dome exposure.

Not since the hysterical days of 1914 when the gray hosts of the Kaiser crossed the frontiers into Belgium was there such an orgy of selling.

"Stop the oil investigations or you will bring ruin tumbling about our ears," was the frenzied cry of Wall Street stock gamblers to their marionettes in Washington. A call for a congress of none but successful businessmen to congress was made by Jesse Livermore, noted stock gambler and employe of Harry Sinclair. The confidence in business is undermined by congressional investigations he declared. It was Livermore (Continued on Page 3)

POMERENE, REACTIONARY, CHOSEN BY COOLIDGE TO PROBE THE OIL SCANDAL

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The senate confirmed Coolidge's appointment of Atlee Pomerene, Democrat and ultra-reactionary, as one of the two special oil-lease prosecutors selected by the president to smooth over the political disturbance caused by the exposure of the rotten mess underlying the leasing of the Teapot Dome and No. 1 naval oil reserves to Harry Sinclair and Edwin Doheny.

The progressive senators succeeded in blocking action on the appointment of Owen J. Roberts of Philadelphia, Republican until Monday. Against the strenuous opposition of Senator Lodge, the senate voted to hold the debate on Robert's qualification for the position in open session.

DOCK STRIKE IN ENGLAND HALTS FOOD

McDonald Government Seeks Compromise in Struggle

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, Feb. 17.—More than 200,000 dock and transport workers are out on strike all over England and the prospects are they will continue on strike for some time. The strike of the dock workers ties up the food supply of the nation, as most of Britain's food is imported.

Negotiations between the employers and workers under the direction of Tom Shaw, minister of labor, have failed to bring any prospect of an immediate settlement.

Aided By Rail Workers.
The National Union of Railwaymen have expressed their intention of rendering the transport workers "every possible assistance," during the strike.

They will refuse to handle any shipments that have been unloaded by seab dock workers. In the event it becomes necessary they will go out on strike to help the dockers.

The N. U. R. only recently were on strike themselves tying up the entire railroad system of England.

Revive Triple Alliance.
The transport workers and the National Union of Railwaymen were both members of the Triple Alliance, which included the miners, and was broken up during the last miners' strike.

The decision to strike was reached by the dock workers on Jan. 29th, at the very moment the railway workers were reaching a settlement with the government and the railroads.

Since then negotiations have been going on constantly looking to a settlement, but the bosses would not consider the demands of the men and so the strike order was issued.

Wages Cut Since War.
The workers are demanding an increase of two shillings a day, and the guarantee of a full week's work. Before the strike the men were getting 10 shillings in the larger ports and 9 shillings a day in the smaller ports. Since the war the dockers have had their wages cut several times.

The shipping interests have been making enormous profits ever since the declaration of war and they are generally referred to as "the spoiled darlings of the war."

Food Profiteers Busy.
Already dealers in foodstuffs have begun holding out to wait for an increase in prices. Since the supply of stored food is small the speculators are a grave menace to the public.

No disorders have been reported. All ports report that there is a complete tieup. In Liverpool, which handles one-third of the nation's shipping, there is no activity at all in the port. Shipments of coal from Newcastle are at a standstill. Eighty ships are held at Hull by the strike and sixty at Glasgow.

No Substitute for Workers.
The dock workers' strike is generally considered more serious than the strike of the railwaymen was. The dockers handle nearly all the nation's food supply and there is no way of unloading ships while the dockers strike. The government could move food by motor transport during the railway strike but no such substitute for dock laborers exists.

There is no indication of just when the National Union of Railwaymen will strike or if they will strike to help the dockers.

Government Works for Compromise.
The government is working hard to get the dock workers to accept a compromise. So far they have not been successful.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 17.—One death and damage estimated at \$1,000,000 was caused today by a fire which destroyed completely the Mengel box factory at Hickman, Ky., according to meager advices here.

"A WEEK"

By IURY LIBEDINSKY

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(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE)—The Russian Communist Party is at grips with counter-revolution. The first installment told of the party meeting in the City Circus and the economic crisis. The farmers must have seed grain, but seed grain waits on railroad transportation and railroad transportation waits on fuel. If the Red Army is sent out for fuel bandits and counter-revolutionists may seize the town. The party decides to take the risk.—(NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY.)

CHAPTER II

OVER the town, over the endless white snowdrifts, over the hills, noiselessly passed the blue-eyed moonlit night. The evening was disturbed and windy, the clouds swept swiftly between stars and earth, the belt of sunset flamed scarlet. The wind shook the nameboard and it sang a squeaky song, while its black shadow swung to and fro on the footway. And then the wind drove off the clouds and dropped. It turned a little frosty. Empty streets; one could see from end to end of them; loud steps of chance passers-by; and the sky deep and stary as in winter.

Klimin went out into the open air and took a deep breath. He felt joyful, because one could smell the perfume of the sleepy breathing of the Spring, dozing in the distant glade, in the forest.

Where should he go? Dawn was close at hand, it was insensibly stealing from behind the high houses, and the night was slowly paling, as if some one were lighting the street with a big lantern far away. Soon it would be already morning and work would begin again. And with cheerful, youthful strides he went off thru the empty streets to the Cheka, to sleep till morning on the divan in his office, and, in the morning, once again set to work.

He wanted to eat, and still more he wanted to sleep, and scraps of sentences jingled in his heart, the voices of the comrades, their faces, the steady look of Robeiko, Ziman standing drawing on a scrap of paper and Karaulov with a smile tapping quietly on the floor with his huge foot, in a yellow military boot.

The town was in profound silence, and there were no lights visible at that late hour of the night. Only the two-story building of the Cheka threw light on the blue snowdrifts, and on the watchful sentinels on guard at the entrance. And inside the building, in the empty rooms, lit by the deathly clear electric light, were frozen chairs, tables, cupboards, and it seemed as if they were numb, in a light sleep from which they would easily awake.

The officer on duty at the Cheka, the Investigator, Gornuikh, was writing something, bending over the table. His face was dark, broad, with big cheek-bones and deep-set eyes, and a shaggy cap of hair hung over his forehead. At first sight he seemed elderly, but when you approached him from the side and observed the lines of his mouth, the soft oval of his face, it was clear that he was still quite young.

He wanted to sleep, to stretch his legs under the table, lay his head on the arm of the chair and drop into careless, pleasant sleep. But he must not sleep, for in the sleeping town, over the breadth of the sleeping country, in which are so many woods, ravines and dark unknown ways, Gornuikh alone was sleepless like a sentinel at his post. At any moment the telephone might ring, he might be called to the direct telegraph. . . . Sleep was not to be thought of.

But Gornuikh for two days and nights had not slept for a minute. There had been an operation last night, a whole series of searches, and, returning on horseback thru the empty streets, Gornuikh had breathed the frosty morning air, and had thought of how he would undress and lie down on his bed, but, at the Cheka they had stopped him unexpectedly, and he had had to remain on duty in the place of a comrade who had fallen ill. Swearing hard and with feeling, Gornuikh had taken on the duty and all night had not dozed for a moment. Several times the telephone had rung, and secret cipher telegrams had been brought from the telegraph. As the night wore on his weariness increased, the lines ran together in his eyes, and he stopped writing and listened to the regular noise of the ventilator, and watched the dark blue square of the window. His eyes closed of themselves, and from all sides a soft cloud of images, voices, rustlings, and noises enveloped him. The ventilator made a noise, and its noise was like the noise of the tall grass stirred by the wind, the tall green grass that crushes under the feet. . . . a girl in white was walking in the grass and it rustled and murmured under her feet. Her face. . . he had seen it somewhere. . . Still a child, he had seen her in a girl of the steppes, but how light her movements, how scarlet, how sweet her lips. . .

The sound of an opening door reached his ears, and he suddenly awoke, cursed himself for dozing, and the young dream slipped tracelessly away and was instantly forgotten.

A knock at the door? A telegram? A summons?
No. It was Klimin. Gornuikh knew his step. They (Continued on Page 6)

Government Does Nothing to Help Workers During Housing Crisis; Gives Full Support to Landlords

By JAY LOVESTONE.

We have seen that there is an acute shortage of homes for the workers. We have also seen that "the home is a less decent place to live in for the wage earner's family than it was two years ago; that there are families living in "holes"; that a great number of children are today being taken care of in the day nurseries, because mothers are compelled to leave their families and work outside in order to meet the high rent; that a awful congestion is on the increase; that the standard of living and health of the worker are endangered and that tenement houses, vacated ten years ago and condemned as unfit, are now occupied; and that rents are steadily rising to heights which the mass of workers cannot hope to attain on the basis of the low wages being paid them.

In the face of this acute distress the government is doing nothing to help the working men. The government is not only not helping the workers in this severe crisis, but is actually (Continued on page 2.)

Radicals Not Discouraged

Radical Negro labor is not discouraged. It forced this Sanhedrin to consider the labor question and thru the publicity gained at the Sanhedrin it brought before the Race the fact that the basis of race discrimination is an economic one, and that the only hope for the oppressed Negro workers and tenant farmers is thru solidarity with the oppressed workers and farmers of other races.

Radical Negro labor cannot be prevented from getting into this next congress, and in larger numbers than at the one just over. According to the constitution accepted at the Sanhedrin each national organization will be allowed five delegates to the Sanhedrin congresses, with an additional delegate for every 50,000 members or fraction thereof. Each state and municipal organization will be allowed one delegate, with additional ones at the same rate. Congresses are to take place every two years.

Labor At Next Congress
At the next congress the church, fraternal and business organizations (Continued on page 3)

IRISH BOSSES IN BLACKLIST OF REBEL FIGHTERS

Irish Republicans Refused Employment

Thousands of former members of the Irish Republican Army, who fought against the Black and Tans and protected the property of Irish businessmen from destruction during the civil war, are now rewarded by being blacklisted by these employers and cannot get a job, according to Mrs. Kathleen Clarke, widow of Tom Clarke, one of the men who was executed with James Connolly in the 1916 Irish revolution.

Mrs. Clarke, a gray-haired rebel, is in America to tell the story of the present deplorable conditions in Ireland under the so-called Free State government. She spoke in North Side Turner Hall last Thursday night to a large audience, conspicuous by the absence of well-known politicians.

"The Free State loan issue," declared Mrs. Clarke, "was subsidized by the employing class, the Catholic and Protestant churches, the big insurance companies and other supporters of British imperialism in Ireland."

An instance of the brand of "Patriotism" the Free State has blessed the Irish workers with, can be judged from the fact that uniforms for the Free State army were bought in England because it would cost more to have them manufactured in Ireland.

The methods employed by the Free State government to deprive the Irish workers of the franchise were explained by Mrs. Clarke. "After the Republicans succeeded in electing 44 Republicans," she said, "in spite of all the obstructions the Free Staters could place in their way, the latter were afraid to allow the County Councils' elections to take place last fall. The Free State government realizing that the bulk of the republican vote came from the workers and the peasants, tried to pass a law which would give the property owner with a \$10,000 valuation, four votes, one with a \$5,000 valuation, two votes and one with \$250 valuation one vote."

Speaking of the influence of British propaganda in the capitalist press of America, Mrs. Clarke said that the capitalist papers distorted the truth about the Irish movement or suppressed it. This remark was cheered by the audience, and when at the close of the meeting the chairman, Captain Denis Molloy, announced that the DAILY WORKER was for sale in the hall, hundreds of copies were sold.

In reply to questions from the floor, Mrs. Clarke stated that the rank and file of the labor unions in Ireland were in sympathy with the republican movement but that the leaders were reactionary.

Senator Couzens Lifts Veil on Mellon's Governmental Milking For the Benefit of Rich Trusts

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor.)

Coolidge's multi-millionaire secretary of the treasury is revealed as milking the government for the benefit of banks and corporations which pay no income or corporation taxes. The curtain man is Senator James Couzens of Michigan, whose series of letters on the proposed reduction in surtaxes have stumped Mellon of Pittsburgh.

Couzens' latest letter challenges Mellon's good faith all along the line. His promise to reduce the cost of living by reducing the taxes of the rich is characterized as a most stupendous attempt to mislead the people.

The letter charges that lax enforcement of the law is sparing the rich and cutting down the revenues and that the treasury is playing directly into the hands of the corporations.

If Mellon were really interested in preventing the diminution of government revenues, according to Couzens, he would be out stopping the holes which permit the rich to evade the surtax law. The greatest loophole for avoiding surtaxes is the formation of holding companies in addition to the large number already in existence. Sinclair's Hyva Corporation was shown in the Teapot Dome hearings to have been formed for this purpose. According to the testimony of General Counsel Standford of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Co., it was created to hold Sinclair's interests and receive his income without necessitating the payment of surtaxes. For the only tax on the income of corporations no matter how derived is the regular 12 1/2 per cent tax.

Here is a new method of evasion revealed by Couzens. A very rich man, who uses most of his money to extend his power over working men by reinvestment, can create a corporation to receive his investment income for him. This dummy does not have to pay the graduated income tax or the surtax, only the straight 12 1/2 per cent corporation income tax. It can act as the rich man's second personality investing his huge income and extending his control over workers in various industries and in all parts of the world.

Challenging the good faith of Mellon's expressed desire to collect more revenue from these incomes which are now escaping the tax gatherer, Couzens asks: "Is there any reason why corporations should not pay the same income tax on their receipts from interest on bank balances, dividends on stocks and interest on bonds and securities as individuals do?"

Mellon has turned over to the banks more than \$100,000,000 through selling them billions of dollars of government securities bearing unreasonably excessive rates. According to Couzens: "The excessive interest you are paying is proved by the fact that every issue you put out is enormously oversubscribed. In fact you

FINANCIERS MEET TO SAVE SKINS OF BUSTED BANKERS

Fear Growing Revolt of Bankrupt Farmers

A committee of financiers, railroad presidents and business men with the American government represented by Herbert Hoover met here to save the bankers of the Northwest from bankruptcy and to keep the exploited farmers on the Coolidge bandwagon until the next election is over.

The assembled plutes announced that \$100,000,000 were available for the relief of their fellow bankers. No time was wasted discussing the dire straits in which the farmers found themselves; their troubles were of interest only because they had a direct connection with busted banks and bankrupt bankers.

Their Form Pool. Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, and Eugene Meyer, head of the War Finance Corporation, were present at the meeting and pledged the support of the government in the administration of the pool. If this pool is administered in the same highly efficient manner that the money appropriated for the disabled war veterans was handled by the republican administration, some of the farmers may come to the conclusion that it is not a pool but a bottomless pit.

It was announced at the meeting that \$10,000,000 were immediately available for relief. The war finance corporation is good for ten times this amount.

How strange that relief is so hard to secure when the workers or farmers are in need of assistance but, let a banker send up a signal of distress and the government immediately places the United States treasury at his disposal.

Railroad Boss Farm Saviour! C. T. Jaffray, Minneapolis, president of the "Soo" railroad, was elected chairman of the board of directors of the financing corporation which will start actual relief work within two or three weeks, it was announced. Jaffray will establish headquarters for the organization in Minneapolis.

The amounts pledged by districts are: New York and the eastern states, \$5,000,000; Chicago, \$2,000,000; the Twin Cities, \$1,000,000; Detroit and Cleveland, \$700,000 each, and Pittsburgh, \$600,000.

Members of the executive committee of the corporation are: John McHugh, New York; G. H. Prince, St. Paul; E. W. Decker, C. C. Weber, and P. J. Leeman, Minneapolis; Ralph Van Vechten, Chicago; J. R. Howard, former president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern Railroad, and Charles Donnelly, president of the Northern Pacific.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Amalgamated Tells Workers Party of Steel Workers Fight Against Gunman Rule at Newport, Kentucky

(Special to The Daily Worker) CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 17.—The District Executive Committee of the Workers Party here recently asked the Central Committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, which has been carrying on the strike in the Newport Rolling Mills since July, 1921, for information in reference to the situation, sending at the same time a contribution to help the workers on strike.

In reply to this communication the following letter giving the history of the brave struggle of the workers at Newport was received from the Amalgamated's Central Committee, District No. 6, at Newport, Kentucky:

Workers Party of America, Cleveland, Ohio. Dear Sirs and Brothers: In reply to your request of Feb. 4 inst., in which you ask for publicity, about the Newport strike situation, I wish to say that in order to give the brothers a thorough understanding of the situation in Newport it will be necessary to start from the beginning of the strike, and to which I am willing to add reports from time to time, as I get the news. This may help in keeping away from Newport, persons who go there to get employment at the mills and steel plant.

In July, 1921, the Andrews Steel Co. and the Newport Rolling Mills Co. decided to run the plants on the open shop plan, and refused to sign the scales of the Amalgamated Association and the consequence was, that about 2,300 members of the A. A. were left to choose between the two: either to stay loyal to the A. A. or become outcasts or scabs.

The company, not being as successful as they thought they would be, hired a bunch of thugs and gunmen, and the consequence was that there was a lot of disorder and disruption in the city of Newport, Ky., and the wind-up of the affair was that the state militia was sent to Newport to preserve order. After the militia arrived they soon realized that their presence was not required and after a short stay, the militia returned to their respective homes.

It seems that this did not suit the rolling mill company, for no more than the militia left than disorder again began to reign in Newport. The company at this time had about 65 armed guards and four machine guns stationed inside of their plant, and in January, 1922, the state militia returned to Newport, accompanied by tanks that were used in France, also machine guns, under the command of Colonel Denhart, who is now lieutenant governor of Kentucky.

Shoot at Citizens; Insult Women. The militia at once gave a military demonstration, to show their strength. Citizens were shot at, women insulted, and law abiding citizens were cast in the bull pens. (The bull pen was a sort of prison located inside the Newport Rolling Mills.) The militia began to raid

WILMINGTON, DEL., IS SCENE OF THE LATEST SCARE

Police Surely Had This Meeting Covered

(Special to The Daily Worker) WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 17.—Italian workers, who want to hold meetings for the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense committee, are told to go to Massachusetts to hold them, by local police. That organizations like the Sons of Italy are willing to cooperate with the radical Italians makes no difference to the police.

"Reds can't hold no meetings in this town," the police say. To the fear the police have of radical meetings goes rather far here. A Catholic priest, Rev. John S. Gluey, phoned the police recently that a meeting of reds would take place in a certain hall. Superintendent of police Black ordered more than a score of police to report to him in plain clothes. When they reported he ordered them to go to the hall where the meeting was to take place and scatter themselves in the audience.

The police were to arrest everybody in sight at a signal from the officer in charge. The brave police went to the hall. They scattered. They tried to look desperate. They waited for the signal. The meeting opened.

The Rev. George Allison, pastor of the Second Baptist church, spoke and a number of children from his Sunday school sang. "This is slick work on the part of the bloody reds," whispered the police. "We will give it to them when they show their colors."

Then the Rev. Mr. Allison gave a talk on "Italy, Its People, and Their Customs." "The dirty bums," sighed the police. "They are the slick ones. They think we will leave and then they will overthrow the government of the country. Leave? Not us. We stay here and protect the government. We stay if it is all night."

There were more songs by the Sunday school children and then the meeting closed. Feared There Was Mistake. The policeman in charge of the detail at the meeting thought there might be some mistake. For all he knew the government was being overthrown in another hall. Maybe the police were in the wrong place. He spoke to the Rev. Mr. Allison.

Allison cleared the whole thing up. The meeting was being held for the benefit of a Polish Baptist church and apparently the Catholic priest who had called the police hoped to break up the meeting and so protect his flock from the ravages of hard-shelled Baptism.

After sending out a general alarm to all police stations to look out for red meetings and instructing them to protect and uphold the government of city, state and nation the police went back to headquarters to await developments.

Government Aids Landlords Fight Tenants in War Over Homes

(Continued from page 1)

aiding and abetting the perpetuation of these deplorable hardships which the workers are today enduring. The government is permitting the continuation of the worst evils of the housing crisis. An examination of the policy pursued by the government towards the workers and the capitalist landlords can yield only a scathing indictment of the government's inactivity in relieving the misery of the workers and of the energy it displays in protecting the landlord class.

Thousands of Tenement Houses Illegally Built. At the hearings of the New York State Housing Commission it was testified that there were at present at least 5,000 illegally constructed tenement houses. Tenement House Commissioner Mann confessed that he was helpless in permitting the landlord to convert these houses illegally into tenements. He admitted that the people living in these buildings were under a heavy fire hazard. Under present conditions Commissioner Mann declared: "Public officials must close one eye and sometimes both." He went on to give an illustration of a tenement house in Bath Beach catching fire and taking the lives of six persons, despite the fact that violations had been pending against this fire trap for six months, the government did nothing to remove the defects.

False Economy at Workers Expense. The government is pursuing a policy of criminal false economy at the expense of the workers. In New York orders have been issued from the city hall prohibiting any increase in appropriations for the different departments. In this way the Tenement House Department had its budget cut to a minimum and has been crippled thru a lack of sufficient inspectors.

Commissioner Mann told the Housing Commission that there are today at least 35,000 violations pending against landlords with 13,000 cancellations or compliances for the first half of the year (1923). It would be a physical impossibility for the 216 inspectors of the Tenement House Department to inspect every tenement house in the city even

once a year. The Commission agreed that there should be regular inspection monthly if safety is to be considered. But the government, apparently, is not concerned with the safety of the workers for it is ready to throw away millions in graft to corporations and their tools while it is enforcing the minimum requirement and budget on a department so vital to the lives of the mass of people.

This tragic state of affairs and menace to the security of the working masses was emphasized by Captain Ely in his testimony before the housing commission when he declared: "We have ample evidence of Commissioner Mann's neglect to perform his duty as required under the law. We called his case to the attention of acting Mayor Murray Hulbert two weeks ago when Mr. Hulbert assumed the duties of mayor but further than to merely acknowledge receipt of our communication, the acting mayor practically ignored our demand."

Government Permits Landlord Hold-ups. While the government is quick to enforce the contracts of the capitalists for big profits, it is doing nothing to help the workers who are at the mercy of the landlords demanding large securities from them on renting houses. The effects of this practice, which is a direct outgrowth of the housing shortage, was summed up to the state investigators by a witness, Agnes M. Craig, as follows: "Tenants pay security to one landlord and the house is turned rapidly over to a dozen and one landlords, and as the first landlord moves away, the tenant has no redress under the law but to go to the first landlord for the security. If they cannot find the original landlord, then they cannot find their security!"

Under the law the landlord cannot enforce this security holdup game which, in effect, is a severe penalty on the tenant. Yet, the government permits these landlords to take advantage of the poor working man who does not know the law. Very often workers make no attempt even to take such cases to court and thus lose their security because they do not understand court procedure.

Evidence presented to the Housing Commission shows conclusively that the government has done nothing to stop the landlords from obtaining in this manner large sums of money which were frequently lost to the tenant either thru the disappearance of the owner or thru the sale of the property. Of course, the govern-

ment has always been ready to guarantee a certain rate of interest or profit to the capitalists, it has not done a thing in this case to compel the landlords to pay interest to the tenants on these securities.

Allows Iron Clad Leases. Under the very eyes of government officials the United Real Estate Owners of New York City, an organization composed of about 11,000 real estate owners, has been violating every principle of contracts, the sanctity of which has always been preached by our capitalist defenders of the constitution and for the enforcement of which the workers have often had to pay with their jobs, their homes and their very lives.

Despite the enactment of the emergency rent laws the government has blinked at the fact that the provisions of the eleventh clause of the "Iron-Clad Lease" is a complete abrogation of the tenant's rights. According to this clause "a court decision fixing the amount of rental to be charged for the apartment is to be disregarded, providing the amount of rent fixed by the court is less than the amount reserved in the lease or the rent last paid if it exceeds that amount."

Other burdensome requirements include new penalties in the form of threatened rental increase if the tenant accepts a lodger, or if the tenant remains as a hold-over under the rent laws and the landlord obtains an offer of higher rent for the apartment.

The State Housing Commission has frankly declared that "such terms are obviously intended to subvert the purpose for which the rent laws were enacted and must be accepted as evidence of the disposition of the landlord to utilize the present emergency for the purpose of exacting the most oppressive and burdensome leasehold." Since this conclusion of the State investigators was made public not a single landlord has been compelled to stop breaking the laws of the State.

Evictions Menace Thousands. One of the worst hardships from which the working men are suffering today is the power of summary evictions by the courts. These summary proceedings have permitted landlords to throw people into the streets. This has set up the landlord class as a most favored group even amongst the capitalists, for the butcher, the grocer or the shoemaker does not have the right to interfere with the personal security of the debtor.

How harsh the courts have been to the working men under these pro-

ceedings was told to the commission by Captain Ely in citing the following typical case: A working woman went to the court. She had mailed a check to the landlord. While she was at work she was notified over the telephone that her things were on the sidewalk. She came back and found part of her possessions there. The neighbors had taken in her clothing and told her that her things were moved out and a padlock placed on the door of her apartment. The woman sought entry thru the window on the fire escape. She then broke the padlock and moved her things back into the house. She told the marshal that a check for the landlord was left on the chiffonier. Thereupon the marshal phoned the landlord who ordered her dispossessed at once. She then proceeded to send a registered letter with a check to the landlord and told the judge about it. The letter was returned opened with the check not accepted. Yet, the judge immediately ordered the working woman dispossessed.

Municipal Court Judge Aaron J. Levy summarized the extent of these eviction proceedings in the last four years as follows: "In 1919, in the five boroughs constituting the City of New York we had instituted 96,623 landlord and tenant proceedings. In 1920, which, I believe, was the year in which the rent laws were passed, they went to 118,240, in spite of the rent laws, and in the succeeding year of 1921, after the rent laws were in effect for almost a year, they jumped to 125,656. So the gentleman owning real estate in New York were not respecters of the rent laws."

In 1922 there were 85,826 eviction proceedings. In the first half of 1923 there were 65,000 cases of this sort on the calendar. In one district court, the Seventh District Court of Judge Crain, these attempts of the landlords to evict their tenants rose from 9,779 in 1919 before the rent laws were enacted to 19,441 in 1920, after the rent laws were passed.

Government Saves Profiteers. While the government was helping the landlords in their cruel practice of summarily evicting the poor tenants, it was, at the same time doing its best to guarantee the property owners minimum ample profits and to aid and abet many landlords in forcing the most exorbitant rents on the workers.

In a case before Judge Spiegelberg the latter ruled on the basis of an Appellate Division decision that eight per cent was not too high in view of the fact that investments at the time

were netting above this amount. Many landlords have seized upon this decision to compel their tenants to pay rentals at a rate of about eleven per cent profit and often where the property was heavily mortgaged, at rates as high as 40 to 50 per cent.

The Federation of Tenants' Association of Greater New York presented data to the State Commission showing that in seven cases on Washington Heights the landlords were garnering profits ranging anywhere from 128 to 349 per cent; in 40 cases at about 100 per cent; and in 200 cases from 7 to 29 per cent.

While the workers were being robbed of their food and the opportunity to send their children to school, in order to meet these rentals, the government was allowing the landlord class to continue to fleece the tenants in this cold-blooded fashion. The Courts—The Landlord's Stronghold.

In the housing crisis, like in all other difficulties in which the working men find themselves under capitalism, the courts are invariably on the side of the rich and against the poor. According to the Emergency Rent Relief Laws the tenant is allowed a trial by jury to determine the reasonableness of the increase in rent.

On Jan. 21st, 1924, Congressman Fiorello H. LaGuardia wrote a letter to Mr. Bernhard Schientag, chairman of the State Commission of Housing and Regional Planning, in which he cited his experience with the high-handed conduct of the courts "vitiating the very purpose of the law." The congressman pointed out that in this case involving the protest of twenty-six tenants in the Sixth District Municipal Court, against an increase in rent, the judge, at the end of the case, "instead of permitting the jury to decide whether the rent was reasonable, or excessive, took that question away from the jury and submitted three questions for the jury to decide, instructing them to bring in replies to the three specified questions. The questions given to the jury were substantially as follows: 1. What is the present income derived from the property? 2. What are the operating expenses of the property? 3. What is the valuation of the property?"

"The case was the usual one of the typical landlord padding his bill of particulars with excessive operating costs and with the usual expert testimony on the valuation of the property. The jury brought in a verdict fixing the value of the property at

the figure of the assessed valuation, refusing to believe, of course, the flimsy, groundless figures of the experts on valuation and also cut the operating expenses in accordance with the facts as they believed them, seeing right thru the padded list of the landlord. The court not satisfied with taking the fundamental question away from the jury, then set aside that portion of the jury's verdict as to the operating expenses and substituted other figures. With the instructions as given the jury, and the setting aside of the figures unsatisfactory to the landlord, the Court assumed the province of the jury and defeated the very purpose of the Emergency Rent Relief Law. Thus the tenants were deprived in every sense of the word a trial by jury."

We see that here as in every contest between the workers and their exploiters the courts lined up on the side of the propertied interests, the capitalists, against the expropriated masses, the workers. The Court, in this instance, did not instruct the jury to find out how much the workers were able to pay but propagandized the jury to fix a handsome profit for the landlord.

Rent Laws No Remedy. The Emergency Rent Relief Laws were and are at best only a half-hearted attempt to show an interest on the part of the government in the deplorable housing conditions of the working class. Every one admits and overwhelming evidence has been presented to the State Housing Commission to show that since the enactment of these laws the rent situation has grown worse. What is more, we have seen that every supposed purpose of relief in these laws has been frustrated by the landlords with the tacit or with the open aid of the government itself.

These laws were enacted, to use the words of the Housing Commission, "to avoid that which in their absence would have been a calamity." The Wall Street Journal of Oct. 13, 1923, saw the full significance of this point of view in its statement that "The situation extends a grave warning to the whole class of New York realty owners. Indirectly all owners of private property must be condemned on a condition which makes for discontent, disrespect for existing social institutions and a dozen varieties of political radicalism."

And Patrick J. Reville, Superintendent of Buildings, Borough of the Bronx, made it clear to the Housing

Commission that "The rent laws were as much an advantage to the investor as they were to the tenant. It would have been absolutely impossible to collect the rents if they insisted going along in the rampant way they were of raising rents, property changing hands from week to week, getting in the hands of new operators and speculators. It would have created a condition that your Police Department and even your military could not take care of, because your laws were affecting your working class."

Mr. Charles Brady, the Superintendent of Buildings in the Borough of Manhattan, went so far as to tell the Housing Commission that if it were not for the rent laws "we won't have enough marshals in the City of New York to put the tenants out."

Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, Health Commissioner, proved that the rent laws were not to the disadvantage of the landlords by citing the small number of foreclosures of tenements since their enactment by the legislature.

Speaking for the extension of these laws in order to keep the lid on the protests of the workers suffering from these incalculable troubles, Lillie Grant of the Mayor's Committee, said: "If these laws are not extended we are going to see bloodshed right in New York City, and riot."

Landlords Well Organized. The government is simply carrying out the dictates of the capitalists and serving the landlords. A powerful lobby is maintained by these interests to see that the legislators should not go wrong on housing matters.

Thus Captain Ely, of the Tenants' Federation, informed the state investigators that he "was told by one of the members of the real estate trust that the slush fund which has been raised by real estate men to be used at Albany is so large that they are ashamed to look at it." The landlords, thru the Real Estate Board, are also making an effort to put all rent cases into the hands of a special commission which will be entirely removed from popular influence and be appointed by the governor.

The facts of capitalist control of the governmental agencies in the housing crisis are as legion as in all other instances where the workers are subject to employing class domination.

The government is doing nothing for the working class in the acute housing crisis. The government has surrendered lock, stock and barrel to the landlords.

ASPIRATIONS OF CROWN PRINCE UP FOR DECISION

McAdoo Faces His Backers Here Today

(Continued from Page 1)

William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists was quoted as saying that McAdoo's connection with the Teapot Dome rendered him unavailable as a candidate, but Mr. Johnston now comes forward with a denial. He states that McAdoo has the support of a considerable portion of organized labor and that he (Mr. Johnston) has high personal esteem for Doheny's legal errand boy and that nothing has happened in the Teapot or anywhere else that has caused him to doubt McAdoo's integrity.

The Plot Thickens.

The oil scandal has caused as much consternation in the ranks of the labor fakers as it has in the ranks of the capitalist parties. That section of organized labor which accepts the leadership of Samuel Gompers is back of Crown Prince McAdoo while the railroad brotherhood led by Warren S. Stone look on Senator Robert Marion LaFollette as the Moses who will lead the American people out of the political Egypt.

Should the Republican party bosses invite LaFollette to take along his broom and clean out their Aegean stables the railroad brotherhoods or the officials thereof, might be content to rally behind the man LaFollette rather than the party.

This would be the excuse of course. How Gompers, a Democrat party fixture, would feel in such ungodly company can be better imagined than described, hence the strenuous efforts to preserve McAdoo's political virtue, on the part of the Gompers lieutenant.

More Skeletons In His Closet.

That Mr. McAdoo has more skeletons in his closet than were revealed to the public gaze when Doheny opened the door, was proved by Representative Foster of Ohio when he informed the congress that the firm of McAdoo, Cotton and Franklin received retainers totaling a million dollars that they never would have received but for McAdoo's White House connections from the motion picture industry and from Charles W. Morse shipping interests. This is the Mr. Morse who was released from the penitentiary by Attorney General Daugherty during the Taft regime for the consideration of \$25,000. Evidently Mr. Morse still knows the efficacy of dollars. He made millions out of the three billion dollars that were wasted by the government ship building during the war, was arrested on charges of defrauding the government but thanks to his able lawyers and his generous retainers he went off scot free.

During the Morse trial Mr. McAdoo testified that his law firm had a contract with Morse which provided for a payment of approximately \$500,000 in commissions on shipments of coal to France. How can Mr. McAdoo explain his profitable connection with a man who was a self confessed crook when he entered his employment?

McAdoo resigned from the Wilson cabinet two years before the termination of that administration. While his father-in-law was still in the White House, McAdoo was in Mexico City as the paid agent of Doheny trying to influence the Mexican government to change the constitution in behalf of American oil interests. McAdoo had the prestige and the influence of his father-in-law's administration behind him and Doheny considered him worth \$250,000.

Got Coal Contracts For Morse.

He secured coal contracts for Morse from the Italian and French governments thru their representatives in Washington, the same representatives he had negotiated loans with while he was secretary of the treasury. The money that was given to these governments out of the United States treasury by McAdoo, came mostly back to him in commissions after he had resigned that office.

The handpicked McAdoo campaign committee may express confidence in his candidacy but the American workers and farmers whose interests he promises to serve see in him only a political grafter and a tool of capitalism.

Rents in Working Class Districts to Go up on May 1st

Negroes on the south side are going to be hardest hit by rent increases that will be made May 1. Rents in all working class districts will be sent soaring above the present outrageous high levels, says the Tenants' Protective League.

The League estimates that flats renting for \$60 a month in the near south side colored districts will be raised 100% May 1. Chicago as a whole will be asked to pay from 5% to 15% a month more after the first of May.

Apartments renting from \$75 to \$100 a month will be raised from \$10 to \$15 a month. The highest rates of increase will be put over on the south side. Speculation in property has been general in that district, because of the proposal to build a subway on the south side.

Renting agencies refuse to discuss the possibility of rent increases.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Teapot Dome Investigators Halt Probe to Examine Damage Done; Million Dollar Slush Fund Next

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Teapot Dome investigators are pausing today to decide the reaction and scope of their future inquiry into the leasing of naval oil reserves.

Hearings have been adjourned until Feb. 25, when the \$1,000,000 "slush fund," reported to have been used here, will be gone into.

Great Variety of Sensations.

No congressional investigating committee in many years has produced such a variety of sensations with such rapidity as this committee has. The evidence thus far presented makes a mountain of documents.

Even committee members are a little confused at times in trying to keep clear in their minds just what the committee has developed. In brief, here is what has been shown the sensational phases of the inquiry opened:

1. That Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, obtained \$1,000,000 from Edward L. Doheny, lessee of California Naval Reserves, and \$25,000 from J. W. Zevely, representative of Harry F. Sinclair, lessee of Teapot Dome.
2. That Fall and Secretary of the Navy Denby were the two men primarily responsible for transfer from the navy to the interior department by President Harding of the naval oil reserves.
3. That Denby approved the terms of the leases and the contracts for exchanging oil from tank storage, over the vigorous protests of naval officers, who held the contracts illegal under the law of 1920.
4. That Fall was negotiating with Sinclair about Teapot Dome shortly after he took office in March, 1921, altho the reserves were not transferred to the interior department until June, 1921.
5. That first Doheny and then Sinclair had been trying for a long time to get Teapot Dome. Claims held by the Pioneer Oil Company had been held invalid by the government and this apparently caused Doheny to drop the matter.

Wall Street Rocks Under Heavy Blows From Teapot Oil Scandal

(Continued from page 1.) who hired out to Sinclair for the purpose of "bullying" Mammoth Oil Company stock, the company that leased the Teapot Dome.

The stock was placed on the market at \$26 and boosted it to \$60 before the transaction closed.

The British press sees far-reaching effects, which eventually may become international in their scope, growing out of the oil leasing scandals uncovered in Washington.

Newspapers devoted much space to what is declared as a "panic" in Wall Street as a result of the revelations. Typical of the comment is that of the London Daily News, which says: "Deplorable affairs are shaking American politics to its foundations. Soon it will become difficult to find a politician who the public does not believe in some way implicated. When the facts are finally established, there may be so great an upheaval in the political parties that the reactions will affect American relations in Europe."

By LAURENCE TODD. (Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press) Coolidge Protects Denby.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—President Coolidge has defied the senate, and placed a protecting arm around Edwin Denby, his secretary of the navy, who gave away the naval oil reserves, in connivance with Albert Fall. He says he has appointed special counsel who will study the Teapot Dome situation and report the facts to him. After he has his report, he will act.

Coolidge Tempts Fate.

Mr. Coolidge is faced with a return of the contemptuous remarks he hurled at the senate when it voted by a decisive majority to demand that he kick Denby out. He has hastened to verify LaFollette's prediction that he would run the same course that Taft ran in the Ballinger affair. Possibly he has as good a chance of a worthless nomination as Taft had, after he had defended Ballinger in vain. Opinion in Washington is almost unanimous that Denby and young Roosevelt will go, and that Coolidge meanwhile will have involved himself in the sordid intrigue of oil-in-government so completely as to leave no chance that the voters will forgive him next November.

The "Hush" Brigade.

Just how sordid has been this nationwide conspiracy to throttle the truth about the oil graft was indicated when the purchase of Carl McGee's Morning Journal, at Albuquerque, N. M., by the "First National Bank crowd" was re-told before the senate committee on Feb. 12. McGee bought the paper in 1920 from Fall and his associates, who included John W. Weeks and William Coolidge of Boston, the Ohio Copper Co., the El Paso & Southwestern Railway, and Price, Kenny & Co., of Cleveland. He was a liberal Democrat, and soon was in conflict with the Fall crowd. Then he started to investigate the Teapot Dome lease, and wired to the Denver Post to learn who had sent blooded stock to Fall's ranch. He discovered that a libel suit brought against him by the bank on another issue would become serious. Pres-

ently he was approached with offers of purchase of his property.

Open Blackmail.

First came Dr. Barham of the Los Angeles Herald, who admitted having borrowed \$250,000 from Doheny, but said that he could give McGee a high-salaried job with Hearst. McGee concluded that Doheny was the real bidder. Then came Tammen and Bonifer of the Denver Post, who were preparing to squeeze Sinclair for their \$1,000,000 and thereafter to stop their exposure of Teapot Dome. Their agent told McGee that if he would sell to them he would "make more money than you ever heard of." This was obviously oil money to be furnished by Sinclair. Finally McGee was induced to sell to Weil, a go-between for the bank, who made him go to Chicago "to avoid local gossip," and there handle the deal thru the First Trust and Savings Bank and the First National Bank. This latter is the bank of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana.

Both Parties Guilty.

As tho to bind up all the elements with a firm band of oil, it was shown that one M. L. Fox, editor of this paper under Fall, and who received by mail, long in advance of its going to the president, Fall's whitewash report of June, 7, 1922, on Teapot Dome, has recently been one of the McAdoo headquarters staff in Chicago.

Edwin E. Brown, vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago, testified that Jim McNary, who was nominated and rejected for comptroller of the currency last summer, was one of the crowd who bought McGee's paper—thru the First National Bank of Albuquerque—in competition with the bids from Los Angeles and the Denver Post, when McGee was beginning to show up the oil lease frauds.

Well, the go-between, testified that criticism of Fall and the Fall policies stopped when McGee was eliminated.

Workers Party Role at Sanhedrin Related in Tomorrow's Issue

The only recognition of labor at the Negro All Race Congress or Sanhedrin came from the representatives of the Workers Party and other groups that worked in sympathy with them.

The story of the fight the Workers Party carried thru at the Sanhedrin will be described in the next issue of THE DAILY WORKER. The story should be read by every class conscious worker of either race for few things are more significant in the American labor movement than the role of the colored race.

Convicts Burned to Death.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 17.—Four convicts were burned to death and damage estimated at from \$80,000 to \$100,000 was caused when fire completely destroyed the main prison building at Flat Top prison, about forty miles from here.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

SANHEDRIN ENDS WITH MONEYPED NEGROES AT HEAD

But Workers' Issue Is Before the Race

(Continued from page 1.)

will continue to have the majority of delegates but Labor will see to it that every possible workers' organization will be represented with a full quota of delegates.

The labor delegates will make themselves felt from the beginning because they will not be fooled by the promises of Dean Kelly Miller and his kind. At this last congress Dean Miller fooled the labor representatives the first day by assuring them that he regarded Labor as the most important issue before the Race and promising them that it would receive full consideration.

Miller Sabotaged Labor

Dean Miller sabotaged Labor from the beginning, as Otto E. Huiswood, of the African Blood Brotherhood, charged. He sabotaged Labor by appointing chamber of commerce and company union men to the labor commission and by denying labor the floor in spite of previous promises. Labor finally forced itself onto the floor only by overwhelming the chairmen with the protests of the sympathizers present.

Labor shook up the Miller machine. Labor wakened up Negroes to the fact that the Race issue is a labor issue tho the final decisions of the Sanhedrin, as expressed by the report of the Committee on Permanent Results, which boiled down the reports of the various committees, would not give that impression.

The final report of the committee of permanent results, which is quoted in part elsewhere makes no specific reference to the color line in labor unions, only implying that issue by demanding "recognition of Negro workers in fields where labor is organized."

Dodging Klan Issue

The issue of white and black oppression uniting their forces is ignored as far as possible in discussing interracial cooperation.

Entirely ignored is the ferocious Ku Klux Klan, which persecutes the Race so much, especially the working-class elements of the Race. The Workers Party resolution calling for unity with the foreign-born against the "common enemy" the Klan, was the only anti-Klan resolution presented and was killed by the final committee.

Segregation is ignored: real estate dealers find the present policy more profitable than a policy of letting houses for the first comers.

Ignore Jim Crow Schools

The Jim Crow school issue is ignored. Instead a weak program calls for equal funds for Negro schools, not realizing that as long as the races are segregated that school boards will always discriminate against the black schools.

More government support is asked for Howard University instead of demanding that the other universities, which discriminate against the Negro, drop the color line.

Soviet Russia recognition, an issue displeasing to the government which subsidized Howard University, was kept from the floor.

Soviet Russia and the Klan were never presented to the floor for consideration. The work of the conference, as Dean Miller said, was done in committees—and committees appointed largely by himself.

46, But No Workers.

The reactionary policy of the commission of permanent results is easily explained. Of the 46 members not one is a workman or farmer, the workmen and farmers compose 98 per cent of the Race. There are nearly a dozen clergymen, there are doctors, attorneys and business men and editors, chambers of commerce men and dealers in real estate.

Dean Miller comes from an institution subsidized by the republican administration;

The real estate men gain by the policy of segregation;

The business interests generally gain by the policy of segregation;

The chambers of commerce, which control the Urban League that acts as an open shop employment agency in large negro urban centers, are as reactionary as any white chamber of commerce. They are not only against labor organization but they are against aggressive racial action that might offend their white capitalistic friends;

The editors fall in line, for the most part.

The attorneys are attorneys and the preachers are preachers, the some of the latter are more progressive than the others. The preachers are in closer touch with the workers of the Race.

Professors and Segregation.

The professors gain by the policy of segregation of the race in Negro schools. If the regular public schools admitted Negroes to the same classes as white children, sharing the same advantages, there would be little call for special endowed schools of the Race.

In short the hope of the oppressed Negro workers does not lie in the present set of Negro leaders. Marcus Garvey says they are too old. The workers say they are too bourgeois.

Noted Architect Dies.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Henry Bacon, 58, noted architect, died in the Post Graduate Hospital here today. Bacon designed the \$2,500,000 Lincoln Memorial in Washington. He was born in Watseka, Ill., and was a graduate of the University of Illinois.

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

Sanhedrin Capitalists Denature Labor Report in Final Committee

How Dean Kelly Miller's machine took the starch out of the labor program at the All-Race Convention is illustrated in the three labor programs shown here. The first are the demands submitted by the Negro workers in the Workers Party delegation. It offers a definite method of campaigning for the removal of race distinctions in the American Federation of Labor.

The second is the labor program adopted by the Labor Committee. This is a modification of the Workers Party program, a modification caused by the fact that Dean Miller had packed non-labor and anti-union elements into the committee, such as Arnold T. Hill, of the Urban League, a chamber of commerce institution. Yet this labor committee program retains the basic idea of the appeal to the trade unions.

The third and last program is all that got thru the Committee for Permanent Results. It is intentionally weak and vague, avoiding use of the term "labor union." Elimination of the color line in labor unions is, however, implied in the line "recognition of Negro workers in fields where labor is organized," and radical Negroes will make an issue on this point and will make campaigns in the trade unions on this basis.

Workers Party Labor Demand

1. That the American Federation of Labor (and all other bodies of organized labor) make an intensive drive in the immediate future to organize Negro workers wherever on a basis of equality in the same unions with the whites.
2. That all such labor organizations be fraternally addressed by this body, with the request that such labor bodies shall immediately conduct among their members an official propaganda against discrimination in the labor unions and in favor of enrolling all Negro workers into the unions. Further, that such campaign be carried on in collaboration with representatives of the Negro Sanhedrin.
3. That all Negro papers be requested to carry on an intensive propaganda among the race for the joining of labor unions on the basis of equality.
4. In view of the fact that the Negro in industry is as yet an unskilled laborer as a rule, and as the industrial form of union and the breaking down of craft aristocracy in the unions are in the interests of the Negro as an unskilled worker, we therefore favor the transformation of all craft unions into industrial unions. However, we are opposed to dual unionism, as well as "Jim-Crow" unionism, and favor the Negro joining everywhere the main body of labor organization.

As Modified by Labor Committee

1. The cessation of exploitation of Negro labor as a tool in the hands of capital.
2. An appeal to the A. F. of L. for the fullest and equal recognition of Negro workers in practice as well as in theory.
3. Securing of the support and co-operation of the Negro press in educating Negro workers to the value and need for organization and unity.
4. The promotion of an educational program for the conservation of abilities of Negro workers by aiding in adjusting workers in work for which they are best qualified.
5. A campaign for the increase of opportunities permitting of advancement for Negro workers.
6. An appeal to the Government

What Finally Got Thru

IT IS the sense of the Negro Sanhedrin that the exploitation of Negro labor in the conflict between capital and organized labor is unfair and detrimental and that the principle

SEE JAPS NEXT TO RECOGNIZE SOVIET RUSSIA

Idaho Senator Regrets U. S. Does Not Lead

(By The Federated Press) WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—"I expect to see Japan shortly take up final negotiations for the recognition of Russia," said Senator Borah to The Federated Press.

"Not only am I led to this conclusion by what I see in the press, but by private information. I deeply regret that we are not in the lead, but am delighted nevertheless that the great Russian problem is being slowly but effectively solved.

"England, Italy, now Austria and Norway, and Japan seem to be closing up their affairs with Russia.

"It is a great move for economic rehabilitation, not only of Europe, but of the world.

"I should like very much if we were leading, but I am not at all doubtful as to what is finally going to be the result—and at no distant day."

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Advices reaching New York from Rome state that the new Russo-Italian commercial treaty has met with enthusiastic reception throughout Italy. Both official comment and unofficial press opinion refer to the favorable results which will accrue to both countries.

Forget the Children.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—How to gain attention in Congress for the resolution proposing the child labor amendment to the federal constitution, is the chief topic under discussion at the quarterly meeting of the executive council of the A. F. of L. this week. It is anticipated, however, that the usual denunciation of the Russian republic will be proposed by President Gompers, and will be accepted by the council.

SHE REFUSED TO MARRY HIM. WESTVILLE, Ill., Feb. 17.—Joseph Kline, garage man, today shot and killed Anna Vedelsky, 20, drug store clerk, because she refused to marry him. Kline then shot himself thru the head and is in a dying condition in a Danville hospital.

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

KLAN LEADER PLANS TO RAISE HELL IN HERRIN

Young to Return for More Bloodshed

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—"Hell's going to break loose" in bloody Williamson county "as soon as the troops leave," S. Glenn Young, deposed "prohibition czar" of the Illinois badlands, predicted in an interview here today.

"I'm going back there next week and as sure as there's a God in heaven, someone's going to pay for the murder of Caesar Cagle," Young declared with spirit.

The slaying of Cagle, constable of Herrin, and chief assistant to Young in his spectacular booze raids, precipitated conditions of near-riot in Williamson county a week ago which made it necessary for 1,800 state militiamen to take charge of the situation. Most of the troops are now withdrawn and the remainder are expected to be recalled shortly.

Strike Fear Brings Action.

(Special to The Daily Worker) HERRIN, Ill., Feb. 17.—The action of General Milton Foreman in turning over Herrin to the American Legion and the Rotary Club, which means the big business elements, is attributed to the defeat of S. Glenn Young and the Klan by the militant element in the miners. Fear of the strike compelled the militia or those behind the militia to go thru the farce of slapping Young on the wrist and taking his guns away, as if he were just a wayward boy who could not be trusted with firearms. But they had no intention of allowing the miners to feel that they could rule Herrin so the "neutrals" were called upon to act.

If there are people who think that the trouble here is over the illegal sale of booze, they are poorly informed. During the height of Young's lawless raiding and burnings, hundreds of bootleggers plied their trade openly. The foreign vendors of moonshine alone were interfered with.

It is quite obvious that the business interests are only too willing to make use of the elements that compose the Ku Klux Klan tho at times the Klan, due to its lack of intelligence, indulges in horse play which brings odium on it and on its backers.

What the capitalists are now doing is to divert the lawless energies of the Klansmen into channels in the control of well disciplined organizations that do not divert their energies into many directions but concentrate on the labor question instead of antagonizing the Catholics, Jews and wealthy foreigners.

K. K. K. Warns Young Worker.

Barney Mass, an organizer for the Young Workers League, was notified by the Klan to leave the town of West Frankfort or be severely punished. The letter that accompanied the threat contained the words "K. K. K. will not permit radical speakers in West Frankfort." But the Y. W. L. organizer does not intend to be intimidated by the K. K. K. He will carry on his organizing campaign.

The Workers Party and the Young Workers League have taken steps to wage a fight for the protection of the foreign-born and civil liberties. They are seeking the co-operation of all workers regardless of political views.

The general belief here is that should Young return to re-open his reign of rape, murder and terrorism, a civil war would result.

A hero is usually manufactured out of every affair of this kind. The hero of this outbreak is Dr. J. T. Black, superintendent of the Herrin hospital. He has called for a business government and is applauded by all the organs of Big Business in Herrin and throughout the state.

Berlin Throwing City Employees on the Street

(By The Federated Press) BERLIN, Feb. 17.—Over 1500 municipal employees have been dismissed in Berlin alone as a result of the general policy of the governmental authorities in federal, state and city offices to economize by throwing workers upon the streets.

During the first two weeks of January 2500 city workers were dismissed. It is next to impossible for them to find work elsewhere. To make matters worse, Germany is hit by the severest winter in years.

Wreck Injures 25.

POWERS, Mich., Feb. 17.—A head-on collision between a passenger train and a freight on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad near here last night injured 25 persons and blocked rail traffic for several hours.

Murder On Increase.

NEW YORK.—Insurance statistics, compilation of which has just been completed, reveals American civilization as holding disease pretty much at bay during the past year, while the toll of murder and of industrial accidents mounted.

Fight for \$15,000,000 Back Pay.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—System Federation 90, organization of the Pennsylvania railroad's 60,000 shopmen, has filed appeal from the decision of the United States district court in Philadelphia dismissing the workers' suit for \$15,000,000 back pay.

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

TOO MANY MINERS SAY OPERATORS; LEWIS AGREES

Operators Disagree on Length of Contract

(Special to The Daily Worker)
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 17.—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators now in session are in absolute agreement on the question of ridding the coal industry of 200,000 miners. Where these workers are to go was not indicated. Evidently it is not a serious problem for Lewis and his coal baron friends.

"The process of elimination has already commenced," declared a big coal operator. "One-half of the 200,000 bituminous shipping mines in the country must go with them 200,000 miners."

It never occurs to the miners leaders or to the operators that the men who dig the coal have any right to a voice in the disposition of coal mines. "There's not to reason why; there's but to work and die."

While John L. Lewis is talking about a four year contract it is not likely that the operators will submit to this. In election years the miners have the advantage of the delicacy of the political campaigns on their side. Administrations do not like to face the country and explain away a coal strike. Subtle pressure is therefore brought to bear on the operators to induce them to settle. The bosses are willing to sign up for one year, but the probability is that they may sign for two and that Lewis will agree. They do not want to negotiate again in 1928.

The big coal operators have accepted as settled an agreement without a reduction in wages, in the central competitive fields. The suggestion to return to the 1917 wage scale was not considered seriously.

The miners demanded the right to go into the different districts and make working and wage agreements tending to equalize the different conditions under which mines are operated. This the operators strenuously opposed.

Philip H. Penna, president of the Indiana Mine Operators Association predicted a settlement would be arrived at without passing thru a strike. Penna is considered one of the most authoritative spokesmen for the coal barons.

Prejudice Dying Out.
BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 17.—Prejudice against things German is rapidly dying out, according to Prof. C. Paschal, head of the German department of the University of California. Since the removal of the ban against the teaching of German in high schools last summer its study is rapidly restored.



THE ROSE-BUSH

By HERMINIA ZUR MUHLEN
(Synopsis: A beautiful rose bush, owned by a rich lady, who lived in a beautiful white house, was speaking to her comrade, the Wind. The Wind was telling the Rose-bush how he fights against the people who are rich and do not work.)

The Wind lifted one of his legs high and pushed it with all his weight against the magnificent white house. The windows clattered, many things in the house were broken; a woman's voice shrieked. "The Wind laughed, then drew his leg back and said to the Rose-bush: "You also can do something, you flowers. Do not bloom for the rich idlers, and the fruit trees should not bear fruit. But you are pleasure-loving and lazy creatures. Look at the tulips that stand up so sturdily all day, always saying nothing but 'How lovely we are! How lovely we are!' They have no other interests."

The petals of the Rose-bush became a deeper red, so ashamed was she of her sister-flower.

The Wind noticed this and tried to comfort her. "You appear to be a sensible, kind-hearted bush. I shall visit you more often. Give me one of your petals as a parting gift." He took a deep red petal from a full-blown rose. "Be happy—now I must leave."

At that moment two poorly-dressed, pale children came along the street. They stopped before the gate and cried as the wind with one voice, "Oh, the beautiful roses! The little girl stretched her hands longingly toward the blossoms."

"Wind, beloved Wind," called the Rose-bush, as loud as she could. "Before you fly away, break off two of my loveliest roses and throw them to the children. But be careful that the petals do not drop off."

"Do you think I am so clumsy?" grumbled the insulted Wind, as he broke off two handsome roses, and blew them lightly, gently to the children.

The children shouted joyfully, the Wind flew away, and the Rose-bush enjoyed the happiness of the children. His enjoyment did not last long. An angry voice scolded the children, "What impudence is this, to steal the flowers out of my garden!"

The Rose-bush saw a silk-clad lady threatening the children with

Labor Editors Tell Their Troubles in Engineer's Journal

CLEVELAND, Feb. 17.—"We dedicate this issue of the Journal to the cause of a labor press," declared the Locomotive Engineers Journal in an editorial in the February number. "We believe that it alone can safeguard democracy by insuring untrammelled and uncolored news. American labor must assume the responsibility of establishing a daily press."

Oscar Ameringer, editor, Oklahoma Leader and Illinois Miner, contributes an article, "How Labor Can Build a Daily Press." After detailing the almost insurmountable present obstacles he says, "If the international labor union would concentrate their work in say ten labor-owned plants, the legitimate earnings on this work would be sufficient to subsidize ten first class labor dailies. As it is, the labor press is starved to death by those it seeks to serve; and if the shortsighted policy is not changed the future of the American labor press is well nigh hopeless."

Norman Thomas, who was editor in chief of the short-lived New York Leader, recounts some problems of a labor editor. Half a dozen other labor journalists contribute to the issue.

Generals Holding Many Political Jobs in Germany

(By The Federated Press)
WEIMAR, Thuringia, Germany, Feb. 17.—Germany is raising a crop of generals that arrogate to themselves the right to manage everything from the formation of a political cabinet in a supposedly free state to the appointment of a theater manager.

In Thuringia, General von Hasso is dictator under the state of emergency law. Having successfully smashed the Proletarian Hundreds and after having brought about the arrest of the Socialist minister of the interior and established a united front of all nonworking class parties in the state, he looked about for new worlds to conquer. The realm of art attracted his imagination, and he proceeded forthwith to announce that the projected appointment of a certain Dr. Ulrich of Meiningen as general manager of the State theater at Weimar must first have his indorsement.

This uncalled-for interference with a purely cultural question has created a wide stir throughout the nation. Even capitalist papers with more or less liberal tendencies are editorializing against it.

Ex-Premier of Poland Coming.
NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Interest has been aroused in Polish circles here and in other American cities by the announcement that former Premier Witos will leave Warsaw shortly to visit the United States.

BOSSSES' LAWYER FRAMES WORKERS IN STATE OFFICE

Upholsterers' Trial Today in Boycott Case

Collusion between the Illinois Employers' Association and the State Attorney's office was exposed in the Chicago Federation meeting yesterday afternoon when Oscar Nelson reported on the state's prosecution against the five unionists charged with violation of the anti-boycott statute, for activities in the upholsterers' strike.

The five workers go on trial this morning before Judge Wells. They are M. J. McKenna, business agent of upholsterers' local No. 110; Thomas O'Shay, business agent of local No. 111; J. Bahl and William J. Reardon, two other members of the upholsterers' union, and a member of Painters local No. 637, named Julich. The facts revealed at the federation show an appalling prostitution of the state attorney's office.

Usurps Prosecutor's Job.
Dudley Taylor, attorney for the Illinois Employers' Association, has been conducting the prosecution up to date. The only past States Attorney Robert E. Crowe and his assistants played up to date was in detailing their police to arrest the five unionists and bring them to the state attorney's office for cross examination. There they were cross examined by Dudley Taylor, not by the men elected and appointed by the people of the county.

All the evidence against the five unionists was obtained in cross examination by the employers' attorney, Oscar Nelson disclosed. John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor and Ed Nockles, secretary, went to Crowe's office to see about this vicious turning over of the government to the bosses and the facts were admitted by Assistant Attorney Gorman, who said "The courtesy of the office was extended to Dudley Taylor."

Labor men were never able to see Crowe himself. Nelson reported: "When He Is Sober." "We had to talk to Gorman, who is assistant district attorney because Crowe is only in his office one or two days a month—when he is sober that often."

The Federation has received numerous complaints from workers summoned to the state's attorney's office and quizzed there by employers' representatives. By vote of the Federation Secretary Nockles is instructed to write all unions warning men not to answer any questions if brought to the state's attorney's office on the ground that they might incriminate themselves.

Pictures of Crowe, the supposed state's attorney, and Dudley Taylor, the Illinois Employers' Association lawyer who is allowed to usurp his functions, are on the letter head of the warning and will be posted in local unions.

Wouldn't Work With Seabs.
Evidence against Julich, the painter, is solely that when he found he was working alongside non-union upholsterers he declared that either they must quit or he.

The charges against all the unionists in the case are summed up under these headings: 1. Attempting to induce men not to work; 2. Extorting money, thru dues and initiation fees; 3. Spreading and publishing stickers and other printed matter.

Forbidding such activities, declared the Federation, is forbidding legitimate trade union activity, without which a union cannot be carried on. Support will be given the unionists' fight against convictions as felons.

Try to Split Farm Implement Trust Into Three Pieces

Action to split the \$150,000,000 International Harvester Company of Chicago, into at least three independent parts was under way here today by the government.

Failure of the company to restore competition in the agricultural implement industry, as agreed upon five years ago in hearings in St. Paul, decided renewal of dissolution efforts. Violation of the anti-trust law is charged by the government. The principal aim of the government is to separate the McCormick and Deering properties, Abram F. Myers, special assistant United States Attorney-General in charge of the prosecution, declared.

Strike in Linseed Mills When Bosses Demand More Work

(By The Federated Press)
SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 17.—The first strike for several years in a Superior shop or factory, excepting the railway shopmen's strike, is in progress here at the linseed crushing mill of Kellogg, Spencer & Co., a firm with branches in many cities. The cause of the walkout was the company's attempt to force each crew of three men to handle nine presses where they formerly handled eight. The strike was general, altho the men are not affiliated with any union. None of those who quit have returned, but the company officials report that some presses are being operated by inexperienced men.

The new appointee served as Ambassador to Japan during the first two years of the Harding administration and was one of the two successful diplomats who made a treaty with Mexico that satisfied Wall Street, and resulted in the recognition of the Oregon government.

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

"Polikushka" Worthy of Moscow Art Theatre.
The Moscow Art Theatre is finishing its second year of sensational success upon the American stage. There is no reason why this motion picture, made by the same sterling artists from Tolstov's immortal story, "Polikushka," should not meet with equal success.

Of course, the type of "critic" who predicted failure for the Russian artists because they offered neither bedroom farce nor leg show also hangs crepe on the reviews of this film. Thus one New York daily wrote, "Gripping Russian Film with a Kick for Highbrows, not for tired business man's evening nor the happy housewife's." And "Photoplay," one of the better grade of "fan" journals, calls it "A well made picture but morbid and sad. No chance of a pleasant evening of laughter here."

The assumption is that the American public is condemned forever to artistic diapirs and that it can never hope to digest anything stronger than the "pap" of program pictures. The success of pictures like "Anna Christie" shows up this bunk and the same is true of "Polikushka" wherever it has been shown. In one of the five movie houses where it has been run the manager reported a thousand dollar jump in the week's receipts, directly attributable to the picture. Thus the "box office verdict" is Liberal, Daily, and Foreign Language Press in the praise of this Russian film.

This picture is conceived with wondrous realism. One is transported right back into the sad, sordid lives of the suffering Russian serf, one feels with Polikushka, the miserable stableman, the degradation and hopelessness of his lot.

The tragedy of Poli's life is the tragedy of the workers thruout the world, and working class audiences, as well as the art loving public generally will rally to the support of this film. When first shown in this country a leading commercial distributor asked for special showings to a selected audience of critics, but insisted it was much "too good for the mob." "The mob" is getting a chance at the picture which is being booked directly by the Russian Artfilms Company. Labor organizations in some cities are helping in getting the picture before the public. Bookings have already been made in Washington, Philadelphia, Boston and Cleveland. An attractive proposition is made to interested parties by the Russian Artfilm Co., 804 Wash. Ave., Chicago, Ill.

When Law and Profits clash, Law takes a back seat with the minimum amount of grace needed to save its face. There is a Federal Law prohibiting the interstate transportation of prize fight films. It was passed to prevent the showing of the famous Jeffries-Johnson fight films on the theory that the sight of a black boxer beating a white one might result in stimulating the negro's sense of race dignity and at the same time incite hundreds of murders by the white savages which inhabit some parts of these United States. The law is still on the books but fight pictures are being shown every day in almost every state. The process is simple, the first man showing the film is arrested and fined. He pays the fine out of the proceeds of the picture, and then keeps right on rolling in the coin.

In Germany a novel principle in taxation on movies has been introduced. To encourage attendance at the showing of a certain film the government has made a great reduction in the amusement tax. The kind government "encourages" pictures that are "good for the people."

The size of the movie business can be glimpsed when we read of a recent day's receipts on one single Los Angeles "nickel show"—\$5,241. A Frisco house made a record of \$4,513 the same day.

Good thing this is not charged to Russia. The Second Presbyterian Church of Auburn, N. Y., has been bought by theatrical interests for \$35,000. They will spend \$200,000 into turning it into a vaudeville and picture house.

The theatrical union, "Actors' Equity Association," has started negotiations with the producers toward the end of establishing a closed shop and the 48-hour week in the film industry. Frank Gilmore, of the Equity, said that 2,000 out of the 5,000 principals playing important parts have been lined up in the union, and that these players were seeking some sort of standardized conditions. At present on a handful of stars were properly treated due to their position, while the lesser known principals were helpless before the producers.

Mellon Tax Bill Scheduled for Rough Handling in Senate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The real fight over the Mellon tax bill opens in the House today with a rough and tumble debate. Its outcome is still uncertain.

There is agreement, however, among all party and faction leaders that the Mellon bill as reported from the ways and means committee, with 25 per cent maximum surtax rates, cannot pass.

Republicans and democrats are split into three groups on maximum surtax rates—the key to the tax reduction situation. While the democrats were bound by caucus action last night to vote for the 44 per cent rate in the Garner plan, democrats who pledged themselves to their constituents to vote for other rates will be free to do so. Seven democrats are pledged to vote for 50 per cent, the figure favored by the progressives.

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DRESSMAKERS' STRIKE MAY BE CALLED TONIGHT

Bosses Given Last Day For Agreement

A strike of the 10,000 workers in the dressmaking industry in Chicago has not been called yet by the strike committee of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

One more day has been given the 200 employers to settle with the union. If no settlement is reached by tonight the strike committee will immediately fix the date for the walkout, the DAILY WORKER is informed.

That the strike will assume more of an industrial character than was first expected was indicated by the pledge of the cloakmakers' union here to go on sympathetic strike and act as pickets for the dressmakers. The international union will back the strike.

Leading the strike demands are the five-day week with recognition of the union and a variable raise in wages. Employers who have signed union agreements until now, demand the five and a half day week and reject the union's wage demand. Non-union employers continue to stand for the open shop.

This is the strategic time for a strike, in the opinion of veterans of the industry. It is the busy season of the year when the bosses need the workers most.

Expelled members of the union will support the strike to the limit in spite of the unfair treatment they have received from the Perlestein machine.

WORKERS BATTLE IN GERMAN CITIES; SEPARATISTS FLEE

COLOGNE, Feb. 17.—The specter of civil war raises its head in Germany as separatists secretly aided by the French engage German loyalists in bloody battles thruout the Bavarian Palatinate.

In a brush between security police and workers one of the former was killed and eight wounded. Workers to the number of 5,000 from Solingen and Bruhl attacked a detachment of safety police from the British zone in Cologne.

The British high commissioner is reported to have requested the French to prohibit a communist congress planned for this month.

Workers in Hamburg attempted to demonstrate but were prevented from doing so by troops.

Six separatists, including the leader Jager were killed today at Badduerkheim.

Meanwhile, separatists are slipping quietly away from Palatinate towns, fearing to meet the fate suffered by Swab, separatist commissar, and his followers at Pirmasens, where many were hacked and burned to death by furious townsmen.

Former German officers, nationalist partisans, are reported to have arrived in the Rhineland from Heidelberg, for the purpose of leading a campaign against the separatists. The German police are said to be not interfering.

Wonder Why Foster or Vind Do Not Head Organization Drive

Taking consolation from the Christian version of history, which enables a meek and lowly carpenter from Nazareth to go forth and conquering a spiritual world with twelve apostles, William Schoenberg, of the International Association of Machinists, informed an audience of 35 steel workers, most of them already organized, at a meeting held yesterday in South Chicago, that labor would win in the end even tho it may have to get its brains knocked out in the meantime.

The object of the meeting was to organize the steel workers. A representative of the Boilermakers felt quite optimistic.

"Labor will be in existence one thousand years from now," he declared. The few workers in the cold hall thought it was a rather long wait and wondered why a live organizer like William Z. Foster or Theodore Vind were not handling the steel organizing campaign instead of those fossils.

Mexican Labor May Be Envoy to St. James Court

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MEXICO CITY, Feb. 17.—"Congratulations achieving premiership. Note recognition Russia. England only country has not recognized revolutionary Obregon government." Such is the text of a cable sent by J. W. Brown, of the British Labor Party, Secretary of the Amsterdam International and representative of that organization in Mexico, to Ramsay MacDonald on the entrance into power of the British Labor cabinet.

Brown has received an offer of a cabinet post by cable from England, but replied that he could not decide until his arrival. He left for England on Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Morones Greets MacDonald.
The Confederation Regional Obrera Mexicana has requested Brown to propose that a prominent member of the British Labor Party be sent here as ambassador upon recognition of Mexico by Great Britain. They urge this on the ground that the Mexican government is the nearest thing to a labor government on the American continent.

Luis N. Morones, according to well-founded rumors, may go to England as ambassador from Mexico. Morones is the leader of the Mexican Federation of Labor. When Ramsay MacDonald entered into power, he sent, on behalf of his organization, the following telegram of congratulations: "Mexican labor sends warmest greetings to first English labor government. We are assured that your government will bring justice to England and break continental reaction."

Martial Glory O. K. Until Hero Was Called to Herrin

Illinois national guardsmen who joined the organization just to have a good time and a place to hang out are discovering that martial law means business when labor struggles and other controversies are in question.

Henry Gatz, a guardsman who had protected strikebreakers at Joliet, Ill., was called out again last week to go with his regiment to Herrin, where the state wanted men in uniform to function with guns. He did not answer the call immediately.

A flying squad of police dashed down to his home at 6:30 Monday morning and got him out of bed under arrest. The newspapers were told about it and branded him as a deserter. His family has been bombarded by reporters. His telephone has been ringing constantly. The home reflects in its atmosphere the feeling of being under arms.

"Henry is not a deserter," says his brother. "Under military law he is carried as absent without leave for the first ten days. Some bunch of wise nuts in the national guard, I say, I wouldn't belong to the outfit." He thinks there are better hangouts than the West Madison street armory.

Argentina Navy Gets 31,500,000 Pesos for Expansion

(By The Federated Press)
BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 17.—Argentina has appropriated 9,500,000 pesos in gold for the modernizing of its fleet, followed immediately by 22,000,000 for the enlargement of the same. The workers' organizations of the country are forming anti-armament committees to combat these expenditures.

Back of this big increase in armament may be seen the hand of the American armament companies and of the American state department. The next most powerful country to Argentina in Latin America is Brazil and there a commission of American naval experts is supervising Brazilian war preparedness, which means hefty sales there.

Argentina, to protect itself buys twice as much. Both countries borrow money from American bankers on condition that they spend it that way and give American financial experts the right to supervise their internal finances. At the same time, all this carefully promoted competition and suspicion prevents a Latin American unity for protection against the real enemy of every Latin American country, which is Yankee imperialism.

Carter Salks: Tut Waits.
LUXOR, Feb. 17.—Guards paced the Valley of Kings today, guarding the silent tomb of Pharaoh Tut-Ankh-Amen. Howard Carter, co-discoverer with Lord Carnarvon of the ancient monarch's resting place, sulked in his house and refused to comment on his action in suddenly ceasing the work of excavation at a moment when the actual mummy case itself was disclosed.

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

It's Terrible—But a Chiropractor May Be Worse!
The cruelty in this Mexican war is becoming terrible. A local paper reports: "The president was expected to return to Mexico City in the next few days, but the move of the rebels to cut the communications in his rear may delay his return."

Man, if they cut them it might even prevent his return!
OFFICE BEANE.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 17.—The Metal Workers' Industrial Union of Argentina has voted by an overwhelming majority to abandon its policy of isolation and affiliate with the Union Sindical Argentina, the largest federation of unions in the republic.

UNION TEAMSTERS GET PAY RAISE; STRIKE IS OVER

Men Stood Solid; the Bosses Had to Settle

After a two day strike which tied up every construction job in Chicago, the contracting teamsters were obliged to settle with the members of the Excavating, Grading and Asphalt Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' Union granting them a wage increase of 50 cents a day.

The men originally demanded \$1.00 and the eight-hour day. The new wage scale gives the teamsters \$6 a day and the chauffeurs, \$7. The eight hour day demand is held in abeyance.

The threat of the committee to enforce the Landis Award to organize a fleet of scab trucks was not calculated to inspire a feeling of security in the contracting teamsters. They feared violence should the open shoppers attempt to break the strike by the use of scabs. The hurried settlement demonstrated the power of the workers to make the masters come to terms when real solidarity is displayed.

LEN SMALL MAY LET UNION RUN INDUSTRY BOARD

Favoritism to Employers Is Charged

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—The governor of Illinois in the midst of a campaign for re-election with the opposition of the big interests in the republican machine lined up solidly against him has turned to the workers for consolation in his hour of stress.

The Illinois Industrial commission under his administration has a very bad record among the workers who had occasion to test its impartiality. Complaints hitherto fell on deaf ears but now as the election approaches the governor has evidently decided to make a last mad dash for the labor vote which is rapidly vanishing.

As a result of the advice of politicians closer to labor than the governor the Industrial commission board is to be shaken up or down and "friends of labor" substituted for those now on. It is stated that Frank Farrington, head of the Illinois miners, and A. W. Kerr, miners' attorney, had a conference with Small and William Hale Thompson of Chicago and on the latter's advice the changes in personnel on the industrial board were made.

Charges were made that during the Small administration awards to injured workers were reduced 25 per cent, that settlements were not expedited by the board, that employers were favored resulting in a loss to injured workers of over \$1,000,000.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY WINS IN FIRST DIVISION

Baldwin Attacks Recognition of Russia

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, Feb. 17.—In its first division in the House of Commons the British Labor Party won by a vote of 290 to 103. There were only less than half the members present. The liberals supported MacDonald.

Stanley Baldwin, the apostle of tranquility and business administration, attacked the Labor Party's policy on Soviet Russia. He expressed the view that unless the British government succeeded in collecting on the debts the Czar owed to England, every other country in Europe that owed England money would consider themselves under no further obligations to pay.

Former Prime Minister Asquith attacked the Labor Party for giving the Poplar Board of Guardians a free hand in the distribution of doles. This borough is dominated by radicals and under the Tory regime several guardians went to jail in a clash with the government over the distribution of doles to the unemployed.

Mr. Baldwin wished his successor well but expressed pessimism in the Labor Party's ability to achieve success.

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The Poor Fish says, "punishing enemies and rewarding friends" in the capitalist parties doesn't get us very far but it keeps the politicians in good humor.

WORKERS PARTY IN WILKES-BARRE FACES STIFF FIGHT

Mayor Is Encouraging Mob Violence

WILKES BARRE, Pa., Feb. 17.—"We will make every effort to hold our meetings in Wilkes Barre in spite of the efforts of the mayor and the American Legion to stop us," said Herbert Benjamin, organizer of the Workers Party in Wilkes Barre.

The Workers Party was prevented from holding one Lenin memorial meeting here recently by Mayor Hart and the American Legion, but another was successfully held despite the opposition of the mayor and the Legion. Plans to hold other meetings in the near future are being made by the Workers Party.

Cappellini Anxious.

Rinaldo Cappellini, president of District No. 1 of the United Mine Workers of America, is very much interested in the outcome of this fight. A victory for the Workers Party would seriously interfere with his efforts to perfect organization of the Lewis machine in this district. Cappellini is more responsible for the election of Dan Hart as mayor of Wilkes Barre than any other single individual.

Legionnaires Active.

The American Legion is initiating a rule of mob violence and terror in this city in the hope of intimidating the workers into accepting without protest the deprivation of their fundamental right to meet and speak as they will. We will not be intimidated. On the contrary we have just begun to fight. It is the duty of the mayor to enforce order and to protect us in the exercise of our constitutional right, instead, he is encouraging mob rule and inciting to riot. The mayor has no power to issue or withhold permits for public meetings and we will set no precedent that will constitute the recognition of such a right. Not a permit but the police protection to which we are entitled, is our demand.

Party Making Progress.

Our party members have been making a fine showing during the entire period of the fight, they have not allowed the Legion to intimidate them in spite of the many threats and hints of violence which the press has been publishing almost daily since the fight began, and which are still appearing. The unusual expenses to which we have been subjected are being met by voluntary contributions of the comrades in the entire sub-district.

Branches and individual members in the anthracite region as well as in other sections of the country can assist in waging this fight by sending contributions to the treasurer of the committee, J. Miller, 310 Barney St., Wilkes Barre.

Detectives from the Philadelphia office of the department of justice are here and are busy giving out interviews to the local papers in which they say the whole hard coal region is honey-combed with red organizers.

Challenge From Reading

READING, Pa., Feb. 17.—"If the action of the mayor of Wilkes-Barre in stopping the Lenin memorial meeting at the behest of the American Legion is to go unchallenged the labor movement of Pennsylvania might as well go out of existence," says the Reading Labor Advocate, official organ of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania and the Federated Trades Council of Berks County. It says:

"If the American Legion and similar organizations are to be given the right to determine when working people can hold a meeting, it is certain that no Union meetings will be permitted in times of industrial strife. It is time for all those, who value the precious rights for which our forefathers sacrificed so much to make a final stand against this sort of official tyranny, which has gone unchallenged far too long.

"Such officials should be held liable in damages for all losses resulting from their refusal to obey the laws of the State. By united action we can soon build up a public opinion, that will compel the restoration of our rights. Let us do it now before it is too late."

Competition Grows In Sub Contest

VERY often the method followed in contests for subscriptions, such as Local Chicago is carrying on for the DAILY WORKER, is to hold back until the campaign nears the end. This cannot be said, however, for the present "One Thousand New Subscribers by March 10th" campaign, judging by activities of the First South Slavic Branch and others. "There is no time like the present" seems to be their motto.

The South Slavic Branch did not even wait for the contest to begin, but had a house-to-house canvas on Feb. 3rd. Even though the subscriptions secured did not count in the present contest, they are content to know that they have started the ball rolling and something has been accomplished. And another house-to-house canvas has been arranged for Sunday, Feb. 17th, in which all its members will participate.

"Rest assured that we of the South Slavic Branch will do our all to make this drive for OUR DAILY a success" is the message of its branch agent, and if their good work in the campaign for shares is any criterion, this Branch has a splendid chance to win the prize for the leading Language Branch.

Jewish Young Workers to Welcome English Organ "The Daily Worker"

The Jewish young workers of Chicago who have made heroic efforts and succeeded in materially benefiting the "Freiheit", which is the daily of the Jewish section of the Workers Party, are staging an affair to welcome THE DAILY WORKER.

Robert Minor, Editor, will speak at this celebration which will be held on Sunday, Feb. 24th, at 6 p. m., at 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Chicago. All proceeds will go directly to THE DAILY WORKER.

MINN. FARMERS DECLARE FOR MORATORIUM

Newton Township Meet Discusses Problems

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK MILLS, Minn., Feb. 17.—Over one hundred farmers met here recently and unanimously decided to organize farmers' clubs for a national campaign under the banner of the Farmer-Labor Party, and urged the farmers in the surrounding counties to follow their example.

In a statement issued over the signatures of Sam G. Wallace and K. E. Heikinen, chairman and secretary of the meeting respectively, the assembled farmers went on record as opposed to the futile attempts of the Coolidge administration to sinker with the problems confronting the farmers by turning their salvation over to committees of Wall Street bankers. As well turn a hold-up victim over to the bandit who robbed him.

During the war, the statement says, the working farmers of this country sacrificed their sons for patriotism, as they were told. They purchased liberty bonds to free the world from German militarism but only succeeded in fastening the bonds of the mortgage sharks on their own limbs.

But since the termination of the war an increasing burden of debt, taxes and freight rates has mounted while the prices of farm products have been reduced to the pre-war level. The result is that bankruptcies strew millions of farmers in the face.

The only measure which would tend to give actual immediate relief to farming would be a moratorium for at least five years to come on all debentures of farmers, considerable reduction of taxes on farm properties, considerable reduction of freight rates on farm products, and stabilized prices for farm products, as well as the industrial magnates have received in various lines of their products backed by the national government or, if a moratorium will not be granted, we find ourselves to be entitled to substantial loans direct from national resources enjoying the same privileges of one-half of one per cent, and two per cent rate of interest, as the non-producing bankers' systems are enjoying, providing these loans will be used to pay off the present loans drawing interest from eight to 15 per cent.

Party United Front.

Paul Blanchard, secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy, addressed the convention and told of the rise of the British Labor Party. "There is one logical basis for the Labor Party in this country," he declared, "and that is class consciousness." There is room in the labor political movement for every faction which is aware of the fact that there is a struggle of producers for a better society.

Theoretical differences should not separate us as long as we can agree on the next step. There is no reason why we should not have as successful a Labor Party as England has. Mr. Blanchard stated the cause of the unity of state socialists and Communists as well as trade unions in support of the British Labor Party. He advocated a party in this country constructed on a federation basis with unions and political locals affiliated in a body.

For Farmer-Labor Alliance.

Joseph Manley, secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, told of the developments of the farmer-labor movement in this country and the necessity for all of the workers and farmers getting together for the coming national election. He explained the development of labor in the convention of the non-partisan League and Farmer-Labor Party in North Dakota. At the conclusion of his address, he was given an ovation by the audience.

High School Girl Wins First Place with Lenin Talk

The other day there was held a public speaking meeting in the Northwestern High School, Detroit, Michigan. The students were assigned to select their favorite great men and deliver eulogies of them.

Among the men chosen by the members of the class were Woodrow Wilson, Benjamin Franklin, etc. Ruth Reynolds, 17 years old, a member of the senior class at the high school and an active member of the Young Workers League selected Lenin as her favorite great man.

Comrade Reynolds' eulogy was the only one to receive applause. Her speech was rated 95 by the teacher. Comrade Reynolds is also a member of the undefeated Champion Debating Team of the Detroit high schools.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The New York state senate and assembly committees on labor and industry will meet on Feb. 19 to discuss the passage of bills, demanding a 48-hour working week and the establishment of minimum wage boards for employed women and minors.

ST. PAUL LABOR NAMES TICKET IN CITY ELECTION

F. F.-L. P. Secretary Addresses Convention

ST. PAUL, Feb. 17.—In a convention held at St. Paul attended by 400 representatives of trade unions and other working class organizations, it was unanimously decided to enter the city campaign. George L. Siegel, an attorney with a 100 per cent labor legislative record and a man who defended the persecuted Socialists during the war, was nominated for mayor.

J. F. Clancy of the plasterers' union, H. C. Wendell of the barbers' union, J. McGloren of the electrical workers and J. E. Corcoran of the typographical union were nominated as candidates for councilmen. W. F. Scott, a former soldier and a member of the city and county employees' union, was nominated for city comptroller. A platform was drawn up declaring for public ownership of all public utilities.

For United Front.

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Labor Official Is Tariff Booster; What Awful Stuff!

(By The Federated Press)

TORONTO, Feb. 17.—The campaign to raise the Canadian tariff has been joined by Gideon B. Robertson, Canadian vice-president, Order of Railroad Telegraphers. Robertson is a member of the Canadian senate and was minister of labor in the Conservative cabinet, which went out of office in 1921. The Conservative leader, Arthur Meighan, has been advocating an increase in the tariff, and Robertson's attitude is in line with his policy.

The Labor senator made his declaration on the subject in a speech here, advocating a higher tariff and a reduction in the sales tax as a means of attracting population to Canada. He predicted an increase of five million in the population of Canada within 15 years by these means.

MONTREAL, Feb. 17.—Canadian maintenance of way men will not strike until the joint board of adjustment which opens its seasonal sessions here soon has had its say on the wage dispute.

Industrial Organization.

The change from craft to industrial organization is rapidly being carried out. Four large industrial organizations have already been perfected, the building trades, the chemical industries, the food workers and the communal workers, with a membership of 21,000. The paper industry, the textile industry and the hide, leather and shoe industry is nearing organization. At the same time local joint organizations of labor are being formed by districts, 20 such have been arranged and a few only remain to be formed.

Strikes.

Several strikes, some legal and some illegal, are taking place. That of the Ironworkers, has now been running 17 weeks. They made an agreement with their employers last spring for a certain scale, but with the reservation, that this might be reduced in case the expense index on Oct. 30, should go below 232. It went down to 230 and the employees immediately declared a cut; but expenses instead of having decreased actually having risen the workers refused to accept the cut and struck. The courts are after them and two editors of workers papers have been indicted for "praising an illegal strike." But the workers, organized and unorganized, stand firm and united on their demands.

The strike of the rubber workers is also declared illegal; judgement has just fallen against them, ordering them to announce the illegality of their strike in Arbejderbladet and Norges Kommunistblad.

The State employees have held a mass meeting and demand increase in wages. The purchasing value of their wages declining daily. But the most serious strike is the one of the transport workers, paralyzing the shipping, the most important industry of Norway. Ships cannot be loaded or unloaded. Teamsters and chauffeurs are refusing to haul goods to and from them. A few strikebreakers are working, but the International Transport Workers Union has been appealed to, members in other harbors are notified that it might be difficult to get seabirds unloaded at point of destination.

Other industries are suffering from the strike and may have to stop their activities. The government has forbidden the export of coal and coke, these articles having become scarce.

Norway's Financial Condition.

The low exchange value of the Norwegian kroner, 13.45 (regular valuation 27.00) is partly due to these strikes but mainly to the financial condition of the country, its indebtedness having increased 10 1/2 million last year, reaching the enormous sum of 1,503,160,000 kr. To balance the budget, the government proposes to make customers payable in gold and to remove the prohibition, estimating hereby a gain of 35 to 28 ml. respectively. The increase in custom duties naturally would increase the cost of living and the proposal has caused a general protest.

Free Labor Editor.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—Jacob Cohen, editor, Memphis Labor Review, was not guilty of contempt of court during the railroad shompen's strike of 1922, the United States circuit court of appeals sitting in Cincinnati declares. The sentence of six months and \$1,000 imposed by Ross, the Tennessee federal injunction judge, is reversed 18 months after the event.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTIONS OF C. I. FORM FEDERATION

Big Unemployment Is Found in Norway

(By DR. K. M. LANDBERG)

The Scandinavian sections of the C. I. have, at the request of the E. C., formed a federation with headquarters in Christiania. The secretariat consists of Scheffo and Stodstad for Norway, Fr. Strom for Sweden and Ernst Christiansen for Denmark. Arvid Hansen, secretary.

The two factions of the party in Norway, the Norwegian Workers Party, which was expelled by the C. I. and the Norwegian Communist Party, the seceding faction of the former are both working hard to gather up the pieces of the old party and to gain new members, but in spite of the split, they are able to arrange Lenin memorial meetings together with speakers from both factions.

A Year of Struggle.

The president of the Norwegian F. of L. Ole O. Lian, gives a resume of the year's work. The compulsory arbitration law expired in March, 1923, and was not renewed. The year has been one of constant fight, the employers starting with a general attack to force down wages and reduce conditions. It was met by a strong and stubborn defense all along the line and the final result has been that wages have been kept up and in some cases even increased; the membership has also been kept up and increased. At the end of 1922, there were 83,640 members in 32 national unions with 149,100. Nov. 30, 1923, there were 88,697 members. This however, is still far below the high figure of 143,926 in 1919.

Unemployment.

There is 18,750 unemployed, which is an improvement over 1922, when the number was 26,000.

10,000 are employed in "work for the needy," mostly by the state. The federation has definitely left the Amsterdam International and the question of joining another is coming up for a referendum of the membership.

Armed Workers Helped to Crush De La Huerta Revolt

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Bridges of armed workers have had a leading part in breaking the backbone of the fascist revolt in Mexico, says Canuto Vargas, secretary Pan-American Federation of Labor. The organized labor movement thruout the republic has enrolled its forces under Obregon, and in many places these contingents took part in the actual fighting.

"Celestino Gasa, member of the Shoemakers' union and former governor of the Federal district, collaborated with his Liberty Brigade in taking Pachuca, the capital of Hidalgo," Vargas told The Federated Press. "The Liberty Brigade is composed exclusively of organized workers, 1000 strong.

"In the state Puebla, Generals Jose Maria Sanchez and Heriberto Jara are commanding the C. R. O. M. brigade, composed of agricultural organized workers. The C. R. O. M. stands for Confederation Regional Obrera Mexicana, the Mexican Federation of Labor. Samuel Yudico, Fernando Rodarte, Juan Lozano and Ricardo Trevino, some of the most prominent leaders in the Mexican Federation of Labor, are all commanding battalions of trade unionists in San Luis Potosi and Coahuila, under the direct leadership of Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles. The city of Aguas Calientes is garrisoned by 2000 well armed agricultural organized workers, and so on all down the line.

"There was never a time in Mexico when a government was so sympathetic with the masses of the people, with their problems and aspirations. This statement was made over two years ago by Luis Morones, head of the Mexican labor movement, and it holds good today. That is why Mexican labor is with Obregon. The Obregon administration has honestly and earnestly endeavored to translate into terms of reality the labor provisions of the Mexican constitution, which is the most progressive and liberal constitution in the western hemisphere.

"The precedent of the past 13 years that no Mexican government was safe against revolt has been broken. It was broken because in Mexico today there is an organization—the labor organization—that will defend the interests of the masses against any and all who dare attack them.

"De la Huerta may as well dive into the Atlantic."

Book Describing Filthy Military Jail Brings About Arrest

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—Frederick Mott, author of a pamphlet denouncing conditions on Alcatraz island, the United States military prison in San Francisco bay, has been arrested by department of justice agents and is held here in \$500 bail for "interfering with recruiting." If he is acquitted, he will be turned over to state officials for prosecution on a criminal syndicalism charge. Alcatraz was one of the prisons for war objectors and many cruelties, including confinement in an iron cage too small for movement, were perpetrated on them. A damp underground cell dating from Spanish times and infested with rodents was long used for solitary confinement.

Protect the Foreign Born!

Youth Views

Those Who Govern—Old and Young.

Men with one foot in the grave make the best legislators for capitalism. A picture of the United States Senate is like a group in an old man's home. The majority of presidents were so old they were becoming young. Even in the state legislatures, old men predominate. It is rare to find an elected official under 30; and all the important governmental jobs are given to grey-headed, tried and proven reactionaries. Capitalism requires years of servitude on its behalf before it can trust an individual as a law-maker. Old men do not seem to have so much sentiment about graft; youth is too idealistic, therefore too foolish to trust with the machinery of state. The average law-maker in the United States receives a long training in a law office; then he becomes a junior corporation attorney, and from that position he can hope to rise to the heights of some minor political job. The "babies" of congress compare to infants in that they are toothless and hairless.

But turn to a working-class movement—Russia—and see who are the leaders of the people. The recent Ekaterinshoy election elected over 700 representatives to the district soviet and the majority of those chosen were under 40; 39 belonged to the Young Communist League of Russia, which means that these were under 18; and over 200 were under 25. These young fellows have had no training in the intricacies of diplomacy and precedent. They are nearly all workers, active in the Communist movement in the interest of the vast Russian masses. Their energies, their youth and enthusiasm, their abilities are all dedicated to the interests of the working class. Russia, with its workers' government, is the only nation in the world that trusts the future in the hands of those to whom it belongs—the youth—and they cannot fail.

Protect the Foreign Born!

ARMOUR SELLS OUT IN OMAHA.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 17.—Sale of the Armour interests in the Union Stock Yards of Omaha, to a group of local men was announced here today. The deal involves more than \$1,000,000 and means transfer of about 12,000 shares of stock, it was said.

FRANCES SLUMP SOME MORE.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Frances took another slump shortly after the opening of the exchange market here yesterday, reaching 22.70 to the dollar—almost as low as the previous record.

Robbed According to Jazz Time.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Feb. 17.—To the jazz tune of "Mamma Goes Where Papa Goes," four bandits held up a local soft drink parlor and robbed 32 patrons of several hundred dollars.

CHILE CABINET CABLES SORROW ON LENIN'S DEATH

Forced to Do So by Radicals

(By BERTRAM D. WOLFE)

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

CHILE, Feb. 17.—By the uniting of Communist and Socialist deputies in the Chilean congress, the government was forced much against its will to send messages of condolence to Russia on the death of Lenin. This action was not forced upon the reluctant government until after the death of Wilson, when the cabinet, of its own accord, sent a cable expressing its sorrow to the United States. The socialists and even some radicals then joined the Communists in insisting that the death of Lenin be equally honored under threat of blocking all legislation until this was done. The government then yielded.

HONDURAS, Feb. 17.—On February 1, the legal presidential term of Gen. Lopez Gutierrez came to an end. On Feb. 5 a revolt broke out under candidate Cariaz who declared himself constitutional president and the continuation of Lopez Gutierrez in office after the end of his term as a violation of the constitution. On Feb. 8, the government of the United States recognized General Gutierrez as president of the government de facto of Honduras in spite of the fact that his term has expired and in spite of the previous declarations of Hughes that he would not permit a dictatorship to be set up in the country. Evidently, an agreement was arrived at in the recent conferences between Lopez and the commander of the U. S. battleship Rochester. The self-acclaimed dictator has given a shadow of legality to his actions by forming a new cabinet (in lieu of a new government) and by convoking a constituent assembly. The revolt cannot last long as the marines of the battleship Rochester will no doubt turn the trick in short order of making the recognized de facto government the only one.

CUBA, Feb. 17.—A series of persistent frameups that will make Bill Burns look to his laurels or teach him respect for the old adage, "If at first you don't succeed try, try again," have at last landed the three Cuban labor leaders, Angel Arias, Luiz Quiroz and Eduardo Rivera, behind the bars on the charge of poisoning beer in a factory in which they were not working.

Arias is easily the most framed-up man in the world, I guess, but a vigorous defense committee is so stirring up the workers of Cuba, that he will probably soon be at liberty again. About four years ago in utter defiance of the Cuban constitution which contains a clause forbidding the deportation or exile of citizens, he was suddenly deported on a ship bound for Fernando Poo, a lonely, sea locked island that Spain uses as a penal colony, somewhere off the Gold Coast of Africa. Spain was nothing loath to aid the Cuban government until Arias made himself so useful to the island's natives that he was deported back to Cuba on a Spanish ship after three years on the African island.

No sooner did Arias arrive in Cuba than he took part in the strike of the paper company there and the boycott of the Polar brewing company. The two companies joined hands and suddenly, bombs were exploded right in front of the speeding autos of the administrators of both companies and on the same day. No one was hurt. Arias, Quiroz, and Rivera were accused of planting the bombs. They had been so active in the strike meetings, that their alibi was complete and absolute with masses of witnesses. They were released.

The assistant chief of police then arranged a little private blowout exploding a bomb in his own home, again without killing a fly. This time the house of Arias was watched, it was believed that he was asleep in it and thus without witnesses to prove an alibi. But alas! It was the squad of watchers outside that were asleep and he went out to address a strike meeting while they were watching, not even knowing that he was thus honored. When they came to testify that they had been watching his house and had seen him enter at such and such time, he brought the entire strike meeting including several reluctant dicks who had acted as stool pigeons there, to testify that he had been addressing the meeting at the hour stated.

Then poison was put into Polar beer and several drinkers poisoned. The district attorney, in place of prosecuting the Polar company, went into conference with its manager and then arrested Arias, Quiroz and Rivera. At the preliminary hearing, the judge admitted that no evidence had been introduced to connect them with the beer or the poison, but rejected a motion to dismiss the case. They are now in jail and a defense committee is active putting this astonishing array of facts before the Cuban workers. They are having such success that Arias and his two companions will soon be flying around again until the next trap is set.

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McAdoo's Last Stand

Mr. McAdoo, the discredited democratic white hope, recently issued an appeal for a conference of all democrats, "progressives," farmers, workers, and what not, who had been inspired at some time or other by his chances for the presidency and their chances for patronage as a result of his success.

We are asked to believe that this conference, to be held in Chicago today, is called for the purpose of enabling public opinion itself to decide whether Mr. McAdoo is to continue his drive for the White House. In the words of this Latter Day Saint of Wilsonian imperialism garbed in the cloak of hypocritical liberal cant, this conference is made imperative "by the appalling conditions prevailing in Washington today—corruption, graft, incompetence—have created a situation more dangerous to government than Bolshevism itself."

Even the most amateurish observer of the Teapot tragedy can detect the hollow sound in these ringing appeals to save the country emanating from the oily corporation lawyer of California and lower Broadway. We can see how Mr. McAdoo can become desperate, but we must confess that we are somewhat astounded at his developing a degree of desperation leading him to the unfounded belief that he can pull the wool over anybody's eyes today by the fraud of a hand-picked conference and an eleventh-hour appeal to "the index of public opinion" which he never consulted when his quarter of a million dollar fee was at stake.

If Mr. McAdoo and the big financial interests backing him had the slightest doubt as to their being able to organize and manipulate this conference in such a fashion as to secure his being implored and urged in the name of the most sacred duties to and crying needs of the country, to continue in the race and be the standard bearer of "progressivism," such a conference would never have been called. Mr. McAdoo would then discreetly, with perhaps less valor, have slowly and without much ado have withdrawn from the race and would have done some "watchful waiting" for a better day. If Mr. McAdoo had felt that there was any possibility of this conference telling him cold-bloodedly to quit, he would never take chances on dramatizing the disaster that has befallen him thru his contact with the oil prince, Doheny.

The McAdoo discovery of a greater menace than Bolshevism is especially significant. It shows that McAdoo is appealing to all elements of the capitalist class to rally to him as the least damaged in the calamity that threatens to overwhelm them.

Mr. McAdoo's latest maneuver is bound to fail. The working and farming masses have his number. This number is exactly the price Mr. Doheny paid him in dollars and cents for services rendered.

Two Remedies

Fifteen thousand tons of French and Belgian steel products have been sold recently on the Atlantic seaboard for from \$8 to \$10 under the prices of similar American products.

The Virginian Railway, managed by super-patriots, as the Locomotive Engineers Union can testify, has bought 4,000 tons of French steel for its electrification project.

Three thousand tons of cast-iron pipe has been sold by the French steel interests to Pacific coast concerns.

All of which shows that tariffs and restriction of immigration cannot and does not stop American labor competing with lower paid labor in other nations. No matter where a commodity that is needed in capitalist economy is produced, if it can undersell like commodities, it will find its way into the world markets and displace higher costing products.

American labor has viewed complaisantly the titanic struggle of the German, French and German workers to maintain their living standards. Its officialdom is today in full accord with the rape of the Ruhr and the impoverishment of the German workers.

No nation in the world can compete with the steel and iron mills of the Ruhr while the wages of the workers are at the present low level and it is on the steel industry that modern capitalism is based.

As soon as there is a comfortable surplus of labor the employers of America will forget their love for the highly paid American worker and endeavor to shove his living standard down near the level of the European workers; it will not go quite so low because the American worker is more efficient—he earns more for the boss in proportion to the

wages paid—but a smash at living standards will be made.

The British employers, with 2,000,000 unemployed besieging the factory doors, have lowered the already low living standard of the British workers because British iron and steel have been driven off the markets by German competition. In no other way can even a substantial portion of the German reparations be paid. Our government and our labor leaders want them paid.

If the reparations are collected it will be not from the German workers alone.

Every working class in the world will pay—and is paying now—in poorer food, shoddier clothing, less comfortable dwellings.

The question of German reparations is an international question but not for capitalists alone. It is an international question for labor as well, but American labor speaks only thru American capitalist government with the exception of the Workers Party, which joins its voice with the other 42 parties of the Third International in protest and action against the exploitation and brutalities of capitalism the world over.

The Gompers remedy for foreign competition is restriction of immigration and isolation of the American working class from the international field of the class conflict.

The remedy of the Workers Party of America, is unity of all labor movements in the Red International of Labor Unions, the raising of living standards in all countries and relentless struggle against capitalism everywhere.

Anticipated Pleasures

It was cold comfort that Senator Moses brought to the Coolidge cohorts in the rock-bound fastnesses of New Hampshire day before yesterday.

According to the senator the worst is yet to come. More and more prominent names are to be unearthed as parties to the greatest fraud for four decades.

"Those yet unnamed are greater in number and of more consequence than the ones already involved," declared the New Hampshire solon.

Only presidents are of greater importance than cabinet officials—who are already soaked in oil—and Senator Moses must have meant that the greasy trail leads straight to the White House.

As American citizens we are prepared. Nothing that can happen can lower our opinion of the present incumbent of the White House, either as a president or as a politician.

Why did he keep the gang of highbinders which composes the cabinet if he knew, as he must have known, that they were engaged in plundering the public domain without due process of law?

He is either the poorest politician since U. S. Grant or else he knew and they knew that he did not dare to ask for their resignations.

Let us say right here that we are indulging in no moral spasms over the Teapot Dome disclosures, nor will we, even tho the President himself is shown to have had a guilty connection with the Doheny's, Sinclairs and other small fry of capitalism.

If the whole administration is shown to have violated every law of the land we will be surprised—pleasantly—only because of this evidence of the weakness of the capitalist machine—its failure to conceal and protect its most ardent supporters in their speculations.

We hold that laws are made by and in behalf of the capitalist class. They are their laws and they have the power to evade or live up to them—as may be most profitable. They break a thousand laws every day but it is only in a situation such as exists at present—where the middle class is discontented and clamoring for relief—that any but the always victimized workers pay any attention to the fact.

We do not share the indignation of the fearless crusaders in the house and senate whose own records are just as spotty—with oil or steel or copper or coal—as the officials they are showing up. We recognize the value of their services, however, not to the cause of good government as understood by the morality squad of capitalism, but to the workers and farmers of the United States who are watching with intense interest the process of denuding American government of its respectability.

Senator Moses probably knows what he is talking about. We hope so because the higher the officials involved the more speedily will the knowledge be spread that capitalist government, like capitalist business enterprise, consists of trickery, fraud, chicanery—and force when these fail.

The Albanians want Harry F. Sinclair for king. We have no objection, but we suggest that they lock up the silverware and other valuables before he takes office.

If they need some cabinet officials to match the set we beg to be allowed to nominate Fall, Daugherty and Denby with the understanding that the Albanian babies will have their milk bottles fitted with burglar-proof locks.

Michigan friends of Senator Newberry, acting on the old golden rule that one good turn deserves another, engaged lawyers to go to Washington for the defense of Secretary of the Navy Denby. The naval chief was one of Newberry's staunchest friends when the latter was charged with buying his way into the senate.

Coolidge threatens to sift the "rape of Alaska." But while he holds on to Denby he is keeping the rapists in his cabinet.

Read "A Week"—Here Is the Second Installment

(Continued from page 1)

greeted each other. Klimin relit his cigarette that had gone out in the street.

And, following Klimin into the inner office, Gornuikh heard of the three meetings at which Klimin had been present, heard of Ziman's report, of Robeiko's speech, of the meeting of the Party Committee.

"And what did Karaulov say?" he asked anxiously.

And struggling in pleasant morning sleepiness, like a fly in scented jam, Klimin told his story, and ended it with a sleepy yawn. Gornuikh silently nodded his head. He went to his own room, took from the shelf a fat portfolio of current work, and began carefully to look thru several dossiers.

Two years had already gone by since the revolution had torn Gornuikh as a seventeen-year old lad from the dull factory, and the Party had sent him to work in the Cheka. He could beat a chisel with a hammer without looking at his hand and without fear of smashing it, and he had the same confidence in himself and in the results of his work. He never spoke at meetings, and very rarely in the gatherings of the Party Group.

Gornuikh was always full of wide-awake anxiety. He knew how to connect every crime with those disturbances unnoticable by the majority, which, like deep submarine currents, are perpetually brewing in the people, toss themselves from village to village,

thru markets and fairs, and stir the many thousands of the town-folk. And sometimes it seemed to him that he himself and the thousands of the comrades were walking on a thin, fragile crust of ice, beneath which was surging angry water ready to carry away and drown everything. . . . And so, when Klimin told him of Karaulov's protests, he nodded his head with approval, and, looking thru the last cases and the bulletins of information, he said to himself, "Good fellow, Karaulov!"

Imperceptibly, delicately, but none the less with insistent force, the pale dawn took possession of the room and made unnecessary and pitiable the light of the electric lamp.

The sun rose, not hot, but scarlet and bright, and threw yellow patches on the floor of the room. Greedily pulling at his cigarette, which did not seem strong enough, Gornuikh swore angrily because his head ached after the sleepless night, and his weary body begged for rest. The working day in the

Cheka was already beginning; typewriters were tapping alertly, chasing each other. And from outside, into the life of the Cheka, every minute, now in one room, now in another, broke the ringing of the telephone bells. . . .

Close by Klimin's ear the silver telephone bell rang, and, vexedly shaking his finger at Gornuikh, Klimin took down the instrument, from far, far away came words, incomprehensible, as if written on rough paper. And the voice, thru long inaudible, transformed by the telephone, became suddenly recognizable, familiar. . . .

And Gornuikh noticed how Klimin's face joyfully lightened, and how it grew clear that he was still young, tho the skin of his face was grey and there were many wrinkles under his eyes. But a smile of white teeth brought the dawn into his face, and suddenly he was young, and tenderly confused. "What is the matter with him?" thought Gornuikh.

"Good morning! Good morning! . . . Long from Moscow? At the railway station? Send horses? Good. . . I'll come myself." He stood up from the table and hung up the instrument. "Comrade Gornuikh, here is Simkova come from Moscow, bringing literature. I have no time to spare for the moment. We'll talk later. . . ."

And he was already running down the staircase into the yard. (To be Continued Tuesday.)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

We are informed that several hundred of foreign born residents of Chicago took out their final papers last week. The exercises were in charge of the American Legion. A person by the name of Shick made a speech after which a Mr. McCarthy prayed. The reporter who covered the meeting testified that McCarthy "prayed like the devil." Whether he read the gospel according to Billy Sunday or some of the more ancient reformed sinners is not what we are concerned with but why the services usually associated with introducing the foreign born into the mysteries of Americanism should be delegated to the American Legion.

States Attorney Crowe has a rather peculiar conception of how to economize in public office. He generously offered to lop off \$10,000 of his annual appropriation for office expenses other than salaries, but requested a special appropriation of \$75,000 for a graft investigation. We suggest that another \$75,000 be raised to investigate the first \$75,000. The politicians in the city of Chicago like their brothers in Washington fight like Kilkenny cats over the division of the spoils and if they cannot agree they squeal on each other and the result is what always happens when thieves quarrel. We have a Teapot Dome in Washington and real estate graft probes, school graft probes and state treasury probes in Chicago and vicinity. The trouble does not lie in the individuals. It is in the system that breeds graft and corruption—the capitalist system. Before public life can be cleansed of grafters the robber system of capitalism must be abolished. A lily cannot flourish in a sewer, neither can honesty flourish under a state of society where the incentive to action is personal gain and not the communal good.

The weekly edition of the moribund New York Call and its short lived successor, the New York Leader, is running true to form. Commenting on the miners' convention, an editorial attacks Alexander Howat viciously and charges him with associating with radicals, instead of relying on the fairness of John L. Lewis and the union constitution for a redress of his grievances. The editorial denounced the communists for endeavoring to give the policies of the miners' union a jolt forward and break the power of the bosses' friends who now control it. The paper in which the editorial appears is a socialist weekly organ of the Socialist Party—or what is left of it—of New York. It is edited by James Oneal.

The executive board of the Illinois Federation of Labor endorsed Governor Small's record after examining it we are told. We are willing to bet a German mark that it did not take the labor fakery very long to peruse Mr. Small's record. Besides endorsing the governor, who is a "friend of labor" in the Gompers sense, the meeting also endorsed Newton Jenkins, endorsed by the Conference for Progressive Political Action. The endorsement of these labor skates are fast losing their value. The rank and file of the organized labor movement are losing faith in them. Men like John L. Walker, who change their political clothing so suddenly are justly suspected of ulterior motives. The suspicion is more than well founded.

William Gibbs McAdoo will have a tough job trying to shake off the empty oil can that makes an irritating noise every time he moves his feet in the direction of the democratic nomination for the presidency. One of the refinements of cruelty practiced on criminals in the middle ages was to have them immersed in cauldrons of boiling oil. If they emerged unscathed from the ordeal their innocence was affirmed. If not? With tears in his eyes "Mac" calls on his "progressive friends," among them the Ku Klux Klan, we believe, to decide in the interests of the nation whether he shall come forth unscathed from the seething oil tank. Vox Populi. Vox Dei.

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BOLD MUSICIANS EXHUME BACH AT ORCHESTRA HALL

Antiquities Featured by Symphony Orchestra

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN. Antiquities of two very different kinds featured the concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at Orchestra Hall last Friday and Saturday. The program opened with an overture by Handel in a modern setting. Like the Gluck overture of last week, this is a big, solid composition, composed of solid musical rock.

A concerto for two pianos and orchestra by Philip Emmanuel Bach followed. It was played by the inseparable Guy Maier and Lee Pattison. The younger Bach did not reverse the stiff style of his famous father, as musicians of later date do, but wrote freer, more elastic music. This concerto shows nothing remarkable, it is a piece of pleasant stupidity.

The next number, a miniature symphony in three movements by Schumann, is a little more pleasant, but scarcely less stupid.

"King Estmere." Leo Sowerby's ballad, "King Estmere," for two pianos and orchestra, played by Maier and Pattison, is by far the best work of its composer that we have heard. The ink on the score has not been dry for a year, but the poem from which the subject is taken is a very ancient English ballad. It tells the story of a king winning his bride by magic, and Sowerby has caught the spirit of it most marvelously. The music runs with a great, pulsating rush and spirit, with original and wonderful harmonies and instrumental combinations. Sowerby is the most important American composer, and if he continues to write works like "King Estmere" he will probably become the most important composer of the century.

Another modern work, "The Fountains of Rome," by the Italian, Respighi, was played. A most unique conception, this, of the varying moods expressed thru impressions of four fountains at different times of the day. Shadowy, mysterious, pastoral is the Valle Giulia fountain at dawn, a dance of water nymphs in the Triton fountain in the morning sun, while more solemn and reflective music paints the Trevi fountain at mid-day. The poem ends in the mystery in which it began, with the playing water of the Villa Medici fountain at sunset.

Boring and Sleepy. To conclude the program the corpse of old J. S. Bach was exhumed again. This time a concerto for three pianos, played by Maier, Pattison and Arthur Shattuck, was performed. The two fast movements could have been more boring, and the slow movement could have been more sleepy, but they were boring enough and sufficiently sleepy.

Next week Felix Salmond, cellist, will be the soloist. He will play a concerto by Lalo, and the orchestra will play the Beethoven first symphony, a march by Debussy, Stravinsky's "Song of the Nightingale," and selections from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust."

Bronx, N. Y., Branch, Announces Commune Celebration, Mar. 16

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The Bronx English branch of the Workers Party will hold a Paris Commune celebration and dance at Workers Hall, 1347 Boston Road, Saturday evening, March 16. A special surprise program has been arranged. All sympathetic organizations are asked to help make the celebration and dance a success by not arranging any competing affairs on that date.

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Principal of Firetrap Thorp School Says School Board's Inspection Was a "Whitewash"

"The board of education resents the charge that their inspection of the fire hazards in some of the fire trap schools was a whitewash, but I think that is just what it was," said Henry D. Hatch, principal of the J. N. Thorp school in South Chicago.

Mr. Hatch was largely responsible for the exposure of the conditions in his and many other schools. For years he has been fighting for the improvement of conditions in his school which serves a large working-class district. He is thoroughly disliked by the business officials of the board of education because of his fearless attitude and fighting spirit.

Inspector Admits Evil. "When the inspectors were at my school one of them told me that if it was a private school he would order it closed and have a policeman placed at the door so as to prevent its use till it was fixed up properly."

The board of education in making public the report of the inspectors on the Thorp school said the inspectors found it all right and that it had one of the best fire escapes in the city.

"The men who do inspection work for the various departments of the city go to have one track minds. They look for specific violations of specific city ordinances. When inspecting a city building they are well satisfied if the building meets the minimum requirements of the ordinances. They are not authorized nor do they think in inspecting a building, 'is this building the sort of place necessary and proper for serving the social purposes it was intended to serve?' They think only of the city ordinances.

"There is no agency in this city to pass on such a question. In erecting a school there is no one to ask: 'will this building be socially serviceable?'"

"Demands 'Social Architect.'" "There should be such an agency. There should be a social architect connected with the board of education who would try to make the schools more effective instruments in society.

"I am glad to see your paper come out and fight for better schools. It is a fine work." Mr. Hatch declared that he intended to continue to fight for a new school building for the Thorp school to replace the present unsafe and inadequate one.

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