

# COMPLETE FARMER-LABOR UNITY

## Contemptible Judge Hears Contempt Cases

### STRIKERS IN COURT FIGHT FOR RIGHTS

But It's Hard to Get Justice Before Dennie Sullivan

Three garment strikers will be brought before Judge Denis Sullivan this afternoon to show cause why they should not be held in contempt of court for alleged violations of the injunction he issued on behalf of the Graceline Dress Co., 302 S. Market St. They are Morris Kravis, Eugenia Schlacter and Minnie Seidel.

They were all arrested yesterday by deputy sheriffs and brought to the court of Judge Sullivan for preliminary hearing.

They had not been served with notices to appear in court to show cause why they should not be held in contempt as is usually done.

They were seized and hurried off by the deputies. They were not given a chance to consult Attorney Peter Sissman, who represents the union in the injunction proceedings, and who appeared for the defendants.

Sissman pointed out to the court that he objected to any questioning of the people arrested on the grounds that they had not been properly served with notice to appear and since they had not had a chance to consult counsel they might incriminate themselves.

Judge Gets On High Horse.

His objection was overruled. Judge Sullivan told Sissman that since he had not filed in writing notice of his appearance as counsel that he (Sullivan) would not recognize him. Sissman countered by saying that he had had no notice of the proceedings in time to file notice. The judge, without saying so directly, finally recognized Sissman as attorney for the strikers.

Sissman repeatedly pointed out to the court that any questions addressed to the defendants were illegal, because they had not been properly notified in the contempt proceedings.

"But, Mr. Sissman, I am only trying to find what is going on in the district covered by these injunctions," Sullivan said.

Wants Judge to Obey Law.

"I object most seriously to your getting that information except as is provided by law," Sissman objected. His objection was overruled.

Then Attorney Taylor, who represents the Graceline Dress Co., and appeared in the role of chief prosecutor.

(Continued on page 3)

### Daily Worker Makes Offer to New Readers

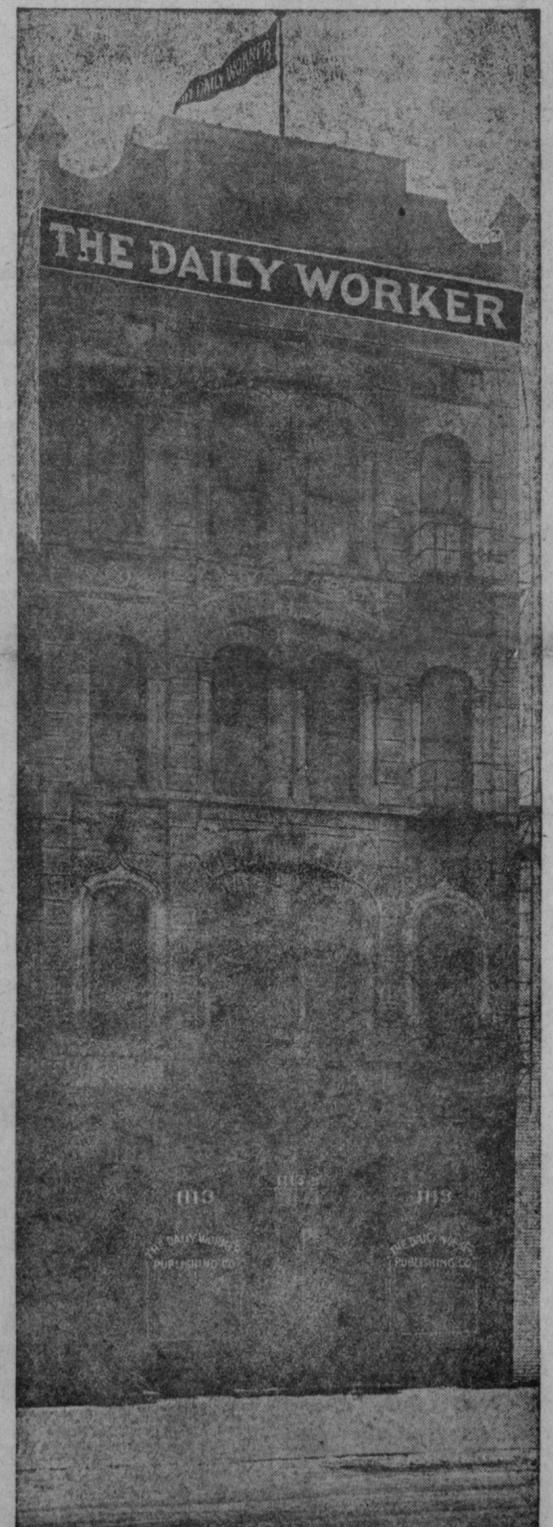
One of the most attractive features of the big 10,000 new readers campaign now waged by THE DAILY WORKER is a trial subscription which entitles new readers to secure the paper for two months for the small sum of \$1.00.

Thousands of readers throughout the country who have not yet even heard of THE DAILY WORKER, can be brought into the fold in this way. It is safe to assume that once a worker secures a copy of this fighting working class paper that he will stick to it.

No better way of building up the labor movement can be thought of than to spread THE DAILY WORKER among the workers in the shops and factories. This will produce a thinking movement. It will supply the now discontented wage slaves with the knowledge of their class position which is essential to a successful organization of workers.

There will be no agents commission paid on the trial subscription. An announcement on page 4 gives further particulars.

### Our Own Home



WE are going to move into our own home. We are today proudly publishing a picture of it above. The home of the DAILY WORKER will be the center of activity for those class conscious American workers who have gathered under the banner of the Workers Party to organize the power of labor in this country for the great battle against industrial slavery. At a moment when the robber system of capitalism is showing signs of rot and decay even in the United States the workers of this country are fortunate that their Daily is firmly established and in a position to fulfill its mission as the mouthpiece of the vanguard of American-Labor. What can you do now? That is what you ought to be asking yourself today. We reply—You can help by joining the campaign for—Ten thousand new subscribers for the DAILY WORKER by June 15th. WHAT DO YOU SAY?

### NONPARTISAN LEAGUE JOINS FEDERATION

Unity of City and Land in Minnesota Complete

BULLETIN. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 13.—The Non-Partisan League Convention have voted to join the Farmer-Labor Federation despite everything the league's own officialdom could do to prevent this result. There was a scene of wild enthusiasm in the Farmer-Labor Convention when the result was announced by the negotiation committee. This is the last step in unity of the economic organizations of farmers and workers in Minnesota.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE (Special to The Daily Worker) MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Mar. 13.—Obstructionist leaders of the Non-partisan League, who are trying to hamper the building of a real Farmer-Labor Party here, have run into a snag that presages the downfall of their leadership.

Following the use of the names of Magnus Johnson and Hendrick Shipsted, the two U. S. senators from Minnesota, by Thomason and Gilbert, non-partisan league officials, as opposing joint action with the Farmer-Labor Federation because of alleged Communist domination, the following telegram signed by Henry Tiegen, secretary to Magnus Johnson, William A. Schaper, of the Farmer-Labor Federation's arrangement committee, James Manahan, representing the Equity Cooperative Society, and R. L. Harmon, secretary of the Farmer-Labor Federation, has been sent to Senators Johnson and Shipsted: "Hon. Magnus Johnson, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.: "Thomason states in telegram sent you yesterday that sixteen Communists dominated Third Party conference in St. Paul Monday and that same men are now dominating new Farmer-Labor Federation (Continued on page 4.)

### GREAT SIGNIFICANCE OF MINNESOTA EVENTS IS HERE SUMMARIZED

Complete unity of the Farmer-Labor forces in Minnesota has been achieved. This is the meaning of the St. Paul and Minneapolis conferences just held that have a national significance. First, the St. Paul Conference that voted, in the interests of unity, to postpone the National Convention from May 30th to June 17th, at the same time, however, taking a decisive stand against the July 4th gathering of third party elements to be held at Cleveland, O. What Is Taking Place in Minnesota. Next came the conference of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Federation, the left wing of the Farmer-Labor movement in Minnesota. Then followed the convention of the Working People's Non-Partisan Political League (City Workers) that voted to affiliate with the Farmer-Labor Federation. Then came the Townley Non-Partisan League (farmers) and also voted to affiliate with the Farmer-Labor Federation. The amalgamated organization will now attend, thru its representatives, the convention of the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota at St. Cloud. It will demand that state candidates be nominated, so that the party will go into the state primaries as a unit. Strike Story on Page Four. The story of the garment strike conference called by Miss Mary McDowell, of the Bureau of Public Welfare, will be found on Page Four.

### Attorney General Dickers With Smith For \$180,000 On Forbidden Fight Films

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, March 13.—Attorney General Daugherty and Jess Smith, his friend, "put \$2,400 apiece into an oil proposition out west," with a man named "Colonel Darden," Roxie Stinson told the senate committee investigating Daugherty today.

She said Smith told her of the transaction. James G. Darden is an official of the Mutual Oil Company that had claims in Teapot Dome. He is under subpoena by the oil committee, but has not been located.

She also disclosed that Daugherty and Smith were considering an arrangement whereby films of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight could be transported from state to state without prosecution.

They were to make \$180,000 by Daugherty's agreeing not to prosecute, she said.

Mrs. Stinson told about hearing a conversation in New York soon after the Dempsey-Carpentier fight, between Smith and Joe Weber, of Weber and Fields, about "getting a parole for Weber's brother-in-law, a man named Solomon, who was in the penitentiary. I can't relate it verbatim, but it was about fixing it with Daugherty."

Mrs. Stinson said Jess Smith told Weber "we are working on it now." "He told me later 'he's awfully cheap but I think we will do something for him.'"

Several bitter clashes took place between Daugherty's attorney and prosecutor Wheeler. The latter accused the attorney-general defenders with attempting to block the investigation.

One of the most startling pieces of testimony was that on the night prior to the suicide of Jesse Smith a secret meeting was held in the White House, at which there were present, President Harding, Attorney-General Daugherty, E. L. Doheny and Harry Sinclair.

When the Hearings Resumed Today. Senator Wheeler and Attorney Howland at once got into a row.

"This gentlemen comes here every day trying to bring up matters to get them into the newspapers," Wheeler said.

Senator Ashurst took up the cudgel in Wheeler's defense and charged that Howland had insulted Wheeler yesterday and should apologize.

Howland asked for information regarding subpoenas issued for the head bookkeeper of Daugherty's bank at Washington court house, Ohio. Senator Wheeler said that either the bookkeeper must come here or the committee would send an accountant to examine the books relative to deposits since November 1, 1920.

Wheeler resumed his questioning of the witness by asking about the "K" street residence here in Washington.

"What do you know with reference to the K. Street residence?" "I would rather not answer that. I consider it purely personal.

"Had it anything to do with the Attorney General?" "Yes."

Questioned whether Jesse Smith and Daugherty met at the K. Street house, the witness answered in the affirmative. She said Daugherty and her former husband had conferences with several people, including senators and others who were trying to land jobs for their friends with the government.

It seems that Daugherty was general employment manager in the Harding clearing house. It was a favorite hangout for oil men and others who were trying to get in on the ground floor in any good proposition that was up. Daugherty was definitely entangled in the oil scandal when Mrs. Smith in reply to a question, stated that the attorney general and her former husband were involved in an oil deal with Colonel Darden of the Mutual Oil Company. Senator Wheeler took up the questioning: "Did Smith ever tell you of any deals between Daugherty and Darden?" "Yes. Jess Smith gave Colonel Darden \$2,400. I asked him, did Mr. Daugherty give the same amount. He said, 'yes.' They had a deal on an oil proposition out west. "That was what Colonel Darden was interested in. Colonel Darden had for years been trying to get (Continued on page 2)

### UNITE FARM-LABOR FORCES IN MINNESOTA

Working People's League for Farmer-Labor Federation

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE (Special to The Daily Worker) MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Mar. 13.—The Working People's Nonpartisan League in session in Richmond Hall here has endorsed the Farmer-Labor Federation and voted to become part of that organization.

The decision was reached with but little debate and that chiefly on details of the organization plan. William Mahoney, of St. Paul, is chairman, and Fred Siegel, of that city, is secretary.

The Farmer-Labor Federation delegates, who met yesterday and perfected their organization, are meeting with the Working People's Nonpartisan Political League and the organization is now the Federation of Workers and Farmers.

The Townley organization is also meeting today and has refused to accept any delegate suspected of desiring to have the organization follow the example of the Working People's Nonpartisan Political League and become part of the Federation.

The negotiations committee appointed by the Federation yesterday was denied the opportunity of conveying the message of the Federation to the conference of the Townley organization and this has resulted in a clean-cut division among the Nonpartisan League delegates. Numbers of them are now demanding that the Federation committee be heard and are threatening to leave the League conference and meet with the Federation. The rank and file wants unity and is going to have it in spite of the officials.

### SENATE DEFEATS BILL THAT SOUGHT TO GIVE AID TO THE FARMERS

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Senate today by a vote of 41 to 32 defeated the Norbeck-Burnetts bill, which would have appropriated a fund of \$50,000,000 to be loaned to aid farmers in the Northwest to diversify their production.

### Believe Kenyon Has Accepted Post That Denby Has Vacated

WASHINGTON, March 13.—William S. Kenyon of Iowa is believed to have accepted the post of secretary of the navy in President Coolidge's cabinet.

### Buses Win Another Victory.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 13.—Motor buses have driven another electric railway to the wall, according to an application filed with the Illinois Commerce Commission today by the Dekalb Sycamore Interurban Traction Company, which operates in and between the cities of Dekalb and Sycamore, asking the commission for permission to cease operation.

### Industrial Workers and Farmers of Minnesota Accomplish Unity; Workers Party Praised For Aid

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE. (Special to The Daily Worker) MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 13.—Unity between the farmers and workers of Minnesota was definitely accomplished here with the adoption by the Farmer-Labor Federation Convention of the basis of representation at the state and county convention. Characteristically enough for a gathering of toilers unity came without dramatic flourishes and without many really (Continued on page 2)

# MCLACHLAN GETS LETTER OF CHEER FROM MILITANT

## Ardently Awaits Release of Mine Leader

In the hope that more comrades will cheer up brave Jim MacLachlan who is serving two years in Dorchester penitentiary, Nova Scotia, for his courage in fighting for the miners of District 26, the following letter from a militant miner on this side of the line is published.

MacLachlan was the president of the district who led the miners' strike in sympathy with the British Empire Steel Corporation's millmen, for which he was expelled by John L. Lewis and imprisoned by the province.

Mr. James B. MacLachlan, "Guest" of Gov't of Canada, British Empire—Steel Corp., Dorchester Penitentiary, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Dear Comrade MacLachlan: Busy as I have been, there is no excuse that I can offer for not having written you before now; in fact, I must confess to negligence in this respect and forthwith offer my apology.

I presume there is little use attempting to give you the news concerning the outside world, especially that affecting the miners, for I understand you are permitted to receive unlimited mail and to read the papers. The Canadian comrades, I suppose, have given you the information concerning the Indianapolis fiasco, but none exist who can give the real story; words cannot describe it and I am of the opinion that even an artist could not draw a picture of it, such was the monstrosity.

### Sluggers and Cynicism.

John L. Lewis was at the height of his infamous career in that convention and, I am frank to admit, I am unable to command words outside the profane vocabulary, to properly describe him. With a bold, brazen attitude, backed by his army of sluggers and an unmatchable cynicism, not to mention his brutal carcass, he ruthlessly ruled without regard to the registration of sentiment, as expressed by voice and vote on the different questions.

I cannot boast, I even deplore the fact, that I was born a British subject, when that government allows its dollar-grabbing dogs of war to imprison you because of your activities in the interest of the ones who work, yet there is little difference, if any, between the governments of the old order. The mystery is that the workers are so tolerant as to allow it.

May we not hope that the day is near when the tables will be turned and our class, the working class, in Canada and all the countries of the world, as is now the case in Russia, will rule in the interest of the workers. Then the workers can enjoy a fuller, better and happier life, instead of as now, slaving for profits, comfort and luxuries for the idle rich.

### The DAILY WORKER.

If you can let me know thru your family, to Comrade Bell at Glace Bay, whether or not you are getting the DAILY WORKER, I would be glad to subscribe for you, so you could at least keep in touch with what is going on, until your persecutors are forced to free you from the unwarranted imprisonment which is now your lot. Then again you can serve in the Class Struggle that must lead to the inevitable, complete emancipation of the working class.

In closing, let me assure you that I will write more often, but with the hope that it will be unnecessary to address the letters to that vile den of capitalist oppression, I remain in Comradeship,

Thomas Myerscough. P. S.—Comrades are urged to write to MacLachlan at Dorchester Penitentiary, Nova Scotia, Canada.

## Chicago Bakery Wagon Drivers May Call Strike

Chicago bakery drivers will assemble in Ashland Auditorium next Saturday evening, to decide whether a strike shall be called to force better conditions from the bosses.

The meeting is summoned by Bakery Wagon Drivers Union, local No. 734. Secretary Sastrom will be one of the speakers.

### It Hits Hard.

To The DAILY WORKER—The paper hits hard and well.—Henry Roenne, New York City.

## Daily Worker Exposing Housing Discrimination Against Negroes

THE Negro problem is essentially one of housing, the DAILY WORKER is told by an official of the Chicago city government. The Negroes of this city are tired of being made the object for every political investigation and reformist's whims. Everyone knows that the Negro is being discriminated against in the housing situation—that he is paying higher rents for more shabby quarters. He wants something definite done about it. Today we tell what the actual facts of the Negro housing districts are. The Negro realizes that if his condition is to be improved, he must organize and do most of it himself. The DAILY WORKER, however, is standing by and is going to help all it can in the campaign which the Negroes are just starting for better housing conditions.

## Chicago, Forgetting Its Negro Founder, Gives Race Over to the Mercies of Greediest Landlords

The first house in Chicago was built by a Negro in 1790. It is probably still being inhabited, if it is anything like most of the Negro dwellings in Chicago. Colored people in Chicago have been forced to live in restricted areas, where the dilapidation of the buildings has been almost unbelievable, where the rents charged have been higher than those charged whites in similar localities, and where the landlord almost never makes repairs.

Due also to the wholesale migration from the South, and to the restricted localities in which Negroes are allowed to live, the plight of the Negro in Chicago has been far worse than that of his white brother.

### Discrimination.

"Colored people have, generally," we learn from a bulletin of the City Club, "irrespective of their economic condition and culture, been restricted to low grade residence areas in which the housing accommodations to be obtained are very poor, and in which the rents, on the other hand, are very high. They assert that landlords renting to colored tenants do not put proper repairs on their houses, with the result that the housing deteriorates in quality.

Colored neighborhoods, they claim, do not get the attention from the city in street cleaning and garbage removal that the white neighborhoods receive. Often the worst dens of vice are forced into proximity to the colored quarters, making these neighborhoods unsafe for women and children. These conditions have been greatly intensified recently by the pressure among colored people for more housing.

"It is the unanimous feeling of those who understand conditions in colored neighborhoods that the solution of the problems of housing colored people thru provision of sanitary homes in decent and attractive neighborhoods would be a great forward step toward adjusting race relationships."

### Necessities Are Lacking.

In the last three years the Negro population has increased at least fully one-third as much as the 109,000 negroes here in 1920. And yet no provision has been made to house this influx from the South. The most recent investigation of the Negro housing conditions, just published—a thorough survey made by the Chicago Commission on Race Relationship—proves that the ordinary conveniences considered necessities by the whites, are lacking in the colored neighborhoods. Bath-rooms on the South Side are often missing. Gas lighting is common, electric lighting a rarity. Heating is commonly done by wood or coal stoves, and furnaces are exceptional. Where furnaces are present they are generally out of commission.

The Chicago School of Civics describes a typical house in the negro district. "There are no gutters, the roof leaks in two places, the house is continually damp, basement, sink and drain leaks, there is no putty in the rattling window panes."

### Never Make Repairs.

On the South Side almost every tenant tells of rain coming in thru the roof, chimney and window. Cases of fallen plaster and windows being without putty are too common to be noted by investigators. No matter how much some of these houses should be repaired, and they are almost never touched by landlords, they would still remain old houses, poorly built, thru which the wind can blow at will.

Owners in the so-called "Black belt" do not regard the house as worth repairing. They figure that tenants can always be found. The DAILY WORKER finds that in sections of the West Side white residents can get advantages and improvements that are denied to Negro tenants. One investigation shows that thirty-one per cent of all the Negro houses on the West Side are "absolutely dilapidated."

### Broken Down Houses.

We are told by the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy investigators that "Broken down doors, unsteady flooring, and general dilapidation of negro houses are found on every side. Window panes are out, doors are hanging on single hinges or entirely fallen off, and roofs are rotting or leaking."

Colored tenants report it is impossible to persuade the landlords either to make the necessary repairs or to release them from their contracts, and that it is so hard to find better places in which to live, that they are forced either to make the repairs themselves, which they can rarely afford to do, or to endure the conditions as best they might.

"Tenants remain in dwellings twenty years after their usefulness has become apparent," says a University of Chicago investigator of Negro housing conditions, Caswell W. Crews.

"They can find no place to go. Houses are almost all wooden frame affairs, on the South Side. Paint is a dim memory. Toilet and baths are in no condition for use and plumbing is in such a state as to constantly menace the health of South Side Negro residents. It is often the case that many rooms cannot be used because of dampness, leaking roofs or defective toilets overhead."

### Worst in City.

The only change in the situation at the present time, the DAILY WORKER finds, is a further deterioration of the physical state of such dwellings. Of the houses in the Polish district, 71 per cent are in good repair; in the Bohemian districts, 57 per cent in good repair; in the stockyard district, 54 per cent are in good repairs, and in the Negro districts, only 26 per cent are in good repair. The houses in which the Negroes of Chicago at present are living, are in a worst state of repair than any other class of houses in the city. Seventy-five per cent of the houses occupied by Negroes in Chicago are in urgent need of repair and the landlords are steadfast in their refusal to do anything to remedy the pitiable surroundings in which the Negroes of the city are forced to live.

### Time For Action.

Many learned men in the city are bothering their heads over the "Negro problem." They are debating whether or not the Negro is in reality an "inferior race." And while this hot air is being expended by people who profess their interest in the "uplifting" of the Negro, the sections where the Negroes are being forced to live are sinking further and further into dilapidation and decay. It is time some of this energy exerted for reform was diverted into looking after the material comfort of our Negroes. They should be given an opportunity to at least live in surroundings as decent as those now being enjoyed by the whites.

And it is time the Negroes themselves took some united action to better their own conditions. Organization is power. Negroes! protest vigorously against the despicable housing conditions to which you have been submitting. Let the DAILY WORKER express your declaration of the right to live as decently as the white. Then your white brother will be forced to show you more respect.

## Probe Catches Daugherty in Some Oil Deals

(Continued from page 1) some leases thru Washington, prior to this administration.

"Harry Daugherty and Jesse Smith put in \$2,400 apiece." Going into her testimony regarding the Dempsey-Carpenter fight films, Wheeler asked, "What was the deal?"

"The transportation of films in interstate commerce was forbidden and if they could have been transported without prosecution they were to get \$180,000."

"What was Mr. Daugherty to do?" "He was to see there was no prosecution for violation of the law."

### Harry To Break Law.

"Who was the deal made with?" "The picture men." "And Mr. Smith was doing what?" "He was the mouthpiece." Wheeler next went into stock transactions. Mrs. Stinson said, that her account at a Columbus broker's was "intermingled" with Jess Smith's, and that she had 200 shares of Pacific oil and 300 of Sinclair oil. She did not know whether Smith paid for the stock or got it for nothing.

### Court Stops Oil Drills.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 13.—The Mammoth Oil Company was today enjoined by Judge T. Blake Kennedy from drilling any more wells on the Teapot Dome property. Rear Admiral Strauss of the U. S. navy and A. E. Watts, vice-president of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil companies were named as joint receivers for the property pending the final outcome of the litigation.

### New Russ Airplane Motor.

LENINGRAD, March 13.—A new airplane motor has been invented by Prof. G. A. Hold, of the Leningrad Technological Institute. This motor is worked with oil and is set in motion by compressed air. It weighs ten times as little as an ordinary airplane motor and requires much less fuel. It is generally expected to mark an immensely important development in aero-technique.

### British Liner in Bad.

NEW YORK, March 13.—A hibel action against the huge British liner Orduna of the Royal Mail steamship lines, will be started in U. S. district court here, probably today, following seizure of the ship by agents of the treasury department and customs officials for violation of the prohibition, narcotic and customs laws.

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

## NO POWER ABLE TO STOP UNITY OF FARM-LABOR

### City and Land Get Together in Minnesota

(Continued from page 1) sensing the tremendous importance of the unanimity in the vote for a substitute for the representation basis proposed by the committee.

Its report provided for mass representation at state conventions but as a result of objections from farmers' representatives, objections were logical but prompted by the fear of being outnumbered and outvoted at state conventions, representation to state gatherings comes from county conventions held at least two weeks before the state meeting. In the county conventions representation is on the basis of the vote cast for governor. To the state conventions, however, the delegates are elected direct from the county conventions.

### Decision Far-Reaching.

This seemingly rather unimportant technical matter of organization was the only bar to unity in this meeting of farmer and labor elements that is hammering out a powerful weapon for the toilers of this state. The effects of this decision go far beyond the geographical borders of Minnesota for on this decision hinged to a large extent the success of the Farmer-Labor movement in the Northwest and in the nation.

Outside of this substitute for that portion of the committee report the report as a whole was adopted with a few minor changes and amid tremendous enthusiasm which burst out time and time again after the crucial point had been reached and passed.

Despite the solidarity now prevailing between the two groups, there is no lack of disruptive elements present seizing upon every opportunity to create confusion. At the entrance to Richmond Halls an agent of the Pike machine stands telling farmers who will listen to stay away from this gathering because the union men will dominate it. The Minnesota Daily Star, controlled by the officialdom of the old official group, today carries a slimy editorial designed to create dissension in the ranks of the workers and farmers and urging them to use the primary and not nominate candidates at St. Cloud.

### Papers Feature Big News.

With unity an accomplished fact in the Farmer-Labor Federation as a result of its successful fusion of the rural and city elements, it is only a matter of time until the state organization is solidly in its hands.

The importance attached by the capitalist interests to the series of conferences that are uniting the workers and farmers of Minnesota and the Northwest in a powerful Farmer-Labor party controlled by their economic organizations is shown by the fact that the Minneapolis Tribune this morning carries the story of the St. Paul conference on the first page in its mail editions. Its story is a detailed one without any attempt whatsoever to minimize the powerful Farmer-Labor machine that the St. Paul conference took the first steps to erect.

### Labor Circles Active.

The labor movement of the Twin Cities is throwing its whole strength into the unity movement and every local union and both central bodies are centers of intense activity. Farmer delegates here state that in the rural sections the same situation obtains.

Minnesota is off in a cloud of dust and is almost ready to accept the leadership in the task the St. Paul conference of functioning Farmer-Labor parties in seven states placed upon her. Labor and farmer movements set the stage for the gigantic convention of farmers and workers that the action of the Farmer-Labor Federation today makes certain will be held.

On every hand is heard commendation for the active part the Workers Party of America and its Minnesota unit is playing in building a movement that promises to be of a size and influence to surpass the expectations of its most optimistic organizers.

## Russian Government Stores Competing With Private Firms

MOSCOW, March 13th.—The provincial branches of the Government Department Stores have sold 5,000,000 rubles worth of goods during the last year. There are now eight branches with 24 stores in the provinces. Manufactured goods was sold for 1,100,000 rubles, groceries for 750,000 rubles, shoes, 320,000 rubles, dry goods, 230,000 rubles, etc. In some bigger villages and at some railroad stations special peasant stores have been opened selling goods used mostly by the peasants. They are competing successfully with the private stores.

### Dry Raids at Elgin.

ELGIN, Ill., March 13.—Half a dozen summer resort hotels and soft drink parlors in McHenry county were raided by sheriff Edinger and deputies late yesterday. Beer, wine and other liquor was seized and arrests made.

### Stinnes Gets Tired.

BERLIN, March 13.—Doctors have ordered a complete rest for Hugo Stinnes, the industrialist, who has been ill for some days.

## Our Dead in Utah

(Special to The Daily Worker) CASTLE GATE, Utah, March 13.—The following 165 men are known to have been in the mine at the time of the explosion, with no hope held out that any will be found alive:

- |                                       |                   |                       |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| John Thorpe,<br>Underground inspector | John Paillos      | E. Delaby             |
| John Davis,<br>Mine foreman           | Matt Tyrer        | Y. Watanabe           |
| Andrew Gilbert,                       | Mike Caperides    | George Kappas         |
| Donny boss                            | Jim Kohakid       | Brimley Gittins       |
| Alma Hardy,<br>Driver boss            | Joe Cassell       | John Koutinas         |
| Thomas L. Reese,<br>Fire boss         | Paul Kakaris      | Mike Bamanskis        |
| Ernest Head,<br>Fire boss             | R. A. Williams    | Tony Pappas           |
| Ed B. Cox,<br>Fire boss               | Martin Kimball    | John Slobanski        |
| David Evans                           | O. E. Sanders     | D. R. Anderson        |
| Ed Perkins                            | George Tsoupis    | J. R. Anderson        |
| Horace Simpson                        | K. Wron           | Bryan Johnson         |
| George Shurtliff                      | W. A. Berry       | William Huff          |
| Alfred Rice, Jr.                      | Harry Sanders     | Oscar Nell            |
| George Harrison                       | Bert Cibray       | James Cappelletti     |
| Thomas Pelly, Sr.                     | Mike Markakis     | James Young, Jr.      |
| Basil Gittens                         | Y. S. Park        | A. J. Henderson       |
| Tony Spendal                          | O. E. Sanders     | Tony Rizzolo          |
| Neil Perkins                          | Louis Galitakis   | Prince Alexander      |
| Clarence Simpson                      | Steve Speris      | Thomas Trow           |
| Kenneth Avery                         | Sam Savaris       | Jim Dallas            |
| John Hilton, Sr.                      | Mike Demcos       | John McCluskey        |
| S. V. Accord                          | Gust Logias       | S. C. Yum             |
| John Huff                             | Joe Ambrasi       | Louis Patrick         |
| Tom Takeuchi                          | John Brazas       | Walter Kirby          |
| Robert Crow                           | E. L. Stavarakis  | Walter Richard        |
| Sam Jacoby                            | Just Callras      | Theodore Rowe         |
| Ed L. Jones                           | Tony Botanakis    | James Priano          |
| Alfred Rice, Sr.                      | L. C. Stapley     | Mike Zania            |
| William Garroch, Sr.                  | Tony Smith        | Mike Bertoglio        |
| George Fulmer                         | Ben Mascaro       | E. J. Reddy           |
| Ed Willis                             | Steve Kontaras    | William Morrison, Sr. |
| O. H. Rollins                         | Charles Quilter   | Pete Dunis            |
| A. Woods                              | Frank Fieldstead  | Steve Brakakis        |
| Ben Stevens                           | Gust Lucas        | John Pascale          |
| Jonathan Thomas                       | Joseph Kirby      | Clyd Berg             |
| James Murphy                          | George Fieldstead | Charles Kolenas       |
| Harry Dodd                            | T. A. Mihos       | Dom. Bertoglio        |
| H. E. Smith                           | Charles Lazaro    | J. I. Reddy           |
| Robert Dodd                           | Emil Berg         | Steve Gionini         |
| George Mathiades                      | Tony Garognani    | Charles James         |
| Loren Fuller                          | Joe Ingram        | W. W. Pollock         |
| Theros Stavros                        | Jim Karosis       | Kanaz Vargas          |
| George Slugs                          | Peter Garroch     | Angelo Koukourakis    |
| Frank Kompanah                        | T. L. Ingram      | Steve Underakis       |
| Thomas Pelly, Jr.                     | Nick Patsakis     | Frank Piccolo         |
| Otto McDonald                         | Mike Katsanias    | J. Koda               |
| Tony Malax                            | Andrew Glendias   | Mike Staffon          |
|                                       | Gust Mathiades    | Joe Tagilabuo         |
|                                       | T. Nakamura       |                       |
|                                       | F. Inouye         |                       |
|                                       | Karas Kanakis     |                       |
|                                       | Andrew Kompanah   |                       |
|                                       | Steve Nicolaris   |                       |
|                                       | M. Cappelletti    |                       |
|                                       | George Kulesakis  |                       |

Note—This list is not given as complete, as it is believed that there are a few more whose names have not been definitely ascertained.

## Thongs Cheer 12 Speakers at Minnesota Unity Demonstration

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 13.—A thousand workers' and farmers' delegates to the various conferences now being held in the Twin-Cities packed the courthouse assembly room here in one of the most unique workingclass meetings ever held in this city.

Twelve nationally known speakers addressed the meeting on the subject of "Conservation and Exploitation of Natural Resources" from eight o'clock to eleven-thirty. Not a single person left the hall except speakers who had talked and had to catch trains, and from the moment that Norman Tallentire, district organizer of the Workers Party, opened the meeting as chairman, until William F. Dunne, of the DAILY WORKER, closed with an appeal for organization of the workers and farmers, there was no let up in the enthusiasm.

The list of speakers was as follows: Charles Taylor, of the Montana Farmer-Labor party; Joseph Manley, secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor party; C. E. Kennedy, of the Washington Farmer-Labor party; William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Workers Party; Alice Lorraine Daly, of the South Dakota Farmer-Labor party; William Bouck, head of the Western Progressive Farmers of Washington; W. H. Green, of the Progressive party of Nebraska; Tom Ayres, of the South Dakota Farmer-Labor party; C. E. Ruthenberg, National secretary of the Workers Party, and J. L. Beebe, of the Nebraska Farmer-Labor party.

The speakers were limited to ten minutes with the exception of Ruthenberg, who was allotted twenty minutes, and William F. Dunne, who closed the meeting. Every one of the speakers rose to the occasion and rarely has so much pep and punch been contained in speeches of such brevity.

Ruthenberg and Foster were given a tremendous ovation when they rose to speak. Both pointed out the desperate situation of American capitalism, its essential dictatorial nature and the manner in which the government was used to keep work-

ers and farmers in economic misery at the bottom of the social scale. Every speaker stressed the need for organizing the Farmer-Labor forces and emphasized the fact that these two groups must work out their own salvation and expect nothing from those who are not willing to cast their lot, win or lose, with the workers and farmers. The subject given the speakers was a splendid one, for the purpose of the meeting and every mention of the conservation of natural resources, in connection with Teapot Dome brought applause, laughter, and cheers from the audience.

Alice Lorraine Daly won a place in the hearts of her audience with a speech that went straight to the core of the matter, and she was cheered when she urged the men to get the habit of bringing a woman with them to all meetings when the problem of the workers and farmers was discussed.

Chairman Tallentire announced, in taking up the collection, that the meeting had been arranged by members of the Workers Party and gave a brief outline of the work of the organization. The meeting, consisting of delegates to the Farmer-Labor conferences that have brought unity in the movement in the Northwest, addressed by speakers of a dozen different organizations and eight different states, was symbolic of the crystallization of the scattered units of the Farmer-Labor movement into a great national organization. More than one of the audience remarked, as they rushed to the platform to congratulate the speakers, after the meeting, "This is what June Seventeenth will be, only it will be fifty times as large."

## Who Is the "Principal"

THE real story of the Teapot Steal and the countless other ways in which the employing class has been using its control of the government to plunder the great resources of the country will probably not be told until the workers and farmers establish a government of their own and open the secret archives of the various governmental divisions and departments as well as the vaults of the capitalist banks and private manufacturers.

Everybody is asking now who is the "principal" mentioned in the telegrams that were examined by the Senate committee. The editor of McLean's paper, the Washington Post, Mr. Bennet, has said that Senator Curtis of Kansas is the "principal." The Kansas Senator, who is the whip of the reactionary clique running the show in the Senate, denies this charge vehemently. Many people are convinced that Coolidge is the real and only "principal" referred to in these telegrams passing between the White House and the nest of oil thieves vacationing in Palm Beach.

But who is the "principal?" The "Teapot Special" will attempt to answer this and other questions that have proved too puzzling to the Walsh committee or which Senator Walsh has not dared

## COAL COMPANY BLAMED FOR BIG DISASTER

### Coal Dust Accumulation Caused Blast

(Special to The Daily Worker) CASTLE GATE, Utah, March 13.—The second greatest disaster in the mining industry of Utah was caused thru an explosion resulting from an accumulation of dust, in the opinion of miners with years of experience in coal digging.

The Utah Fuel Company is trying to offset the strong suspicion created in the public mind that its criminal negligence is responsible for the death of 175 miners, practically every one of them leaving a family to depend on public charity for a living.

### Send Out Inspired Statements.

Inspired statements are sent out over the press association wires to the effect that this mine was one of the show mines of Utah. The fact is that the Utah Fuel Company is one of the most notorious anti-labor combinations in the United States and has defied all efforts on the part of the United Mine Workers of America to organize it.

So bad are the conditions under which its employes work that even the strikebreakers it took on after an unsuccessful attempt on the part of its coal diggers to organize, went on strike.

While the coal company claims that its sprinkling system was in good working condition there is no other theory of the explosion other than thru one caused by an accumulation of dust.

The Utah mines are required to frequently sprinkle their mines in order to take out of the air any coal dust that might otherwise accumulate. It is evident that the company fell down here and did not properly consider the safety of its employes.

### Single Men Fined.

The company's No. 1 mine was closed down last week and all the single men were dismissed. The married men were given employment at mine No. 2.

The owners of the Utah Fuel Company mine were not in any danger from the explosion. One of the officials was at the general offices of the company in Boston, Mass., and another was in San Francisco.

128 bodies have already been removed from the fatal mine. Small fires hamper the rescue crews. No church services will be held for the victims because of the large number of funerals.

Castle Gate is indeed a sorrowing city. It has paid its tribute to greed.

## See Reactionary Trend in German Political Outlook

BERLIN, March 13.—The Reichstag was dissolved this afternoon.

The immediate cause of the dissolution is due to its inability to achieve a working arrangement for its ordinances without a state of siege.

A new election planned for May 11, is expected to show a reactionary trend with the nationalists sweeping the country.

## Stabbing Brings New Crisis in the Cabinet at Athens

ATHENS, March 13.—A dispatch from Janina reports a cabinet crisis precipitated by the stabbing of an Albanian deputy in a parliamentary chamber by Mufit Lambochova, leader of the Italoophile party.

The fact that the deputy is not expected to live has made the political situation critical.

### Fight Malaria In Russia.

MOSCOW, March 13.—The second national anti-malaria conference was held here in the presence of over 300 delegates from all parts of the Union of Soviet Republics. A series of practical measures were discussed and decided upon.

touch. What is behind all this highway politics. Who is who in this rogues' gallery done in oil? Where does Coolidge come in the whole sordid affair? Do you want to know the facts? Do you want an answer to these questions? Do you want to be able to help yourself and help your friends clear up this messy situation and do some real house-cleaning politically from Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington down to every little municipal and county governmental cellar, then put your order in for a big bundle of "Teapot Specials." We know that you will be more than satisfied with this issue. The "Teapot Special" will carry punch. The "Teapot Special" will carry the kind of punch that will help knock out the capitalist class and its control of the government.

Do you want to help us do this job well? Rush your orders for the "Teapot Special." Do it now. Use the Order Blank below.

## Get Aboard "The Teapot Special"

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

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

NAME: .....

ADDRESS: .....

# VANDERBILT IS BEAN-SPILLER IN EYES OF G. O. P.

## Prowls Around Capitol On Trouble Bent

By LAURENCE TODD.  
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)  
WASHINGTON, March 13.—Administration apologists are worried by the presence in Washington of Frank A. Vanderbilt, who has been sued for \$60,000 by the two young men who purchased President Harding's paper, The Marion Star. The owners of the Marion Star were not questioned in detail when they came before the senate oil investigation committee last month, and declared that Vanderbilt had no basis for his charge that they had paid twice as much as the paper was worth. Vanderbilt appears to view the coming trial of the damage suit with a deadly cheerfulness.

### Vanderlip on the Job.

Since Vanderbilt made his apologetic appearance before the committee on Feb. 15, he has apparently been busy securing information as to the actual value of the Harding newspaper and as to many other matters relating to the financial affairs of the political friends of Doherty and Sinclair. He has consulted with some of the best informed men in Washington, and predicts that the trial of the damage suit against himself will furnish generous headlines, even in a presidential year. Vanderbilt's visit to the capitol has been little noticed chiefly because of the sensational charge by Leonard Wood, Jr., that the oil crowd determined the defeat of his father and the success of Harding in the presidential race, and the further disclosure that Senator Wheeler's committee will connect up Attorney General Daugherty's department and American oil interests, with the recent counter-revolutionary movement in Mexico.

This Mexican phase of the oil scandal has recurred persistently since the beginning. First, it came with Doherty's testimony that he owed Fall more than he could ever repay, because of Fall's efforts in the senate to safeguard Doherty's interests in Mexico. Then former Attorney General Gregory and former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, were employed by Doherty to plead with the state department, under the Wilson administration, to protect these same interests. Then George Creel came into the picture with his unofficial mission to persuade Obregon and de la Huerta to surrender to the official American attitude on Mexican oil rights. And McAdoo was promised a million dollars fee if he could get results in Mexico City.

### Damaging Evidence to be Uncovered.

Last summer a compromise was reached, Mexican loans were negotiated, recognition of Mexico was accorded, and peace appeared to be secured. Yet, almost immediately the Fascist revolt broke out and secret agents along the border began to report its progress to the American oil magnates.

The Federated Press published at that time the view of Mexicans in Washington that the oil men were back of this reactionary uprising. Now it appears that when one of the agents of the government on the Texas border reported that he had seen an illegal shipment of arms to the rebels he was instructed to release them. It also appears that the friends of Fall were in close touch with the rebel chiefs and that their interest in the revolt lay in the fact that de la Huerta was pledged to turn over vast amounts of the natural wealth of Mexico to American exploiters. It happens that the decisive events in this Mexican event took place about the time that Fall, McLean, Slem, and other characters in the intrigue at Palm Beach were in conference there.

Young Wood is going to tell what he knows of the secret history of the Republican convention which made Daugherty attorney-general and Fall secretary of the interior. Still more interesting may be the testimony of Clara Smith Hamon, who shot and killed the man who controlled the oil delegates, in that convention. It is not certain that she will disclose the secrets she shared as to Hamon's reasons for making the nomination of Harding possible, but it is expected that she will make clear the basis for Hamon's confidence that he would be secretary of the interior under the new administration. She can say whether Hamon intended to step aside for Fall and whether he believed both he and Fall were to be in the cabinet.

### Strike in Vain.

Week-end attempts by the administration press to arouse public resentment at the publication of President Coolidge's telegrams to McLean in January and February fell flat. Daugherty remained in the cabinet. The intimacy of Coolidge with McLean was established. The Republican national committee hinted, in vain, that the oil investigation was another Bolshevik plot.

# THE POWER COLUMN

DESTINED to add at least 10,000 new subscribers to THE DAILY WORKER circulation within the next three months, the big campaign has been started. More favorable conditions for carrying on a drive of this character could not be hoped for. THE DAILY WORKER has been received with enthusiasm by every worker who has had the opportunity of reading it. Political and economic developments in America are such as to force the American workingclass to look more closely upon what is going on around them and to supply themselves with the means whereby they may be informed of the important events which are now happening every day. More and more intelligent workers are beginning to understand that THE DAILY WORKER is the only newspaper in America that can supply that information. More than this, the conditions are such as to give the greatest possible impetus to a subscription campaign. Workers Party members and militants in general are showing greater and greater activity and their activity is meeting with unlooked for results.

What this campaign will mean to THE DAILY WORKER is obvious. It will mean that "our paper" which was established under what appeared to be precarious conditions and which has already firmly rooted itself in the lives of forward looking workers, will now take another step forward and penetrate into an ever-widening mass.

Ten thousand new subscribers for THE DAILY WORKER will be the means of building a foundation which will make THE DAILY WORKER impregnable against any attacks whatsoever. It is particularly fortunate that just prior to the campaign, THE DAILY WORKER was able to announce the purchase of its own building and the forthcoming establishment of its own printing plant. If up until now the militants have been a little doubtful of the ability of THE DAILY WORKER to maintain itself from a business standpoint, those doubts have now been entirely dispelled.

The picture of our new building which appears in this issue will offer concrete evidence of the firm intentions of THE DAILY WORKER management to build the soundest possible physical foundation for the Daily Worker Publishing Company. This building is destined to be not only the home of THE DAILY WORKER, but also a veritable center of the militant activity of the American workingclass. From the building at 1113 W. Washington St. will radiate the inspiration and guidance which will lead the American militants and the American workingclass to new struggles and to greater victories.

## Campaign Lays Down Definite Tasks

THE DAILY WORKER is one of our greatest weapons in the class struggle. To make it serve to the fullest extent the purpose for which it has been established, it requires continuous attention on the part of the workingclass militants. It needs the help of every militant. All that is necessary is a little work on the part of every one. What is required is not only enthusiasm and fine words, but deeds.

We have stressed before the fact that there are thousands upon thousands of workers who as yet do not even know about the existence of THE DAILY WORKER. To reach these thousands, to let them know about THE DAILY WORKER, to let them see it and read it, is the most important immediate task.

In order to make that task the easier, THE DAILY WORKER has decided to give two months trial subscription for \$1.00. Every present reader of THE DAILY WORKER must know of at least a dozen workers who could be induced to buy a trial subscription at this extremely low rate. Yet if every subscriber to THE DAILY WORKER will sell only one trial subscription within the next three months, the goal of 10,000 new subscribers will have been far surpassed. Organizations of labor can also assist tremendously in the spreading of THE DAILY WORKER by means of these trial subscriptions.

Those who wish to take a long step toward building up a powerful labor movement in their locality can find no better instrument to help in this direction than THE DAILY WORKER. If they can find a dozen or 25 workers in their locality whom they feel should be readers of THE DAILY WORKER, but who cannot at this time be induced to subscribe, an appropriation of \$10.00 or \$25.00 sent to THE DAILY WORKER along with ten or twenty-five names and addresses of potentially militant workers will secure a two month trial subscription to each of them and at the end of that time it may be confidently expected that 90% of these new readers will continue as regular subscribers.

## Premiums for Live Boosters

IN ADDITION to the thousands whom, it is expected, will be added to THE DAILY WORKER mailing list by means of the trial subscriptions, there are also many hundreds who are already ripe to be regular subscribers. In order to give an incentive to reach these THE DAILY WORKER has offered a premium of a six-months subscription to either the LABOR HERALD, SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL or the LIBERATOR to any present subscriber who sells to another worker a one year's subscription to THE DAILY WORKER. Here is an opportunity which many of the best militants in America have been looking forward to. Like THE DAILY WORKER, the three militant monthly labor journals above mentioned are deserving of a far greater subscription circulation. Many militants, however, have not been able to afford subscription to more than one labor journal and we know that many will avail themselves of the opportunity of securing free a subscription to one of these three magazines. It only requires a little work and the results are tremendous; the benefits obvious to all concerned. THE DAILY WORKER, the Liberator, the Labor Herald, Soviet Russia Pictorial and the labor movement as a whole will all prosper.

## Competition Spreading

THE BITTER, but friendly competition which has arisen between the comrades of Detroit and Chicago is now coming to a climax and the results will soon be announced. However, this spirit of competition and friendly rivalry has not confined itself to Detroit and Chicago. Every city in the country will participate in the competition started by the new 10,000 subscriptions campaign and it is expected that readers of THE DAILY WORKER will watch with considerable interest the results of this campaign as they are reported in the Power Column every Tuesday and Friday.

The quotas which have been announced in yesterday's issue of THE DAILY WORKER are extremely low and it is confidentially expected that many of the cities will exceed their quotas by 100 or 200%.

## Branch Agents Take Lead in Campaign

OF PARTICULAR importance to the branch agents and city agents is this new campaign. These comrades who have been the best boosters for THE DAILY WORKER until now will continue in their function as the captains and leaders in making the campaign successful. It should be pointed out to all branch and city agents that this drive is to be of tremendous value in the laying of a broad basis for permanently successful activity.

In some places it has been a pretty tough job for agents to make a good start. In many localities not a single DAILY WORKER subscription was secured during the subscription campaign that preceded the establishment of THE DAILY WORKER and newly appointed branch agents had nothing to work on with no immediate prospects of successful work. Now, however, with many new subscribers coming to THE DAILY WORKER from every part of the country, there will not be at least a small group of DAILY WORKER subscribers, a nucleus upon which the Daily circulation will grow.

The campaign for 10,000 new subscribers by June 15th depends to a large extent upon the activity of the DAILY WORKER agents. The future success of the DAILY WORKER agents will depend to a large extent on the outcome of this campaign.

We know that the large family of DAILY WORKER readers will give their unqualified support to this and every other activity carried on by THE DAILY WORKER.

# LEGION 'CRUSADE' BOOSTS PARTY IN WILKES-BARRE

## Attacks Spur Workers To Join Party

By A. JAKIRA.  
(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Mar. 13.—"The Workers Party received thousands of dollars worth of free advertising in the anthracite region due to the efforts of the American Legion, Rinaldo Cappellini and Mayor Hart, who is a close friend of Cappellini"—was the first statement I heard upon my arrival to this city from a miner who has no connections with the Workers Party.

The Wilkes-Barre Post of the Legion happens to be in bad need of members. There are more than 3,000 ex-service men in this city, but hardly 100 are members of the Legion, if the official reports are not exaggerated. The workers who "fought the war for democracy" can not be fooled into the petty bourgeois, reactionary Legion. The leaders of that organization apparently realize this and are thinking hard to find some "sensational" issue that would attract new members. A "crusade" against the Workers Party looked like a good recruiting issue but it was a failure.

### Anti-Red Meet A Fizzle.

The local press carried "sensational" news announcing a mass meeting of the Legion for the purpose of organizing a campaign against the Workers Party, but only 25 or 30 showed up, and among these there were several "reds" who just

dropped in to see what was going on. The chief speaker had to admit that ex-service men fail to support the organization and advised a drive for new members. The "crusade" against the "reds" was practically forgotten despite the fact that this was supposed to be the star attraction of the gathering.

At the same time that the Black Hundred of the local Legion is using all means at its disposal to prejudice the workers against the communists, Cappellini is doing his bit to incite to mob violence against the Workers Party. He has been issuing statements that it is the Workers Party, and not the operators, that is to be blamed for the labor troubles in the anthracite region. Our ex-progressive Cappellini, now, indirectly, joins hands with the operators in their claim that the strikes which break out from time to time are not justified, that operators are right and the miners are wrong, and Cappellini made these statements before the grievance committee had a chance even to investigate the causes that led up to the strike.

### Press Supports Cappellini.

The local capitalist press, in extensive editorials, gives its full approval to Cappellini and other miners' officials of District One "in their efforts to drive out the radical intruders" from the organization. Cappellini apparently forgets that the miners are very patient and that once they decide to strike it must be for cause. But Cappellini must find some excuse for the operators and the easiest way to do it is to make the Workers Party the goat.

But the attempt of Cappellini and the American Legion to prejudice the workers against the Workers Party and to incite them to mob violence against the "reds" is having the opposite effect. Since the "crusade" started many new members came into the Party and the existing Party units are busy in solidifying their ranks and perfecting their organization machinery.

# Strikers In Court Fight for Rights

(Continued from page 1)  
tor took up the examination of Morris Kravis. Kravis said that he went to the Amalgamated Bank, at 371 W. Jackson St., regularly to deposit money and that seeing many of his friends on the picket line he spoke to them.

### Taylor Tries Third Degree.

Taylor then went into the examination of Eugenia Schlacter, Mrs. Schlacter is a foreigner who does not understand English very well. Taylor's method of attempting to aid her understanding was to raise his voice and try to frighten her. He tried time after time to get her to incriminate herself. His attempts were aided by the woman's slight knowledge of English.

Mrs. Schlacter said that she was a widow and that she has three small children and for that reason she was not very active on the picket line.

Minnie Seidel was the last of the defendants called.

### Seeks Better Conditions.

"Judge, your Honor," she said, "I am anxious to go back to work. I go to the picket line to see what is happening. I am trying to get better conditions to work under. That's why I am on strike. I have not violated any law."

Sullivan then began beefing to her about her right to work and her right to quit work. He told her that she has no right to interfere with anyone who is working.

It had not been proven that she had interfered with anyone. Dudley Taylor had merely accused her of interfering with someone. Yet she had to stand quietly and hear Dennis Sullivan beef at her.

### Court is Contemptible.

If she had told him what was probably in her mind, she would have been locked up for the rest of her natural life, charged with contempt.

Nothing more contemptible than this bringing workers into court and depriving them of their rights, such as service by due process of law and the right not to incriminate themselves, could have been imagined.

Sissman then asked that the cases be postponed in order to give him a chance to consult with the workers.

Sullivan had a seizure of generosity and offered to let the strikers leave court if they promised to obey the law as he laid it down. He first asked Minnie Seidel if she would refrain from picketing, which according to Dennis was in violation of the law.

Miss Seidel said that she felt that she had violated no law.

### Judge Uses Jail Threat.

Sullivan said, "I am here to tell you what the law is. Will you obey it or will you go to jail? If you do not promise to refrain from picketing then I will send you to jail."

"Really, your Honor, I don't know what to answer. I feel that I have not violated any law. I am on strike for a decent living and decent conditions."

"I have a mother and father who I must take care of. I am 24 years old and half my life I have worked hard. I went on strike and now I am threatened with jail. Really, Judge, I don't know what to say."

Sullivan beamed some more.

Then Sullivan asked Sissman if he

would promise to see that the royal decree handed down by himself was not violated. "That is obviously impossible, your Honor," Sissman replied.

### Sullivan Turns On Sissman.

"Well, if the injunction is violated will you refuse to represent your clients," Sullivan asked?

A look of surprise and indignation fought for control of Sissman's face. "I most certainly will not," he snapped.

"Do you think that you will be fulfilling your duty as an officer of this court if you do not see to it that the orders of the court are carried out," Sullivan asked.

"I have conscientiously advised all persons who asked me that picketing was a violation of the law of this state. I will continue to do so. But you can see that I cannot be held responsible for what persons I don't know do," Sissman replied.

"I have worked at the trade these people work at, and I have a very keen sympathy for the under dog. I intend to represent them, even if they are accused of violating the injunction."

If Sissman had accepted the suggestion of the court and refused to represent the union and its members accused of violating the injunction, they would be without a right that every murderer, crook, pimp and burglar is accorded, the right to be represented by counsel.

Finally the court got back to the question of what to do with the defendants until the hearing will be held. After lecturing the strikers, as if they were already proven guilty of contempt of court, they promised to refrain from picketing until this afternoon at two o'clock and were released on their own bonds of \$500 each.

## Police Start Big Offensive Along Whole Strikers' Picket Line

While Miss Mary McDowell, commissioner of public welfare, was preparing to try to bring about a settlement of the strike of garment workers yesterday, the police were busy in a desperate attempt to arrest the entire picket line of the striking garment workers.

Nine strikers, who had agreed to meet at the Canal street elevated station, before going to the picket line, were arrested as they were about to start toward the Loop.

They were taken to the Des Plaines St. police station where they were charged with disorderly conduct. They were: Ben Silver, Eleanor Sadlowka, Florence Corns, Sophia Altsculler, Sophie Martin, May Rodinia, Yetta Harerstein, Bessie Katz and Sarah Schneider. They were all released on bonds furnished by the union and will be arraigned in the Des Plaines St. police court this morning.

### Arrest Hull House Observers.

Of the seventeen supposed strikers who were arrested along Market street Wednesday evening and arraigned in S. Clark St. police court yesterday morning, three proved to be observers from Hull House for

# A WORKERS' UNIVERSITY SOCIETY! STUDEBAKER THEATRE

418 S. Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

This Sunday Morning  
March 16 Eleven O'Clock

Great Popular Scientific Lecture by  
**PERCY WARD**

The Eminent Rationalist Orator

On the Subject:

"The Origin and Evolution of the Human Race"

What the Latest Science Tells Us About the First Men.  
The Ape Men of About Three Million Years Ago.  
The Cave Men of Over One Million Years Ago.  
The Origin of Human Society and the Birth of Civilization.  
How Speech and Writing Began.

Over a Thousand Seats. Doors Open at 10:30.  
ALL SEATS: FIFTY CENTS.

the Citizens' Committee of the Chicago Church Federation. They demanded an immediate trial and were given it. They were: Mrs. Evelyn Byron, Elsie Richards and Tippy Helen.

Three detectives from the States Attorney's office said that they had seen them in the neighborhood of S. Market street several times on different days and had arrested them because they were present when some girl used bad language.

"But what were they doing? That's the point, what were they doing?" Judge Samuel Trude said in a weary voice.

The coppers were unable to say that the girls had done anything. Mrs. Byron said that they had been walking along the street when a copper pointed them out to some one else and said, "Take these ones, too." They were put into a patrol wagon and driven off.

### They Are Discharged.

The judge asked them where they lived and when they all said Hull House discharged them. The four teen girl strikers all demanded jury trials and were released on bonds. Charles F. Miller, a cutter, was arrested at N. Robey street by police from Crowe's office when he was leaving the picket line and going home Wednesday evening. He was arraigned in Sheffield Ave. police court yesterday morning charged with disorderly conduct and demanded a jury trial. He was released on bonds.

Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, spoke to mass meetings of the strikers at 180 W. Washington street and 20 W. Randolph street, before he went to the meeting in the office of the Commissioner of Public Welfare yesterday.

### Bailin in Court Today.

Albert Bailin will be arraigned in S. Clark St. police court this morning on a charge of criminal libel made by the Wm. J. Burns Detective Agency for statements he made in depositions he swore to in connection with the defense of William Z. Foster in the Michigan cases. The depositions were made in Chicago and aroused national interest because of the sensational nature of the charges made against the Burns agency.

### Kuznets Coal Fields Richest.

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
LENINGRAD, March 13.—The Geological Committee has drawn up a geological survey of Kuznets coal basin, Siberia. The survey has shown that these coal fields are many times richer in coal than the resources of the Donetz fields. Aerial surveys were used in making the survey.

### Russian Surveyors Meet.

LENINGRAD, March 13.—A national conference of surveying engineers has been convened at Leningrad, with a view to collecting the results of all the surveys of the natural resources of the Soviet Republics lately gone into. Delegates have arrived from the remotest parts of the Union.

# WALL STREET TO RESCUE IN WORLD CRISIS

Expect \$100,000,000 to Keep Franc Up

NEW YORK, March 13.—Advancing a credit of more than \$100,000,000 to the Bank of France for stabilization of the franc was interpreted in international banking circles here today as portending an end of the reparations tangle, the approach of a workable agreement between France and Germany and the start of an economic revival in Europe.

The credit, as announced by J. F. Morgan and Company, already has resulted in a strong increase in the value of the franc, it was pointed out and probably would not have been granted had the bankers not been certain that France intends to accept the report of the experts committee now investigating the financial capacity of Germany, with a view of settlement of the reparations tangle. The report should be ready for presentation in Paris late this week and will provide a working basis for the complete financial and industrial rehabilitation of Europe.

## More Shops Settle; Thug Boss Dolinsky Loses His Workers

Two more shops have settled in the garment strike. They are Paul Wachtel, 228 S. Market St., the Rosenthal and Liss, 674 W. Madison St.

The employes in the shop of Katz and Dolinsky at Market and Jackson Sts., where two union pickets were beaten up Tuesday, quit work late yesterday and went on strike. More than 30 of them went with union pickets to the strike headquarters and registered.

Detectives from Crowe's office walked behind them all the way to 180 W. Washington St., the strike headquarters threatening and cursing them. They no longer have the "protection" of the police.

## Russian Grain Is Ousting American In Turkish Market

MOSCOW, March 13.—A Turkish trade commission has arrived at Sebastopol (Crimea) to purchase Russian sowing material. The members state that Russian grain has ousted the American and Australian from the Turkish market. Thus—they said—over 70 per cent of breadstuff requirements of Constantinople have been covered by grain exported from the Union of Soviet Republics.

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# NEW COMMITTEE GROWS OUT OF TALK ON STRIKE

## Oscar Nelson Is the Lone Labor Member.

As the result of the strike conference held by union officials, members of the special citizens committee and a representative of the smaller garment employers in the office of Mary McDowell, commissioner of Public Welfare, yesterday afternoon a sub-committee was chosen to take action towards settling the strike.

The committee contains only one representative of labor, Oscar Nelson, of the Postal Clerks' Union and representative of the Chicago Federation of "Committee of 15" at the strike conference, Dean Holgate, of Northwestern University; Miss Mary McDowell, commissioner of Public Welfare, and Earle Dean Howard, labor manager of the firm of Hart, Schaffner and Marx, are the other members.

They were appointed by Father Seidenberg, of Loyola University, chairman of the citizen's committee, and is instructed to gather data on wages, hours and working conditions, as well as police brutality and to hold conferences between the union representatives and the various groups into which the employes are divided.

Optimism was breathed by Miss McDowell, Father Seidenberg and Clarence Darrow, who attended the conference as a union attorney. But the two-score strikers who tried to sit in at the conference, but were kept apart with other visitors at a meeting of their own in the auditorium on the top floor, are replying on the picket lines first and on the negotiators second.

"Strike Strong"

"One thousand workers are back under shop settlements already," said President Morris Sigman to a DAILY WORKER representative. "The strike is strong."

The lone boss, from the firm of Bleack and Arnold, of 237 S. Market Street, talked to a DAILY WORKER reporter after the conference and assured his willingness to settle with the union—if he could get some concessions, and he said a large group of smaller employers he unofficially represented would do the same. His eagerness indicated that he will soon be willing to settle on any terms.

A mock heroic stage play act was indulged in by two big employers who have been hard hit by the strike for union conditions.

Arthur Weiss, of the W. Adams street firm, where dozens of pickets have been arrested, came blustering around to the Commissioner of Public Welfare's office where the settlement conference was staged yesterday, with a certain Mr. McLean, representing the big scab firm of Mitchell.

**Boss's Bluster**

As he was entering the conference room, he saw the figures of Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Meyer Perlstein, vice-president.

"What! Meet with union representatives," said Weiss; "No, indeed!"

Asked whom he expected to see at a "strike settlement" conference, Weiss angrily declared that he had nothing to talk over with the union—that his employes were "working and happy."

**Weiss Backs Down**

After this little piece of acting, Weiss went into another room to confer with the Citizens' committee—and Oscar Nelson, a representative of organized labor.

Nelson refused to discuss the results of the conference afterwards, but the talk about the place was that Weiss was weakening.

All this while the crowd that had been shunted off from a conference that he had supposed was to be public, so that whatever arrangement developed, would be a "covenant openly arrived at," were sitting in the auditorium on the top floor of the City Hall Square Building.

**Boss's Lie Nailed**

Father Seidenberg, fresh from his talk with Weiss downstairs, came up and reported to the throng that Weiss and the other big employers

# 14 PICKETS ARRESTED AS CONFEREES TALK; THREE BOSSES SETTLE

Fourteen more arrests by Mayor Dever's and State's Attorney Crowe's police late yesterday afternoon while the "strike settlement" conference of his commissioner of Public Welfare was in session evidenced again the fact that a Democratic and Republican politician act with the bosses no matter how they talk.

The girls' names are: Minnie Glick, Minnie Yedico, Carrie Siever, Fayeloff, Dora Samuelson, Ida Kalish, Freda Nitzberg, Shirley Cornold, Corn Rubin, Anna Rothenberg, Ben Silver, Rose Yanlowitz, Rose Finesilver, Sarah Zelinsky. Sarah was arrested at the request of a newspaper photographer so that he could get a good flash of a girl hustled into the patrol wagon.

While these pickets were being hustled to the S. Clark street station, three bosses surrendered as the result of picket work. They are: The Apple Dress & Skirt Co., 306 West Van Buren, Novack & Slatkin, 1347 Milwaukee avenue, F. Becker, 1360 Milwaukee avenue.

Twelve more pickets were arrested in Evanston as the DAILY WORKER went to press.

declared that all their people were working and happy and that the strike was a far-off thing as far as their shops were concerned.

There was a ripple of merriment at this and Miss Julia Reicher, a striker, got up and said that she had been working for Weiss before the strike and that there were 30 girls from his shop on the strike. Two other girls corroborated this later.

### "Happy" Family Bunk

Father Seidenberg went on to report Weiss's story of the "happy" family conditions in his shop and the freedom he gave his employes—even to circulate "abusive" union circulars.

Amusement again and Miss Reicher got up and told how she had been discharged, as had many other Weiss girls for their union principles and activities. She challenged Weiss to allow an investigating committee to see the inside of his shop.

### Charity For Boss

Father Seidenberg then gave what he called a little "constructive" criticism and said he had seen that circular—(Weiss had given it to him) and that he didn't like it. It was "personal," he charged and actually abusive, in his opinion. He said they should use "persuasion" on Weiss, not such unkind methods. This Christian toleration aroused no enthusiasm from the workers who were battling for the living wage from the most notorious employer of the lot—the one who has inspired literally, scores of arrests by the State's Attorney's men.

Miss McDowell made a long and earnest plea for "peace," "settlement," and "toleration." But all this while the real work of the conference was going on in her office on the eighth floor with the strikers excluded.

The Commissioner of Public Welfare, however, was anxious to get all the facts that persons present could give her about arrests for peaceful picketing, shoving of strikers about by police and the use of "sluggers" by employes.

She got plenty of them: Miss Helen Tippy, Miss Ella Gates Starr and Miss Elsie Richards of Hull House, who had been arrested that morning on the picket line and discharged because they were from Hull House and not from strikers' homes gave a list of the outrages they had witnessed and which have already been reported in the DAILY WORKER. Strikers arose and told their story, too.

Father Seidenberg arose and told how he went on the picket line inspecting, with his clerical collar concealed and a heavyweight individual talked arrest to him.

The priest demanded to see his star and the thug replied that he hadn't had a star but could arrest anyone he felt like arresting as long as he was physically strong enough to do the job.

When the thug saw the clerical garb he apologized. Likewise a policeman who told him to move on

but changed his tune when he was treated to a sight of the cloth.

Dever Can't Dodge.

When Father Seidenberg said that Mayor Dever had told the Citizens' Committee that he was personally against the injunction and that he had given orders to his own men to make no arrests of pickets unless there was actual disorder but that he had no control of the state's attorney's men, William A. Cunnea, former socialist candidate for mayor of Chicago, rose and reminded the folks present that the state's attorney's men were all under the ultimate authority of the mayor, who could withdraw them when he wished. This was reaffirmed after the meeting by Alderman Oscar Nelson in a talk with a DAILY WORKER reporter.

As to the assertion that arrests are only made when there is disorder, Dr. Ralph Gerard, of the General Medical College and member of the Citizens' Committee, told of seeing numerous arrested pickets discharged in court "by a wave of the hand," for lack of evidence as to disorder.

# Farmers' Non-Partisan League Joins With the Farm-Labor Federation

(Continued from page 1)

today. Furthermore he read you a telegram in making argument against Federation before Non-Partisan League convention and stated that your telegram was directed against Federation plan. Absolutely no truth in statement that Communists dominated conference or confederation convention. We know you and Frazier are misrepresented and misconstrued. Irreparable damage will be done if you do not immediately wire denial. Reply to Doctor Schaper."

This telegram read to the convention of the Farmer-Labor Federation caused a great burst of applause. It was read following the report of Chairman Cariden, of the negotiations committee, appointed yesterday by the Federation.

Every influential leader in the Twin City labor movement has long distance calls in for Johnson and Shipstead and a dozen wires of protest have already been sent. There is a determination freely expressed to end once and for all disruptive influences and make elected officials understand that no interference is wanted in the work of organizing the farmer and labor forces in Minnesota.

Carlson placed the blame for the lack of unity squarely upon the shoulders of the non-partisan league leadership and announced their tactics as "contemptible" but said plainly that they did not reflect the sentiment of the Non-Partisan League membership and convention. The Farmer-Labor Federation now takes the position that its committee will meet no more with the officialdom of the league but will negotiate directly with the convention of the league.

There is no doubt but that the majority of the delegates to the Non-partisan League convention will join with the Farmer-Labor Federation and that the reactionary position taken by the officials of the league means the end of their domination of what little organization the league has left in Minnesota.

Pending further negotiations with the delegates of the Non-partisan League direct, the Farmer-Labor Federation has divided itself into congressional districts for the purpose of nominating state committee members and candidates. They have also elected a new conference committee based on districts in which the progressive element is well represented as they are also on the state committee and in the list of candidates.

I. C. Scott, labor alderman, member of the Plasterers' Union, has been nominated for congress by the delegates from the Tenth District. The Farmer-Labor Federation has adopted practically unanimously the declaration of principles and program endorsed by the Farmer-Labor conference in St. Paul Tuesday and will finish its work late tonight, after which large numbers of the delegates will go on to St. Cloud for the final meeting of the series just held which have brought unity in the Farmer-Labor movement of Minnesota.

# Russ Textile Trust Last Year Netted 1,872,000 Rubles

MOSCOW, March 13.—According to the reports of the Moscow state industrial trusts for the year 1922-1923 ending Oct. 1, 1923, the textile trusts made 1,872,000 rubles profit, the rural-industrial trust made 858,000 rubles, the leather trust made 610,000 rubles, the printing trust made 74,000 rubles.

The following trusts ended the year with deficits: The glass trust had 326,000 rubles deficit, the machinery trust had 139,000 rubles deficit.

Of the separate units the Ustink factory shows 282,000 rubles profit and the "compressed gas" shows 46,000 rubles profit.

# CHICAGO YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE MEETINGS TODAY

- Marshfield English Branch at 1103 South Loomis Ave., 8 p. m.
- West Side English Branch at 3322 Douglas Blvd., 8 p. m.
- Karl Liebknecht Branch at 1500 Sedgwick St., 8 p. m.
- John Reed Branch at 3418 Douglas Blvd., 8 p. m.

# Secretary Refuses To Use Y. W. C. A. as Garment Scab Agency

An attempt to use the South Side branch of the Y. W. C. A. as a strike breaking agency, to secure unknown colored girls to act as scabs in the garment workers strike was frustrated when Mrs. Lula E. Lawson, general secretary of the Indiana branch, curtly refused to send her girls out to do strike-breaking duty.

The action of Mrs. Lula Lawson in sending the strike-breaking agencies about their business, has caused much discussion in the Negro district. It was learned by THE DAILY WORKER from another source that an influential member of the Urban League has reprimanded Mrs. Lawson for not according to this last desperate attempt of the garment bosses to break up the garment workers unions.

Mrs. Lawson refused to listen to criticism in advising her girls not to side with the bosses against their own interests. "I told those who approached me to send my girls out that I did not want to do anything which would cause race feeling among the laboring women of this city," said Mrs. Lawson. "And I told the girls not to go out on a job, even at higher pay, which would make them forfeit their self-respect or be disloyal to the garment union, which contains many Negro members."

One girl rooming at the Y. W. C. A. who is now earning sixteen dollars a week, refused an offer of twenty-five dollars a week, and police protection going to and from work, said she refused because she "would not scab on either white or Negro workers, even at a higher salary."

# Sullivan Scrap of Paper Served on Pro-Strike Editor

A copy of Denis Sullivan's injunction which has proved itself a scrap of paper so far as the striking pickets were concerned was served on Editor W. N. Koniuszewski, of the Polish newspaper, Dziennik Ludowy, at its publishing plant at 959 Milwaukee Ave.

Koniuszewski's paper has been running a lot of news on the strike and reciting some of the brutalities of the police and private thugs as well as reporting the bosses who are surrendering in job lots to the union.

In the opinion of Judge Sullivan and his employer patrons this is very bad stuff and should be enjoined, particularly so as the stool-pigeons allege the union purchased it. So a deputy sheriff slipped into the newspaper office very quietly and handed the terrible slip of Sullivan to the editor.

Koniuszewski says he will publish the injunction in the paper today. The mysterious document means ailing. So ends the story of another scrap of paper.

# Molly Maguires To Be Discussed At Workers Class

Who were the "Molly Maguires?" Why did some labor men speak of the Greenback Movement of the '70s as "an American substitute for socialism?" How did the American Federation of Labor become the dominant factor in the labor movement?

If you are interested in the answers to these questions, and other similar ones, it will be worth your while to join the 37 students already enrolled in the Workers Party class in American Labor and Socialist History, which meets every Sunday morning in the Soviet Technical School, 1902 W. Division Street, at 10:30 o'clock sharp.

Next Sunday is the last date to register. The topic to be taken up then will be "Decline of the Knights of Labor, and Rise of the American Federation of Labor." The class will meet regularly every Sunday morning, until the final session, on the last Sunday in April. The class is open to Workers Party members, sympathizers and the public in general. Enrollment fee is \$1.00 for the full course.

Send in your name and address right away.

# Hungary to Sweat More Taxes Under International Rule

By FRITZ KREJCSI (Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

FRAGILE, March 12.—Barrage's attention and energy is concentrated upon preparations for the new regime of international control, which Hungary—that is, the militarist caste now ruling the country—has accepted as the Shylock price of a foreign loan.

The Hungarian government will introduce a program of internal reform, as a guarantee to the league of nations and its financial backers. As a preliminary measure, tax payments will be exacted in gold, instead of unstable paper money. This will mean that the Magyar tax payer will be obliged to pay higher rates than before the war—despite the fact that workers' wages lag far behind pre-war standards.

This reform is of ominous importance to Hungarian labor. The Hungarian worker's standard of living is already being dragged down by the nation's shattering economic crisis; to this will now be added a heavier burden of taxation, to be met by the worker and peasant in order to fasten, more tightly the hold of the Horthy government and its international backers upon the grip of power.

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

# MINERS SPURN LEWIS CONTRACT IN NOVA SCOTIA

## Would Forbid Strikes to Redress Grievances

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GLACE BAY, N. S., March 12.—The contract signed at Montreal between the Lewis appointees in this district and Besco has been decisively voted down by the miners in the referendum taken last Thursday. The returns from the various parts of the district gives the following results: Cape Breton Island... 2,357 4,065; Pictou County... 215 1,098; Springhill... 573 414.

Totals... 3,154 5,617; Majority Against... 2,483.

Had the miners been given time to read the contract carefully before voting the contract would have been defeated by a larger majority. The Lewis appointees only sent a few copies to each local union, and in many cases these did not arrive until the day before the voting. The Lewis appointees, both provincial officers and international representatives, urged the miners to ratify the contract, the corporation, meanwhile, coercing, by withholding the miserable increase.

**Forbids Strikes.**

The contract contains clauses which will bind the miners hand and foot to the corporation. A whole net-work of machinery for arbitration of disputes and an arrangement for an umpire to be appointed if the disputes cannot be settled otherwise are written into the contract. The miners are forbidden to strike and the pit committees are given the job of supplying miners to work in the place of those walk out because of grievances. The slavish clauses of the contract, and the miserable increase in wages—nullified by a rise in company rents and prices—so far as the miners were concerned.

The vote against the contract shows the stand of the miners regarding the Lewis appointees who are ruling the district with threats and bluff. The referendum, besides defeating the slave pact, is also a vote of lack of confidence in the Lewis appointees. These fakers state that such a thing never happened before in the history of the United Mine Workers, and that it is "a direct slap in the face" to Lewis and the rest of the gang. The officialdom has been used to having the rank and file meekly accept whatever contract they signed with the operators and miners of Nova Scotia are establishing a fine precedent for the rest of the miners to follow.

**Responsibility on Lewis.**

The result of the vote places the whole responsibility for the contract upon the shoulders of Lewis and his appointees. When the miners were ordered back to work last month they protested and demanded that the international union support them in a fight for the 1921 rates. This Lewis refused to do. The referendum was taken with the hope that the miners would ratify the contract and thus become responsible for it. This did not happen, and the miners have made it plain that they are opposed to being tied to the corporation by Lewis and his gang under conditions of which they do not approve.

The corporation states that the contract was signed and will be carried out so far as they are concerned. The Lewis appointees do not know what to do, and have wired Lewis to get advice from him.

# Defense Committee Asks Grand Jury to Probe Farrell Cops

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FARRELL, PA., March 13.—In an open letter to the press of Sharon the Farrell Defense Committee demands that the Mercer county grand jury investigate the police force of Farrell who recently raided and arrested six alleged members of the Workers Party and held them over for the grand jury.

The defense pointed out the large expense to be born by the tax payers of Mercer county for the trials of the defendants and asked the voters and taxpayers of Mercer County if they were willing to bear the burdens of financing the Steel Trust and its lackeys in railroading six workers to prison.

**Police Fear Probe.**

The police force of Farrell will not welcome a grand jury investigation of their corruption and scores of leading citizens are approving of the efforts on part of the defense council to bring the anti-labor activities of the Farrell police before the grand jury.

The defense offers to submit the stenographic report of the hearing and even have the defendants appear before a jury of clergymen or any other group of citizens to decide whether advocating better working and living conditions is seditious.

The defense committee has again been threatened with arrest and Chief Leyschock promises to detain them in his cockroach infested jail if they invade his town. The committee cares little about these threats and will continue to avail themselves of every opportunity to bring about the grand jury investigation of the Farrell police chief and his force of labor wreckers.

**Great Party Achievement.**

To THE DAILY WORKER:—Your paper is admirable and a great achievement for the Party.—Tom Ball, Glace Bay, N. S.

# Russian Communist Party United; Many Seek Membership

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 13.—Reports are reaching Moscow from all over the country of thousands of applications which continue to pour into the Communist Party. From the Baku district comes a report of 3,869 applications, from Grozny 1,300, Volodga 1,000, Vjatka 500, Kazan 395, etc.

The all-Union Party Conference, which closed here evidenced the close unity and cohesion prevailing within the ranks of the Russian Communist Party. The resolution, submitted by the Central Committee, dealing with the questions of Party construction, which had been thoroughly threshed out at the public discussion at Party meetings, and in the press preliminary to the Conference, was passed without a dissenting vote.

This resolution declares for liberty of an open consideration and discussion by all the members of the Party of all the principal questions of Party life, as well as for the principle that all the leaders and officials of the Party are to be elected, not appointed, to the posts they hold. However, there can be no factions or separate groups within the Party, as it would not be in keeping with the organizational principles of the Communist Party.

The closing speech, delivered by Kamenef, declared:

**Communists Saved Russia.**

"The countries of the world will soon see that the Communist Party not only has saved Russia from the destruction wrought by the intervention, but was also able to call upon the workers and peasants to create a state more powerful and united than any other capitalistic state. The Party is strong enough today to tell our ill wishers abroad that their hopes of a split in our ranks are false, and that the Russian Communist Party, united now as before, is ready for the completion of its historical tasks."

**300 Per Cent Party Gain.**

KRASNODAR, March 13th.—The state committee of the Communist party reports that the membership of the organization has grown 300 per cent.

# SOVIET SHIPPING GAINS IN BALTIC AND NEAR EAST

## Line to North Africa Being Established

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 13.—The White Sea, Baltic, and Black and Azov Seas shipping lines connected with the State Merchant Fleet, are working satisfactorily.

The Baltic Fleet has been working all along to its full capacity, its freightage exceeding the tonnage at its disposal.

It has established lines from Leningrad to London and Hamburg. The steamers are equipped with refrigerators, and fitted to export butter, eggs, and other agricultural produce, as well as such goods as grain and timber.

### 663,646 Passengers.

The Black and Azov Seas Shipping Company has completed the work of restoring its fleet. It now possesses a dead weight tonnage of 70,000 tons. During its last working year it carried over 300,000 tons of cargo and 663,646 passengers, equal to forty-six per cent of the cargo and seventy-three per cent of the passengers carried in 1913 by the Russian Shipping and Trading Company, the greatest enterprise in South Russia. Considering the age and disrepair of the ships remaining on the Black and Azov Seas after the evacuation of the Whites in 1920, the percentage are highly creditable.

The Black and Azov Shipping Company maintains twelve cargo and passenger lines. The ships, however, engaged in the passenger traffic are in great need of repairs and renewal.

### Alexandrian Line Next.

The company has established communications with the ports of the Near East. The Odessa-Constantinople line runs three times a month. When the "Lenin" (former "Simbirsk") arrives in Odessa from Vladivostok it is proposed to establish an Alexandria line calling at the ports of Constantinople, Smyrna, Jaffa, Alexandria, and the Piraeus.



OUR ruling class is on a tear. There's scandal, scandal everywhere. In shipping board and Sinclair's tanks, in hospitals for wounded Yanks, in satchels carried full of gold, in federal pardons dearly sold, in telegrams to Ed McLean, in booze permits transferred for gain, in stocks bought on official tips, in flasks upon the bulging hips. It surely is a slimy mess, e'en icy Calvin must confess.

This Ed McLean must be sum guy, he done so much and yet got by. Not only wuz he A. Fall's pal, but he has chummed around with Cal. For with the Teapot on the fire, he gets from Cal a corjil wire.

But, say, I think the meaneast deal wuz how Forbes put thru his steal, and took from wounded service boys the things to give 'em ease and joya. From off their bed he took the sheet. He took the sock from off their feet.

He robbed 'em of their last tooth brush and stole the sugar from their mush.

"The best is yours, for you're all right," the boys were told when sent to fight. Now wounded vets must be neglected because the man who wuz selected to keep 'em fed and free from cold has copped our Uncle Samuel's gold.

I think that Harding must be bin poor judge of men. It is a sin. Old Daugherty he picked to guard our alleys, porches and back yard. To guard our oil, he picked Fall, and those who "answered country's call" he gave to Forbes who wuz a crook and never gave the vets a look.

And who picked Harding, that's my quiz. Why, that wuz the conventions' biz. But politicians, all alone, picked him in the swell Blackstone. Administration needs a licking, and working folks should do the picking.

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# AMALGAMATION SCARES OFFICIALS OF BOILERMAKERS

## Editor Dares Not Print Articles, He Admits

Amalgamation has so frightened the international executive board of the Boilermakers & Iron Shipbuilders' Union that strict orders have been given to James B. Casey, editor of the union journal to reject all communications dealing with that subject, no matter whether sponsored by officials or other individuals.

Casey notifies Charles R. Collinson, an active member at Sutherland, Saskatchewan, Canada, that his article is unacceptable because it comes under the amalgamation taboo.

The Journal editor's letter is given below, with the amalgamation part of Collinson's article:

### Explains Ostrich Policy.

"Your two letters of recent date, one of them consisting of an article that you wished published in the Journal, and the other making certain corrections in the first was received, and inasmuch as the subject matter you dealt with, Bro. Collinson, was one that I had previously been instructed by the executive council to refuse publication on, I referred your communication to the executive council, which is now in session, and they called my attention to the action they took at their April 1922 meeting in which they instructed me to reject all such communications dealing with amalgamation regardless of whether the articles were sponsored by international officers, district or local officers, or individual members. Under the circumstances, Bro. Collinson, I shall have to withhold publication of your article."

"Regretting that the subject matter was not of such a nature that I could publish in the Journal, and hoping that you will write on some other subject that would be permissible, and of benefit to our members, and if so I would be glad to publish same."

"Yours fraternally, 'J. B. CASEY, Editor-Manager of Journal.'"

**Amalgamation Vital Issue.**

Amalgamation is the vital issue before the Boilermakers' Union, Collinson shows. Membership has dropped off because the ineffective craft-divided system was not able to resist wage reductions and the elimination of time-and-a-half payments for overtime.

The rejected article follows, in part:

The loss of time and one-half for Sundays and certain specified holidays, the unwarranted decrease in wages utterly out of proportion to the decrease in the price of commodities lost to our organization a large number of members.

Poverty, a result of the foregoing, was also responsible in some degree, for I know for a fact that some of our members did not have the money to pay our dues and so were automatically suspended.

The unreasonable attitude of some of our leaders toward craft amalgamation has in the estimation of many union men I have spoken to on the subject tended further to disrupt the organization of the working class.

Tens of thousands of unorganized workers must be brought into the unions. The saying "In numbers is strength," cannot be denied by any thinking worker and amalgamating our unions would bring them to their highest numerical strength.

### Jobs for Organizers.

We are often told that the reason our union officials do not favor craft amalgamation is because some of them would lose their jobs, which to my way of thinking is sheer nonsense. There are millions of unorganized workers in America to be lined up, and I sincerely believe that our officers have the intelligence, experience and ability to organize these workers.

Small chance of them being out of a job if their energies were devoted in the right direction and as a matter of fact many more men of their caliber would be needed to adequately cope with a situation which sooner or later is bound to come.

### Craft System Futile.

Under the handicap of craft organization, however, this is impossible, but the rank and file are slowly but surely realizing the antiquated, inefficient and costly methods employed by our craft form of organization. The insignificant efforts of craft union officers amounts to very little in the aggregate.

That we must consolidate our forces under militant leadership or see our organization wiped out of existence is a foregone conclusion.

# Zinoviev's Speech to Leningrad Communists

(NOTE—The DAILY WORKER today publishes the fifth installment of the great speech delivered by Gregory Zinoviev to the party conference of the Leningrad District. Those of our readers who have read lurid reports of war between Communist leaders should follow this discussion closely. It is true that Trotsky had a difference of opinion over questions of party organization with Zinoviev and others. But the enemies of the Soviet Republic may rest assured that a discussion on tactics will not give them the opening to rush in their war dogs and lap up the blood of the emancipated Russian workers. A further installment will be published tomorrow.)

### ZINOVIEV CONTINUES:

COMRADES, this has to be accorded sober consideration. Comrade Sarkis laid before you convincing figures from the Moscow Narva district. But I have other figures to lay before you; there are, for instance, 32,004 students in the educational establishments of Moscow, among whom 13 per cent are members of the R. C. P., 15.7 per cent of the R. C. Y. P., making to all 28.7 per cent Communists, whilst the non-

partisans count over 71.43 per cent. In Petrograd the higher educational institutions register 25 per cent Party members and Russian Communist Youth, and 74 per cent non-partisan. These are the comparative figures. It will be said that it is only the comparative figures. It is one of the questions in which quantity passes over in quality.

How can the cultural standard be raised? Solely by the perusal of books? No!

### Active Participation Necessary.

We can only gain the culture which we require by means of personal and active participation of Party members in public life—in the state, the trade unions, and the Party.

If the cultural standard of the Party members is to be raised to the level which we require, we need books as well, and courses of instruction, and Soviet Party schools and workers universities, besides newspaper and other aids. But this is only one-half of what we require, the intense participation in the work of the trade unions and Soviets, that is, in the work of the State and the Party.

Why are we so backward? For very simple reasons. The Party has

absorbed 10,000 of the best forces of the Party nuclei in the shops and factories. I have seen the brief statistical survey of the election to the Petrograd Soviet, in which we see that out of somewhat more than 800 persons, 711 were workmen who had been workmen until the year 1914, and are now engaged in organizational and administrative work.

What kind of people are these? They are the same people who were formerly in the nuclei, and now form part of the state apparatus, since the dictatorship of the proletariat requires it.

### Sacrifice by Party Members.

It naturally follows that if we withdraw tens of thousands of the best workers from the nuclei, the latter are politically at a lower level. This is our misfortune, but not our fault.

Another circumstance must be added: the lack of time. It has been rightly pointed out here that the non-partisan workman has more time at his disposal than our Party comrade, who is frequently burdened far beyond his powers, and whose material position is often not so good—he has more financial obligations, more material sacrifices for the Party, for the trade unions, etc. Very often he cannot afford that which

the non-partisan worker can afford, and he has besides less time.

Thus it happens that we have remained behind here and there, but not by any means everywhere. We must recognize this, or we shall earn that reproach of despicable Communist boasting against which Comrade Lenin so rightly warned us. We must draw two conclusions.

Firstly, those non-partisan workers, who have gone thru every imaginable course of instruction and who have now, in the seventh year of the revolution, approached very nearly to us must be admitted into the Party.

This is one solution. The other consists of the following: to exert every effort in aid of the Party organizations, to make up for lost time, so that the Party rank and file may be raised to a higher level of culture and knowledge.

### Necessity of Workers' Education.

We can already record definite successes. A considerable stratum of Party members is receiving instruction in the workers' universities, in the Communist universities, and in the state Party schools; but this is not enough, it is only a drop in the ocean. The better we get things in order, the more importance we shall attach to this.

(To Be Continued Saturday)

# RUINED FARMERS UNABLE TO BUY NEW MACHINERY

## Implement Sales Down To 30 Per Cent

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The sharp drop in the demand for agricultural implements in 1922 and 1923 as compared with pre-war years presents striking evidence of the low purchasing power of farmers since their deflation by banking interests in 1920.

According to government figures the production of farm implements in 1922 amounted to less than 30 per cent of the 1914 volume. Official reports from the industry show that during the last months of 1923 farm implement makers were using only about one-third of the capacity of their plants.

### Agriculture Is Secondary.

This apparent halt in farm progress along mechanical lines is just one stage in the slow subordination of agriculture to the interests of industrial capital. Prior to the war the world position of the United States was associated with its export of surplus food products. But the war brought two revolutionary changes, the enormous expansion of major industries and the change from a debtor to a creditor nation.

From now on export of capital in the form of the products of manufacture will shape national policy. A foreign market for the products of industry will take precedence over a market for the products of agriculture.

### Just As In England.

The transition has meant a crisis. Secretary of Agriculture H. C. Wallace showed what the attitude of the government toward this crisis would be when he addressed the Chicago Association of Credit Men more than a year ago. He said that England once stood at the same parting of the ways and decided to sacrifice agriculture to industry. "History," he added, "has proved the wisdom of that choice."

Actual figures covering 22 varieties of farm implements show a production of 4,119,537 in 1914 as compared with a production of 1,206,059 in 1922. The number of plows produced fell from 1,335,104 in 1914 to 431,409 in 1922. The decline in production of some of the other more important implements is shown as follows:

	1914	1922
Harrows	764,666	254,468
Corn cultivators	378,934	89,633
Mowers	274,521	80,484
Grain binders and headers	215,386	41,458
Sulky rakes	139,565	30,019
Corn planters	114,657	21,788
Cotton planters	101,256	17,874
Broadcast seeders	106,018	46,889

The importance of improved farm implements is discussed by E. R. Gross, professor of rural engineering, State College of New Jersey. In an article for a New Jersey agricultural publication he says: "To produce a bushel of wheat by hand requires 3 hours and 3 minutes, but with machinery it can be done in less than 10 minutes."

**1½ Hours For Ton of Hay.**

"The cutting and curing of a ton of hay used to take 11 hours of man labor; now it requires about an hour and a half."

The present condition does not mean that the mechanization of agriculture is going to stop, or even slow down for any appreciable period. As a matter of fact it probably represents a definite step toward the day when agriculture will be an industry operated by large aggregations of capital according to the most modern methods of mass production. For to bring about that condition requires a period in which small independent farmers are forced into bankruptcy and dispossessed. Their places will be taken by wage earners working under agricultural engineers.

How many new readers have you secured for THE DAILY WORKER? Get another today.

# Church With Bosses Against Workers, Says Chief Stone

(By The Federated Press)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 13.—Charging the Protestant churches with supporting capital against labor in most industrial disputes, Grand Chief Warren S. Stone, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, speaking before the seventh annual meeting of the Council of Cities of the Methodist Episcopal church in session here, said the churches lack the courage to apply their creeds of brotherhood and justice. Stone said the churches would have to choose between their large capitalist contributors and the support of the workers:

"I do not need to warn you that the church will have to pay the price if it is going to take a stand on economic and social questions. You can't expect large benefactions from Judge Gary if you are too critical of the 12-hour day in the steel industry, which I understand still prevails for more than 25% of the workers, despite promises and pledges to the contrary."

"You want to know what labor thinks of the church," Stone continued. "I tell you, very frankly, that labor does not think very much of the church, because the church does not think very much of labor. Always in any trouble between labor and capital, the influence of the church has largely been on the side of capital."

# Arvo E. Usenius, Active Member, Dies in Superior

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SUPERIOR, Wis., Mar. 13.—Arvo E. Usenius, well-known Superior party member, died Monday evening, March 10th, after an illness of four years. Comrade Usenius was born in Finland in 1892, and migrated to this country 11 years ago. He took active part in the labor movement in Finland as well as in America. He is survived by a widow in Superior, a mother and sister in Finland, and two brothers, one in Fitchburg, Mass., and one in Soviet Karelia. Usenius has been employed as associate editor of the Tyomies, Finnish daily, for the past three years. Previous to that he was employed in a machine shop where he contracted tuberculosis, while working under unsanitary conditions which was the cause of his death.

Despite his illness, the deceased comrade was one of the most ardent workers in the movement and was instrumental in organizing an English branch here.

In him the Superior branches have lost a valued comrade and his death will be felt keenly thruout the district.

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# JOLLY OLD TAR TALKS OF WAR TO UNION LEAGUE

## Admiral Tips Rich Pals To Naval Strategy

By FREDERICK KUH (Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

NEW YORK, March 13.—Rear Admiral Cole is a jolly old soul. He is chief of staff to the admiral commanding the United States fleet, and has been addressing a few peculiarly chosen words to members and guests of the Union League Club in this city.

Admiral Cole delivered several well-aimed upercuts to the naval disarmament treaty, drawn up at the Washington conference of sad memory. That treaty, said Cole, had failed lamentably in the prevention of international naval competition.

### Disarmament Failed.

Moreover, continued the critical tar, the United States had sought to apply disarmament to all classes of vessels; but there is keen rivalry in the construction of submarines and scout cruisers. The admiral added that the United States was obliged to maintain the 5-5-3 naval ratio towards Britain and Japan, but had failed to do so.

Now, you will begin to wonder where you have heard these charges before. You will have realized that the admiral's statements are reminiscent of utterances of socialists, pacifists and similar wicked groups, usually branded as "pro-German, sedition mongers, red-livered revolutionists," and their ilk. What's up, then? Have we, at long last, discovered a U. S. admiral who is in earnest about this disarmament business?

No, the providential ways of the naval mind are inscrutable. Here are a few of the remarkable conclusions which our very rear admiral draws from his observations:

### Gravy for Merchant Marine.

The United States navy must be kept mobile. We must have an adequate naval base on the Pacific, preferably at Alameda in San Francisco bay. We should supply ships that could cruise with the fleet at a speed that would nullify attacks from pursuing submarines. We ought to put all our support behind a merchant marine that could operate with the navy. We require warships of long-cruising radius.

Possibly you fail to understand how we can enforce the broken disarmament treaty by violating it a little more? But that only goes to show that you haven't the right sort of naval mind.

On the immense gate that leads to the castle of the demobilized Austrian kaiser, a Latin proverb is engraved which says, in effect, "In time of peace, prepare for war." That, of course, is the gist of Admiral Cole's remarks. You probably have not forgotten that the same kaiser, who was also a naval officer, lost his navy, along with a handful of other appurtenances, such as thrones, empires and gold-braided jobs. But Rear Admiral Cole, it seems, has learned nothing and forgotten everything. You will agree, tho, that that is what naval minds are for, after all.

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

# Your Union Meeting

Second Friday, March 14th, 1924.

- No. Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
  - 227 Bakers and Confectioners, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
  - 122 Blacksmiths, 64th and S. Ashland Ave.
  - 429 Boiler Makers, 105th and Avenue M.
  - 434 Boiler Makers, 55th and Halsted.
  - 533 Boiler Makers, 62d and Halsted.
  - Building Trades Council, 180 W. Wash. Carpenters' District Council, 505 S. State St.
  - 2200 Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
  - 14286 Commercial Portrait Artists, 19 W. Adams St.
  - 9 Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
  - 182 Electricians, 19 W. Adams St.
  - 683 Engineers (Loc.), Madison and Sacramento.
  - 845 Engineers, 186 W. Washington St.
  - 674 Firemen and Engineemen, 5428 Wentworth Ave.
  - 45 Fur Workers.
  - 17117 Gardeners and Florists, Village Hall, Morton Grove.
  - 21 Garment Workers, 175 W. Washington St., 6 p. m.
  - 84 Glass Workers, Emily and Marshallfield.
  - 118 Hod Carriers, 1850 Sherman St., Evanston.
  - 7 Janitors, 166 W. Washington St.
  - Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
  - 4 Lithographers, 639 S. Ashland Blvd.
  - 113 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
  - 199 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Ave.
  - 429 Machinists, 55th and Halsted St.
  - 746 Machinists, S. E. Cor. Lexington and Western.
  - 1225 Machinists, 53d Pl. and Halsted St.
  - 6 Metal Polishers, 119 S. Throop St.
  - 627 Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
  - 73 Pattern Makers, 113 S. Throop St.
  - 9 Photo Engravers, 814 W. Harrison St., 6:30 p. m.
  - 310 Plasterers, 180 W. Washington St.
  - 353 Plumbers, 3212 S. Halsted St.
  - 412 Plumbers, 2511 S. Chicago Ave.
  - 297 Railway Carmen, 59th and Halsted St.
  - 1268 Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill.
  - 1387 Railway Carmen, 52d and Bay.
  - 863 Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
  - 16857 Rope Splicers, 5508 Milwaukee Ave.
  - 2 Teachers (Men), 315 Plymouth Ct., 7:20 p. m.
  - Telegraphers, O. R. T. Court Club, Atlantic Hotel.
  - 111 Upholsterers, 159 N. State St.
  - 301 Watchmen (Stock Yards), 3749 S. Halsted St., 9 a. m.
- (Note.—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

# Nick Longworth Objects to House Probing Bribers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today adopted the Garrett resolution providing for a full investigation of the charges before a Chicago grand jury that "two congressmen" had improperly accepted money.

A motion by Republican Leader Longworth to postpone action by referring the resolution to the rules committee was defeated 197 to 158. Thereupon the resolution was passed by a viva voce vote.

Yesterday the House refused to pass a resolution insisting that Attorney General Daugherty furnish the names of the accused members and the nature of the charges against them.

# War With Japan If We Bar Japs, Warns Dr. Gulick

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Total exclusion of Japanese from the United States by the insertion of a clause in the new immigration bill denying admission to persons ineligible for citizenship will arouse war talk and perhaps encourage preparations for a war in Japan, Dr. Luther Gulick of the Federal Council of Churches, warned the senate immigration committee today.

Gulick pleaded for elimination of the clause from the bill and urged settlement of the Japanese immigration question by direct conference with Japan.

# BELGIAN RULERS WOULD BETRAY LAND TO FRANCE

## "Economic Agreement" Brings Hot Dispute

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BRUSSELS, March 13.—The Belgian chambers are discussing at present with much violence the ratification of the Franco-Belgian economic agreement which was signed last year by the two governments.

Some members of the bourgeoisie are objecting to the terms of this agreement. Many industrial associations whose interests are wronged by the new custom tariffs, are against the government; their objections have been voiced thru the Catholic party by Renkin.

On the other hand the Socialists are against any kind of agreement which should unite Belgium to protection of France.

Further, some political magnates are against this said agreement because they are striking out for a closer and even more complete customs union with France.

### Secret Arrangement.

The great importance of the agreement is giving to a simple question concerning an economic agreement shows that besides this agreement there must be some secret arrangement or some engagement which are of much greater importance, with the French government.

The policy of the Belgian government during the last five years ended at the time of the occupation of the Ruhr—in the total submission to the aims of the French imperialism.

### Steel Trust Rule.

As a matter of fact, the economic agreement is only aiming to compel Belgium to ask for a closer union with France, which means the entire submission to the interests of the "Comite de Forges," the big steel trust which is managing everything in Paris. Belgium has signed with several countries some commercial treaties which bear the clause of the most favored nation. Therefore, unless Belgium cancels these treaties, she will be compelled to grant to all these foreign countries the same advantages as she is giving to France.

To cancel the treaties now in force is to lose all the foreign markets. To give every country the same advantages as those granted to France is of course to authorize an invasion of foreign products. In both cases, the results are the same: The Belgian industry will have to face such difficulties that the only means to find a way out will be to cling closer to France.

At that time, Belgium will have to accept the customs union which will be offered by France and make this small country the tool of the French capitalism.

**Communists Gain In Ukraine.**  
KREMENCHUG, Ukraine, March 13.—For the last two weeks the local organization of the Communist party increased its membership 42 per cent.

**IMPEACH COOLIDGE!**

# MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

### WEST OF THE WATER TOWER.

A real story of Main Street, but infinitely more dramatic than Warner's picture of the Lewis classic. A very young couple tumble along to a realization of love under the utterly deadening surroundings of the small town. Their fathers disagree in matters concerning the next world, therefore the minister's son and his baby bride enlist the services of the town's worst character, the pool-room keeper, to help them get married. They become pawns in the clash of belief and interest and very great and touching unhappiness results. In the end, the town has to come to the boy, it spurned and ostracised because he is its only good speaker, and as the druggist says, "if a speaker can make real estate values go up, why let him speak."

Glenn Hunter plays the gawky, indecisive boy almost to perfection, while May McAvoy puts over one of the finest ingenue "new women" ever screened. George Fawcett, playing her father, the atheistic lawyer, is the only human being among the old folks of the town. But the girl is a brick. After symptoms of pregnancy develop she is told that the pool-room keeper, to hit back at the minister thru his son, has arranged a mock marriage. They cannot find the "Squire" to get the precious license to bear children, so she bravely suggests a trip to the city. In due time she returns with her baby, and when the startled boy shows no affection for his offspring, she flatly refuses to marry him and goes off with her finely tolerant father.

The boy loses his job, the father his pulpit, the gambler his pool hall, the lawyer his practise,—all because a mumbling of words was supposed to be not according to Hoyle. In the end it turns out that everything was all right, they were married all the time, and the town—well, it stayed the same old town—just the same. The picture is one of the keenest psychological studies ever screened and some of the actors have done wonders with essentially difficult roles. It is well worth seeing.

# Lithuania's White Dictatorship Has Killed All Liberties

(By The Federated Press)

KOVNO, Lithuania, March 13.—Arrests of Socialists and Communists, especially of Jews, suppressions of free speech and press, and search without warrants are the order of the day in Lithuania. This country like various other European countries is being governed under a "state-of-emergency" law, a form of martial law. Trial by jury is practically abrogated and persons who are arrested on the suspicion of radical tendencies are judged without recourse to higher authority. This applies especially to editors, who are sent off to jail as soon as the government does not like what they write.

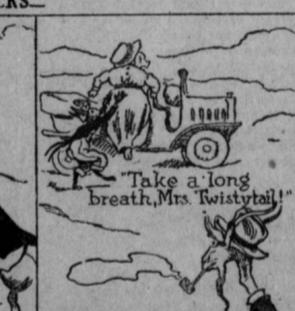
# New Trial Is Denied I. W. W.'s Convicted In Syndicalism Case

(By The Federated Press)

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 13.—Following a like decision in the Vargo et al case, the third appellate court has confirmed conviction and denied a new trial in the criminal syndicalism cases of Frank Bailey, F. Franklin, R. A. Gibson, John Hiza, William Joozide, James Martin, P. Mellman, and John Orlando. The court admitted that the man had not advocated violence, and that the judge and jury displayed prejudice, but nevertheless confirmed sentence.

The case will be carried to the state supreme court. All of the men except Hiza, who is in Folsom prison, have been sentenced to 14 years each in San Quentin.

# UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS



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By mail: \$6.00 per year \$3.50 .6 months \$2.00 .3 months By mail (in Chicago only): \$8.00 per year \$4.50 .6 months \$2.50 .3 months

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

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Colombian treaty, these tributes paid by the Massachusetts senator to Mr. Fall before the latter was caught redhanded, become particularly appropriate. The innocence of Mr. Lodge at the time the Colombian treaty was debated is comparable only to his present Teapot innocence. The "historian" declared then that "the indications are very strong that very large oil fields, perhaps the largest in the world, are on the point of development in Venezuela and Colombia." What will Sir Oracle Lodge declare now?

Mr. Lenroot Quits

It is indeed welcome tidings to us to learn that Senator Lenroot, chairman of the public lands committee, investigating the oil scandal, has at last quit.

We are not particularly interested in the reason for Mr. Lenroot's resignation which was long overdue. Mr. Lenroot's excuse for quitting is illness. Perhaps Mr. Lenroot is telling a political truth for a change. It is not out of place at this juncture to state that the workers and farmers have long ago been sick of Lenroot's crooked maneuvers on the public lands committee in behalf of the Dohenys and Sinclair. We know full well that Mr. Lenroot's primary reason for beating a hasty retreat from his office is that he has at last realized that it would be suicidal for him and his oil friends to continue in this important position.

Thruout the investigation Mr. Lenroot has hobbled with the oil thieves. The junior senator from Wisconsin is an old-timer in the alley politics of Washington and Wall Street. He enjoys the back-door confidence of every big capitalist magnate in the country. Mr. Lenroot is a man of no mean ability. Yet, at no time in the sessions did Mr. Lenroot show the slightest intention or make the faintest effort to uncover the facts of the case revealing the control and outright ownership of the government by the powerful financial overlords. We are not surprised at this conduct on Mr. Lenroot's part. Mr. Lenroot came to Washington as a progressive. He sold out completely to the reactionary clique. While he was on the public lands committee he continued to render services to his masters with unflinching regularity.

Now that Lenroot has quit it is high time that Mr. Smoot, whose record is at least as crooked as that of the Wisconsin senator in the oil investigation, should also get out of office. Indeed, we would adjudge Mr. Smoot the winner in a contest with Mr. Lenroot for services rendered to Doheny. The presence of Mr. Smoot on the public lands committee makes a joke out of the whole investigation. As long as this "Latter-Day Saint of the Mormon Church" stays on the committee there will be no real investigation. Everybody is well aware of the fact that the Utah senator has had intimate connections with the "apricots and apples" in the telegraphic dispatches between McLean and his Washington friends from the White House down.

The pressure of the masses and their distrust in the investigation, in some of its executive sessions, has forced Mr. Lenroot out. Our next task is to get rid of Mr. Smoot. He should go in double-quick time.

Farm Thrift and Education

The Department of Agriculture has for some time been investigating the conditions of the farming population of the country. In one of its latest bulletins on this question we find the following marvelous discovery: "Average school grades reached were found to be directly related to efficiency in accumulation." In other words the best money savers had the most schooling.

If this were the whole truth one would be able to say safely that the department of agriculture has at least been able to solve the crisis that has overwhelmed the farmers. We would like Secretary Wallace first of all to tell us how a farmer can save money when he not only does not earn any, but continually loses on his produce. We wonder how can a farmer save money when he gets less for a bushel of wheat than it costs him to produce one. How is it possible for a farmer to save money for his own and his children's education when he is unable to pay his taxes, to meet his mortgage bill, and to pay the interest demanded by the bankers for loans advanced to him? How can one talk about saving money to a bankrupt farmer?

Before a farmer can be expected to save he should first of all be provided with security of income. Only those farmers who earn more than they need to get along on can be expected to save any money. Thus the department of agriculture is deliberately misleading the farmers when it tells them that their education is dependent upon their thrift, their savings account. The truth of the matter is that the education of the farmer, like the education of the average worker exploited by the employing class, is limited by his income. It is natural to find less education amongst the lower paid workers than amongst the higher paid workers. The workers receiving lower wages can hardly meet their most elementary demands. These workers cannot afford to attend schools themselves or send their children to the higher institutions of learning. The same holds true for the farmers.

This report issued by Mr. Wallace's department, is typical of many of the misleading reports circulated amongst the farmers in order to blind them regarding their present sufferings and the true role of the government in the agricultural crisis. The farmers have had too much experience with such agents of the packing interests as Mr. Wallace and with such help rendered them by the government to put the slightest faith in these reports.

Are You Reading "A Week"?

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

(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE)

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

AND whoever mutinies now, whoever prevents us from getting things going, is our enemy," he said with heavy hatred; "and I'd have no mercy on my own brother if he turned bandit." "I do not know anything," dejectedly said the oldest peasant with a grey beard and faded eyes, "but I feel in my soul that we shall all die of hunger if the Empress of Heaven, our Mother who pleads for us does not help us." And, looking from the hill towards the gold crosses of the churches in the town, hearing the thin, church bell ringing, he took his fur hat from his bald head and crossed himself, and, after him, the others crossed themselves also. And Konstantin Petrovitch, in a little old uniform coat of the Ministry of Education, also crossed himself with a little cross, and, looking at those grey, uneducated

peasants, at the grey town, the purple-brown distance of the fields, the misty day, his heart wept for that form of life which was growing still forever, wept in time with that complaining ringing of bells, which with dejectedly lowered wings floated over the town in that inexpressibly simple hour when the sun, like a dull white spot, had long passed noon and was throwing the pale semi-circle of the rainbow over the purple-brown, distant fields. . . .

The Red Army men frowned, looking at the mouzhiks crossing themselves, and then one, the youngest of all, said mockingly, "Well, well, we've prayed, let's get along. . . . And you, Mister, don't lag behind," he added, to Konstantin Petrovitch. The train of carts moved slowly forward, and Konstantin Petrovitch saw how from all parts of the town, across the broad square, people were coming together to the Circus Building, walking singly and in groups, young and old, men and women. Different faces, smiles, gestures, gaits, and yet there was something common to them all, as if one and the same distant, morning sun was lighting them all. And Konstantin Petrovitch guessed that these were the Communists, gathering for the Party Meeting.

This was the first Party Meeting after the revolt, and, for the Communists, the church bells sounded like the blowing of an enemy trumpet, an insolent reminder that the struggle was not yet over, that the enemy had not been broken; each one heard it, and blinked, and then remembered that a victory had been won, that after all the revolt had been put down, and each one shared his feeling of joy with his comrades. And together with the others, Lisa Gratcheva went timorously to the meeting, came to the entrance of the Circus, but could not make up her mind to go in. In vain Lisa sought in the crowd for faces that she knew. It was as if all of them had been killed during the revolt, but there, see, in a clean great-coat, a Communist star on his breast, Comrade Matusenko himself, secretary of the Politdep, drawing out of his pocket his clean ticket of membership, and showing it to the young secretary of the District Committee, who was sitting in the entrance to the Circus and registering those who came to the meeting. . . .

"Comrade Matusenko, Comrade Matusenko. . . . You at least are alive, Comrade Matusenko. . . . You at least they have not killed." And Comrade Matusenko smiled with self-satisfaction.

"Why should they kill me I am a small figure, unnoticeable, and have no enemies among my neighbors. My wife and I did not hear the shooting of anything else. . . . Just quietly slept thru it in our beds, hee hee. . . . In the night she woke up and said, 'Li-

usha, it sounds like shooting. . . . 'Enough, Grusha,' says I, 'go to sleep, you're dreaming,' hee, hee. . . . And in the morning I listened and there actually was shooting. I waited at home till they stopped shooting and then went to the office. There was no one but me in the Politdep, but it's not for me to neglect my duties. . . .

"What's to happen now, Comrade Matusenko? Comrades Simkova and Martuinov, both killed. . . . Grief and affliction on the face of Matusenko: 'I am orphaned, orphaned altogether. . . . There it is, popular ignorance and savagery. . . . And why are you here, do you intend to join the Party?' he asked Lisa patronizingly. . . . 'Is that why you have come to our meeting?' And, hearing the sound of the bells calling to the Saturday evening service, Lisa thought of how she had not gone to church today, to Mass, but to the Party meeting. . . . And in general. . . . she would not go to church. . . . even at Easter. . . . because there was no God.

And, occupied with these new ideas, she replied absent-mindedly to Matusenko:

"I have business with Comrade Karaulov. . . . I promised to meet him here."

Karaulov rode up on horseback to the Circus Building, jumped lightly from his horse, and tied it to the horse-post, while he kept looking down the road, watching far away the black ribbon of the train of carts. Some one laid a heavy hand on his shoulder and, looking round, he saw Gornuikh, broad-faced and calm, with a slight touch of weariness in his eyes, and his lips firmly pressed together.

"Are they bringing it?" Gornuikh asked shortly, pointing down the road.

"They are bringing it," Karaulov as shortly replied. And both were silent. They were remembering the twenty-eight comrades who were lying in their coffins, under the red flags, in the yard of the Extraordinary Commission, awaiting solemn burial.

"I'm sorry for the lads," said Karaulov abruptly. "Died for nothing. . . . And you and I were right. . . . The battalion ought not to have been taken out of the town."

Gornuikh was silent, thinking, and then said, speaking as if he were piling heavy, uniform stones into a solid wall:

"No, Karaulov, we were both wrong. You see, there, they are bringing the wood. You just think," he added, with rare animation for him, "that wood gives us seed-corn! And corn, for peasant revolts, is like water for fire. Not for nothing the comrades died. . . . Just now I am holding and enquiry and I see. . . . the revolt was, coming anyhow. . . ." And Gornuikh began briefly to tell him of the results of the enquiry.

(To Be Concluded Saturday.)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe declares that he has crime on the run. Yes, very much so. Most every day a man labelled by the police and the capitalist press as a "gunman" walks into the state's attorney's office has his picture taken with one of Mr. Crowe's assistants and leaves freely and jauntily. Other criminals whose minds are attuned to entertainment of a higher order than that to be found in the state's attorney's office amble peacefully around the detective bureau, city hall and Mr. Crowe's office, without, however, going in. The police are prosecuting a vigorous search for them. So we are told.

Since Mr. William J. Burns quit giving daily interviews on the imminence of a solution of the Wall Street explosion, those who buy the papers for a laugh never had more reason to be thankful than today. The police are looking for Dean O'Bannon, for instance. Tho his name sounds rather familiar we do not know the gentleman, but we read in the papers that he is a prominent florist, bootlegger, gang leader and all-round sport: He is scheduled to appear in court today on a charge of forcibly injecting a few lead pellets into the person of one Davy Miller, a business acquaintance of his.

The police may discover Mr. O'Bannon if he walks into the station some day and holds out his hands for the cigars. Only the radicals are handcuffed. What we are driving at, however, is not the successful efforts of Mr. O'Bannon and others to live long and dangerously so far as the law is concerned but with the boast of the state's attorney that he has crime on the run. The criminals are running around surely without worry, while Crowe's officers are busy arresting strikers. Perhaps that is what he means by "having crime on the run."

The Chicago Tribune has a real excuse for its daily revolution in Russia. Now, they are fighting for "democracy." If they realized how flat that slogan falls in the rest of the world they would speedily drop it. The Tribune correspondents are very persistent. They have consistently predicted this revolution for over six years and they seem to be just getting their second wind now.

The other papers carry some story or other every day of convictions for conspiracy. Generally labor cases. The latest case is two business agents of the Candy Jobbers' Union. They got six months in the county jail for asking another jobber to join the union. The organized labor movement in Chicago is not easily excited. Labor leaders are too busy nowadays fighting Communism to have any time to spare for the class struggle.

The British Labor Party is very successful in exposing its hypocrisy in the house of commons. William Leach, the under-secretary for air and once an ardent pacifist who hated a gun as much as Oswald Garrison Villard, vigorously defended a large air force and while doing so asserted that the flying machines used in dropping bombs on the natives of Mesopotamia and Palestine were "civilizing forces." This defense brought jeers from the house and angry curses from some of the most radical labor deputies.

The Teapot Dome scandal is acting like a wet blanket on business and industry just as they were about to start up, according to statements made by some of the big industrial chiefs in Chicago. Business, they say, is a good deal like a poet, temperamental, tho, generally speaking, it is anything but poetic. Others, however, do not see why a little oil graft expose should cause the other buccaneers to stop exploiting the workers. Why should they?

The American Federation of Labor in California, the American Legion, and the Native Sons of the Golden West have joined together in defending the present Johnson fingerprinting bill now before congress.

A new cabinet has been formed by Premier Theunis, of Belgium, whose government was defeated a few weeks ago by a combination socialist-Catholic bloc. Vandervelde, socialist leader, went to the king and hat in hand begged for an opportunity to form a cabinet. The king shoed him out the door and asked Theunis, the conservative, to get back on the job. Vandervelde, you may remember, thinks the manner in which the Russian workers disposed of the monarchial fetters was very brutal.

Replying to George Lansbury on a question relating to the freedom of India, Ramsay MacDonald replied that in view of the report made by a parliamentary committee in 1919, the government was not prepared to grant any further extension of self-government to India. MacDonald has the same answer for the Hindoo rebels that Coolidge has for the Filipinos.

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Communists and the Teapot

A certain Mr. Marvin conducts a department against "Reds, Communists, Bolsheviks" and "dangerous" citizens of all descriptions in the columns of the New York Commercial. This organ of finance calls itself "the national business paper." We, therefore, assume that what it says is the gospel insofar as Wall Street is concerned.

In a recent issue of this mouthpiece of Lower Broadway, the charge is made by Mr. Marvin that the real forces back of the attacks on Coolidge, Denby, Daugherty, and the rest of the oil thieves is the "proletarian revolution." Mr. Marvin charges that the Communists are directing an onslaught on Burns and such other friends of labor by pursuing their dangerous tactics of "boring from within." This time it is within the government.

Apparently Mr. Marvin has overshot his mark. We Communists have never hidden our purpose which is to get rid of this present government of the employing class and substitute for it a workers' and farmers' republic.

We wonder whether Mr. Marvin is such a high-priced propagandist because he is skilled in selling his clientele the ridiculous notion that the Communists are responsible for misleading the masses about the corrupt character of our government. His customers know better than to accept such buncombe. The matter-of-fact proof is that it is the Marvins, the Daughertys, the Burns, the Denbys and McAdoo—the link between the stock exchange in New York and the puppet show on Capitol Hill in Washington—who have been trying to befuddle the minds of the workers and farmers as to the real character of the government while they were using the governmental powers to protect and serve the big banking and manufacturing interests.

The Teapot Dome scandal, the Veteran's Bureau fraud and corruption, the Mellon tax steals, and the countless other instances of graft and corruption arise not in the minds of the Communists, but out of the conditions under which the government machinery, and the means of production and exchange socially used are privately owned for private profits.

No, Mr. Marvin, the Communists are not boring into the government. But the Communists will not hesitate to make it clear to the workers and poor farmers that the Teapot Scandal should unite them for action which will bring about a complete change in the political and economic class relations of today. We propose to do away with Teapot politics forever. The only way to uproot Teapot politics is to establish a workers' and farmers' government which will control all the natural resources of the country in the interest of the great masses and to organize industry in such a manner as will insure the collective ownership and social control of the means of production and exchange—the Communist system. The lies and frauds of the Marvins can't stop Teapot scandals. Only Communism can.

Sir Oracle Lodge

Henry Cabot Lodge, the Massachusetts senator, has for a score of years been advertised as the wisest statesman of the country. Many reactionary republican leaders have oft told us that Mr. Lodge is a prophet and seer who can read the future even without the aid of a deck of marked cards or a crystal globe. As the leader of the republican party in the senate, Mr. Lodge has won the title, from many of his blind followers, of "Sir Oracle Lodge."

Thus, when this great historian and prophet speaks let no poor, unlettered proletariat dare question the truth of his findings. In the days when events were not dated in Washington B. F. (before Fall) and A. F. (after Fall) Henry Cabot Lodge wrote a letter, Feb. 22nd, 1921, to Mr. Herbert Welsh, President of the Indian Rights Association, regarding the presently dishonorable Albert B. Fall. Said the historian Lodge:

"In my opinion he (Fall) is exceptionally fitted to be secretary of the Interior, as it is now generally understood, that he will be appointed to that post. Senator Fall is a thoroughly upright and high minded man, and UTTERLY INCAPABLE OF USING HIS OFFICE FOR HIS OWN FINANCIAL INTEREST, which I regret to say is implied by some of the expressions of your letter."

And in the debate on the Colombian treaty, Senator Lodge in eulogizing Fall's knowledge of South American conditions declared on April 12th, 1921:

"His (Fall's) patriotism and far-sightedness are as conspicuous as his knowledge, and I am sure the Senate will give attention and weight to what he has to say in regard to this pending treaty, with which he has been so largely concerned."

In view of the recent endeavors of Senator Lodge to proclaim his holiness and his complete lack of connections with the oil scandal, and in view of the resolution introduced into the senate the other day to investigate the

Fixing Facts For Farmers

WALL STREET and its government are working overtime trying to make the farmers believe that they are earnestly endeavoring to end the present agricultural crisis. Big business and its expensive "rural experts" have been playing for many months with all sorts of fake farm panaceas while the farmers have been sinking more deeply in the slo-g-h of bankruptcy. To date, these self-styled friends, in reality the most dangerous enemies, of the farmers have spent most of their money and energy in fixing facts for the farmers, in circulating misleading, fraudulent, unfounded reports amongst the farming masses to make them believe that they are actually getting along splendidly, that the conditions on the farms are steadily improving.

One of these reports just issued by the department of agriculture announces "that in 1920 not more than 10 per cent of rental farms were owned by absentee landlords."

Great scot! What has this to do with the misery of the farmers? But let us be charitable and analyze this statement in order that we might get the greatest relief possible out

of it for the sorely pressed farmers. Mere nominal paper ownership of a farm does not mean a thing to the farmer when the land is heavily mortgaged, when the average mortgage debt per owner-operated farm practically doubled for many of them in the last ten years, when the freight rates are still at least 45 per cent above pre-war level, while Canadian and Argentinian rates have gone back to or even below the 1913 scale, and when practically 25 per cent of the farm-owners have lost their farms thru bankruptcy in the wheat belt alone.

What wonderful blessings nominal legal ownership brings to the farmers are best evidenced by the fact that in one year, 1922, almost 4 per cent of our entire rural population, 1,120,000, fled from the country in a great exodus to the city, and that in the two-year period 1920-1922, the number of habitable farmhouses abandoned by the farmers almost doubled.

Then the report goes on to say: "More than one-third (of the farm owners) are themselves engaged in agriculture. Nearly one-third are retired farmers. The remaining third are in non-agricultural occupations." Here we have the tragic admission.

When is a farm owner an absentee landlord? Is a farm owner not an absentee landlord when he stays on the farm all year as a retired farmer doing nothing but becomes an absentee landlord in the eyes of the secretary of agriculture and his coterie of high priced lawyers when he does not live on the farm and comes himself or sends his agent once or twice a year to collect rent and interest?

In our opinion any farm owner, whether he calls himself a retired farmer or not, as long as he is not engaged in actual farming, in work on the farm, as long as he is absent from farm work, is an absentee landlord for whom other people must work to keep him alive. Thus, according to the findings of the department of agriculture itself, nearly two-thirds of the farm owners are really absentee landlords. It is this owning group, one-third of whom are bankers, merchants and professional men, for whose support the mass of farmers are forced to work from sunrise to sunset. This is dismal fact which no one can deny. When the Wall Street farm experts blink this situation they are only helping to perpetuate the present acute distress of the farmers.



The Poor Fish says: Disabled war veterans are now being turned into trained detectives. When able to bribe a jury, frame a radical or rob an orphan they will be given employment by the William J. Burns Detective Agency.

Greeks Eye Moscow. NEW YORK, March 13.—Reports reach this city, stating that the Greek government is now prepared to join the rush to recognize Russia's regime. Discussions, carried on between Moscow and Athenian deputies in Berlin, have led to agreement.

Song of the Son By JEAN TOOMER

(From the book "Cane", by permission of Boni and Liveright, publishers.)

Pour O pour that parting soul in song, O pour it in the sawdust glow of night, Into the velvet pine-smoke air to-night, And let the valley carry it along, And let the valley carry it along.

O land and soil, red soil and sweet-gum tree, So scant of grass, so prolific of pines, Now just before an epoch's sun declines Thy son, in time, I have returned to thee, Thy son, I have in time returned to thee.

In time, for tho the sun is setting on A song-lit race of slaves, it has not set; Tho late, O soil, it is not too late yet To catch thy plaintive soul, leaving, soon gone, Leaving, to catch thy plaintive soul soon gone.

O Negro slaves, dark purple ripened plums, Squeezed, and bursting in the pine-wood air, Passing, before they stripped the old tree bare One plum was saved for me, one seed becomes An everlasting song, a singing tree, Caroling softly souls of slavery, What they were, and what they are to me, Caroling softly souls of slavery.