

10,000 NEEDLE WORKERS STRIKE

Leased Wire Gave McLean Dope On Probers

150 SHOPS HIT BY GENERAL STRIKE HERE

Ladies' Garment Workers Announce Big Walk Out

It is planned to have the general strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union called this morning. The strike, when called, will affect 10,000 workers, most of them girls and women, working in the dress and waist shops of Chicago.

Ever since it was decided to call a strike unless the bosses conceded the demands of the union the workers have been impatiently awaiting the word that would mean that they would walk out of the shops. The strike will also involve 3,000 cloak makers, all of whom are men. They will go on strike in order to protect the women strikers against the violence of the bosses' hired thugs. They have already been organized into committees who will protect the pickets and see to it that no violence occurs. They will remain on strike only long enough to assure themselves and the women workers that no trouble will be sought by the bosses.

All arrangements have been made to take care of the strikers. Halls have been rented in the various districts in which the waist and dress shops are located.

In the downtown district six halls have been rented at 180 W. Washington St. and three halls at 20 W. Randolph St.

Workers in the Northwest section of the city will meet at Schoenhofen's Hall, Milwaukee Ave. and Division St. Workers on the West Side will meet at the West Side Auditorium at Racine Ave. and Taylor St.

Leaflets giving the details of the strike arrangements have been printed and will be put in the hands of the shop chairmen of the various shops to give out when the strike is called. All workers will be instructed to go at once to the nearest hall and register.

The strike will be called after more than a month's unsuccessful negotiations between some of the bosses and the union. Most of the bosses have refused to take any part in the negotiations. The shops that have union help want to continue the agreement that is now in force for another year but the union demands a new agreement.

The union is demanding the five-day 40-hour work week on the basis of 44 hours. They also demand unemployment insurance.

The Chicago garment workers will have the backing of the International union in their strike. The strike will be in charge of a strike committee recently elected to carry on negotiations with the bosses and call a strike if the negotiations fail.

The strike when it is called will be the biggest thing that has happened to the union here since the general strike in the industry in 1917. The 1917 strike was called because the conditions in the industry had become intolerable for the workers. Union officials say the same conditions exist today.

The union has not the industry organized thoroughly, they admit but they are confident that they will be able to get all the workers in the trade to respond to the strike call.

One of the main concerns of the union will be to protect the work-

(Continued on page 2.)

DAUGHERTY ON THE JOB



CONGRESS MAY REDUCE J. D.'S GIFT BOODLE

Tax Escaping Millions Are Due for Cut

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A gift tax to end evasions of the inheritance tax probably will be written into the new revenue bill today by the Democratic-Progressive coalition in the House.

Republican leader Longworth said that it is well known that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., now holds \$600,000,000 in Standard Oil and other securities, presumably gifts from his father. This is the situation the coalition wants to reach by the new tax.

At the request of Representative Garner, Texas, ranking Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee, Chairman Green will revise his gift tax amendment, providing the same rates as the inheritance tax adopted yesterday.

Green's amendment provides a one per cent levy on gifts between \$10,000 and \$14,000 graduated to 10 per cent on amounts over \$46,000. Garner proposes to start the tax at one per cent on \$10,000, increasing to 40 per cent on \$10,000,000.

If the gift tax can be disposed of today, the excise taxes will be taken up. A bitter fight is expected over the amendment of Representative Clancy, Michigan, to cut in half the five per cent levy on auto trucks and accessories.

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

Women Deans—The School Spies Who Investigate Radicals—Are Assembled At N. E. A. Convention

Hundreds of well-dressed women, master spies by occupation, are gathered in the ballroom of the Blackstone hotel this week, to discuss their problems. They constitute the division of deans of women in the National Education Assn., whose department of superintendence is holding its annual meet in Chicago.

"The National Education Association," says Upton Sinclair, "is a political machine, maintained by big business to do a certain job in the interest of big business."

Spy Out Radicalism.
A very special part of this certain job is performed by the deans of women in the schools. (The art of deaning is spreading to factories employing women workers.) They keep watch over the girls. They are on the lookout for all sorts of things that may make the college unpopular with the public.

A girl with radical opinions may make herself too notorious thereby. She gets a talk on good form from the dean. Perhaps that does not quell the young agitator. Then the dean may be able to fasten some sex scandal or rumor of scandal upon her and force her into silence or out of school. Two girl students, one at Wisconsin, were recently expelled for marrying while still in school. "Not because they married, but because they eloped, which we do not approve of," one dean explains.

Deans Use Stoolpigeons.
How the deans get hold of their information was a secret jealously guarded at the convention. At last a former dean at Northwestern University broke the ice by admitting that she used all information brought to her by volunteer spies among the students. It was freely admitted that the dean of men at Pennsylvania

(Continued on page 2.)

Burns Assistant Too Ill for Trial as Crook, He Says

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—If Gaston B. Means, former right hand man of William J. Burns, and special agent of the department of justice, is really too sick to appear for trial before Judge Learned N. Hand in federal court on four counts for using the mails to defraud he will have to convince physicians whom Hand will send of his disability.

Means' attorney says he is positively too sick to appear but government counsel charges that he has been walking the streets. The erstwhile sleuth has had a checkered career, spotted with his early activity as a Burns executive and his relationship to the propaganda of the imperial German government.

Girl Convict Strangely Matron.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 26.—Gladys Ellis, 26, an inmate of the Indiana woman's prison here, early today strangled and beat Mrs. Louise Richards, 10, matron, to death and escaped from the prison, police announced.

Urge Daniels for President.
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 26.—The state democratic executive committee meeting here is expected to endorse former Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels for the presidential nomination at the coming democratic national convention.

Blaze Origin Is Mystery.
DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 26.—Officials are still at a loss to determine the origin of the \$750,000 blaze which gutted the Wabash shops here early today.

Wild Flurry in Senate as Teapot Dome Probers in Secret Session Peruse 100 Wires Sent Fall and McLean in Florida

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A hundred telegrams sent to former Secretary of the Interior Fall and Edward B. McLean, publisher of the Washington Post, during their December stay in Palm Beach, Fla., were presented to the Senate Teapot Dome Committee today.

H. T. Taff, general superintendent, Western Union Telegraph Company of Washington, gave the committee a bundle of records from files in his office and the committee immediately went into secret session.

The telegrams were called for in the committee's efforts to learn the source of suspected "leaks" to persons involved in the oil scandal.

Taff protested against submitting the telegrams on the ground that they were confidential communications and that his company had no right to make them public without consent of the persons who sent them. The committee, however, decided unanimously to go into all records and Taff agreed under protest.

In executive session the committee then began perusal of the messages to determine if any government officials had advised Fall or McLean as to what course they should pursue.

Reason for Executive Session.
Before the committee went into session, Chairman Lenroot made the following statement:

"The chair will state that the session is to enable the committee to determine which of these telegrams are relevant and which are not. Those which are found to be relevant will be read in public session later."

Before the meeting Walsh said he had no present intention of summoning Attorney-General Daugherty for questioning about his dealings in Sinclair oil stocks.

Lenroot indicated no move would be made in this direction until after the examination of brokers' books had been completed.

Walsh also announced he had no intention of subpoenaing Will H. Hays, former postmaster general. Walsh said he had told his clerk to issue a subpoena for G. D. Wahlberg, former private secretary to Harry F. Sinclair and that he expected Wahlberg to appear tomorrow.

Wahlberg will be questioned about references he made in previous testimony to a "Mr. Hayes." The committee took it that the "Mr. Hayes" was an employee in the Sinclair office but because of recent developments they wished to make certain of his identity.

Wilton J. Lambert, attorney for McLean, appeared at the committee room, saying he intended later to confer with Walsh.

Senators Frightened.
Action of the committee in examining the telegrams behind closed doors caused excited comment among the hundred or more spectators crowded in the hall outside, because of recent reports that two members of the committee might have been authors of some of the big stack of messages to Fall and McLean.

All Wire Records Asked.
In a further effort to trace reports that government officials guided the course of former Secretary Fall after the "scandal" disclosures, the Senate

Two-thirds McLean Messages Related to Oil Mess; Had Leased Wire Installed Day Walsh Went to Quiz Him; New Story of Crooked Intrigue Bared

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The name of a big politician—not an official of the government—was drawn into the oil lease scandal when the Teapot Dome Committee delved today into telegrams of Edward B. McLean, publisher of the Washington Post.

The identity of the politician was not definitely established in the telegrams, but if he is the man the committee thinks he is, a new sensational story of official intrigue is expected to be revealed.

One member of the committee considered the evidence might prove sufficient to "wreck another political career."

Telegrams were examined by the committee in executive session to trace connections between high officials and former Secretary of In-

terior Fall, who was a guest of McLean in Palm Beach when the lid was first torn off the scandal surrounding the leasing of naval oil reserves.

Startling Disclosures.
Perusal of the telegrams by the committee also revealed:

1.—That Fall, thru McLean, was in intimate touch with every thought and action of the investigating committee which was sitting in Washington.

2.—That the day Senator Walsh, leading investigator, arrived in Palm Beach, to seek evidence from McLean and Fall, the former put in a leased wire from Washington to Palm Beach.

3.—That of the hundred or more telegrams sent to McLean and Fall, two-thirds of them were considered "pertinent" to the oil scandal investigation and will be made public later.

4.—That no member of the investigating committee communicated by Western Union with Fall or McLean.

No Coolidge Statement.
While this action was taking place in the Senate, President Coolidge, after the regular cabinet meeting, conferred first with Daugherty, Senator Weeks, Postmaster-General New and Secretary of Labor Davis. Daugherty was the first to leave this session, declaring there was nothing to be said on the subject of his remaining in the cabinet.

Later, Weeks, who was the last to leave the White House, indicated no new development in the situation would occur immediately.

This was confirmed when it was officially stated at the White House on behalf of President Coolidge that there would be no statement from the president on the Daugherty case today.

Secret Sessions Till Thursday.
Tomorrow the committee will examine files of the Postal Telegraph Company.

Open hearings will not be resumed until Thursday when all the telegrams relating to the inquiry will be made public.

Some of the telegrams to McLean were in code but these related especially to McLean's finances and business. The committee does not intend to go into McLean's finances except that evidence which might tend to indicate he did not have \$100,000 at the time he said he wrote checks in that amount for Fall.

"There is a difference of opinion as to whether the telegrams could be considered 'sensational,'" Senator Adams, Colo., Democrat, who sat in the hearing, said.

Colima State, Mexico, Again Open for Trade with Outside

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MEXICO CITY, Feb. 26.—The state of Colima will be reopened for trade on Wednesday, Feb. 27, according to a statement made today by a government official. In this district the Obregon forces are proceeding without a hitch to clear out the counter-revolutionists, who are everywhere in a state of demoralization.

DAILY WORKER Greets the Striking Garment Workers

THE DAILY WORKER, on behalf of the Workers Party, expresses its solidarity with the 10,000 striking members of the International Garment Workers Union and pledges its aid in bringing the strike to a speedy and successful conclusion.

Nothing will please the DAILY WORKER better than to be able to record in the near future the complete defeat of the bosses, the organization of the open shops and a 100 per cent victory for the union.

ALL EDUCATORS ATTENDING THE PRESENT CHICAGO GATHERING OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION SHOULD
Read What World's Greatest Educator, Lunacharsky, Has to Say On Page Six Today

CAL ASKS AID FOR OUSTING OF DAUGHERTY

Attorney-General On Trial By Wheeler Resolution

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—President Coolidge today asked his cabinet to help him decide what to do about Daugherty.

The President was to place before a meeting of his advisers these alternatives, respecting the attorney general:

1.—That he be permitted to remain in the cabinet pending a senate hearing of the charges against him. Under this arrangement, it would be understood that Daugherty would place his resignation in the President's hands at once to be accepted after the senate inquiry was ended. If the senate "acquitted" him, Daugherty then could resign without "quitting under fire." If it "convicted" him he would have to resign.

2.—That Daugherty be asked to resign at once. This would put the President in direct opposition to John T. Adams, chairman of the republican national committee, and other political leaders but would find him in agreement with senatorial leaders like Lodge, Pepper and Borah.

Because of the belief that some action regarding Daugherty was impending at the White House, senators backing the Wheeler resolution for investigation of the Department of Justice indicated they might not attempt to pass the measure today. It is to come up and debate on it will constitute in a sense a preliminary trial of Daugherty, as the charges made by Senator Wheeler and others are to be thoroughly discussed.

Its adoption, however, may go over until tomorrow, unless the expected announcement from the White House decides senators to put it thru at once.

Daugherty Has Defense.
Daugherty wants the investigation started without delay and is ready to meet it with a partial defense which he has placed in the hands of Senator Willis, Ohio.

The attorney-general in a letter to Willis admitted he speculated in Sinclair oil stock. He bought it before he became attorney-general, he said, and six months after Teapot Dome was leased to Sinclair, Daugherty sold some of his stock in an effort to recoup losses. Then he bought it back again. Finally in the Fall of 1923 he sold all his Sinclair holdings, taking a loss of about \$28 a share.

He denied that in his stock dealings he had any "tip" or that he ever used any information that came to him as a government official. No opinion was ever asked of him regarding the leasing of the naval reserves, Daugherty wrote, and he never gave one. He said he had no connection whatsoever with the leasing.

Hits Reed's Candidacy.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 26.—Senator James A. Reed of Missouri is not a bona fide candidate for the presidency, but is furthering a scheme of "Hearst and Murphy and Brennan" to prevent the nomination of McAdoo at the national convention, Breckenridge Long, assistant secretary of state under Wilson, charged today in a letter to Green Terrill of Moberly, Mo., a member of the state democratic committee.

Hurt by Falling Timber.
Several persons were injured, some fatally, when a load of timber fell 22 floors from the Straus building to the street here today. The timber slipped from a hoist and fell within a few feet of crowded Michigan Boulevard. Huge splinters struck pedestrians and one timber bounced into an automobile, injuring the driver.

Invoke Quarantine.
OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 26.—Because of foot and mouth disease outbreaks in California resulting in quarantine of Fresno and San Luis Obispo and all counties north, shipments of live stock originating in or passing thru California will not be received or unloaded at the Omaha yards, according to an embargo issued today by the local stock yards company.

Another Movie Report Denied.
PARIS, Feb. 26.—Madame Peters, mother of the wife of Max Linder, French film star, announced today receipt of a telegram from her daughter, who is in Vienna, denying reports that Linder and his bride had taken veronal and were dying. The rumor, which reached here Saturday is believed a hoax.

Painful But Worth While.
LOS ANGELES, Feb. 26.—Helen Ferguson, screen actress, today displayed to friends a "worked over nose" of which she is very proud. It is minus a "bump" that was the bane of her existence because she had to dodge all profiles. The operation was painful but worth while, she declares.

Bandits Busy in St. Louis.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 26.—Six bandits today herded employees of the Citizens Bank of Maplewood, a suburb, into a back room and escaped with \$8,500 in a hall of shots from a watchman. Payroll bandits yesterday netted \$4,600 here in three successful holdups.

Chicago Dressmakers Striking Today to Eliminate Sweatshops and Unionize the Entire Industry

Chicago's biggest labor struggle for 1924 begins this morning when thousands of dressmakers leave their plants for the 40-hour week and the union shop.

The workers in this terribly sweated industry will have the whole-hearted support of the DAILY WORKER and of the entire labor movement of Chicago. The very life of organized labor in the dressmaking industry is at stake.

Union and Non-Union Out.
Union and non-union dressmakers are going on strike together. The unionists are fighting to save themselves from the open shop fate that their employers ordained for them and the workers from the non-union shops are taking this general strike opportunity to end the miserable conditions under which they have been toiling in the scab plants.

The following strike call has been sent to every shop by the General Strike Committee of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which is managing the walkout:

General Strike Order General Strike in the Dress Industry Declared Today, Wednesday, February 27, 1924 AT 10:30 A. M. SHARP

All workers in the dress industry, cutters, operators, finishers, pressers, drapers, beaders, examiners, etc., are hereby ordered to cease work at

10:30 A. M. SHARP
and report immediately at the headquarters of the strikers.

Leave your shop in an orderly manner. Take your tools with you. Avoid having any arguments with your employers. On another page of this strike order you will find the place where the workers of every shop will meet. When you leave the shop, proceed to the meeting place designated for your shop.

The workers did their utmost to avoid this strike. It was forced upon us by the employers, and the time has come when the men and women in the dress industry will make their employers realize that the Union cannot be destroyed. That the working conditions and wages of the workers must be improved and that the workers will not return to work until their just and reasonable demands will be granted to them.

Long Live the Unity of the Workers!
By Order of the General Strike Committee of the Chicago Locals,
INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION.

Meeting Places in the Loop

ALL WORKERS OF THE LOOP DISTRICT WILL MEET IN THE FOLLOWING HALLS:
The Workers of the Following Shops Will Meet at 180 W. Washington St.

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|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Room 400, 180 W. Washington St. | Elias Mann. |
| Arnold & Lams Co. | Max Groner. |
| Famous Dress Co. | Pavo & Wasserman. |
| Gross & Wasserman. | David Perlman. |
| B. Karp & Co. | Windsor Dress Co. |
| Paul Kiran. | Gray Garment Co. |
| Mutual Dress Co. | Jack Shure. |
| R. & D. Dress Co. | Greenstein & Co. |
| Sylvan Garment Co. | Room 300, 180 W. Washington St. |
| Broadway Dress Co. | Arnold & Nudelman. |
| Freeman & Feinberg | Hymen Brothers. |
| Heller & Son. | N. Amsterdam. |
| Fuchs & Geller. | DuFine & Kralstein. |
| Gilbert & Zechman. | Pierce Dress Co. |
| Libby Dress Co. | Einstein & Co. |
| Samuel Cohen. | Lieberman & Co. |
| Perlestein & Weiss. | Frank Kaplan & Brothers. |
| Moll & Kupersmith. | Deitch & Miller. |
| Kupersmith & Sholder. | Berge Garment Co. |
| M. Slakoff & Co. | Elaine Dress Co. |
| Ess & Ess Dress Co. | Godett & Gross. |
| Klaffer & Sobel. | Ellis Bernard. |
| Julian Dress Co. | Milady Dress Co. |
| Trieman Brothers. | Liedtke, G. W. |
| Agnew Wright & Co. | Hugo DuBroock & Co. |
| Francine Frock Co. | Rubloff, S. W. |
| Arthur Weiss. | Slonick & Schwartz. |
| Liopen Brothers. | Room 201, 180 W. Washington St. |
| Block & Baranowsky. | Eisenberg & Sons. |
| Ferguson, Weinberg & Rose. | Brounsky Dress Co. |
| A. Lerner. | Pimstone Dress Co. |
| Stein & Seiden. | Harrison-Eintraucht Co. |
| Mitchell Brothers. | Witkowski & Co. |
| Sherman & Berman. | Wholesale Dress Co. |
| Katz & Dolinsky. | Empire Dress Co. |
| Room 301, 180 W. Washington St. | Sunshine Dress Co. |
| Berkson Mfg. Co. | Franklin Dress Co. |
| Alport & Cutler. | Rosenthal & Liss. |
| Adolph Hass. | All workers who are unemployed |
| Room 401, 180 W. Washington St. | will meet at 20 W. Randolph Street |
| Seiden Brothers. | in meeting room on the 4th floor. |
| Nat. Steiner. | |

All Other Shops in the Loop District that Are Not Mentioned Here Will Meet at 180 W. Washington St.

The workers of the following shops will meet at 20 W. Randolph St.

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|-------------------------------------|--|
| Main Large Hall, 20 W. Randolph St. | G. & S. Dress Co. |
| 3rd Floor | Weigel Dress Co. |
| Wolman Dress Co. | Eisenberg Mfg. Co. |
| J. D. Herman. | Goldrich & Franklin. |
| Sobel Garment Co. | Ball Room, 4th Fl., 20 W. Randolph Street. |
| J. Reinhardt | Nat Ribback. |
| Gavin & Kovler. | N. H. Fried. |
| Roth-Worsley. | Weiss & Stein. |
| Alveen Dress Co. | Cohen & Saunich. |
| Wm. Goldstein. | Mouloff Dress Co. |
| Jeanette Dress Co. | University Frock Co. |
| Silverstone & Golden. | R. & H. Dress Co. |
| Singer & Noodelman. | Karlin & Nunnis. |
| Graceline Dress Co. | Garfinkel Dress Co. |
| Weiss Dress Co. | Queen Dress Co. |

TEACHERS FIGHT PLATOON SCHOOL AS ROBOT MAKER

National Educational Ass'n Boosts It

The people who are advocating the platoon system for the public schools before the department of superintendence of the National Education Association are all neglecting to tell the teachers and superintendents just how the platoonizing of the schools affect the teachers.

Rose Phillips, the director of platoon schools in Detroit, in speaking before the department of elementary school principals yesterday, urged its financial economy, its effect on the normal life of the school children, its effect on the teaching of the three R's and on social relationships, but did not say anything about the effect of the platoon system on the teachers.

The Chicago school teachers who are opposed to the platoon system are opposed because of its effect on the teacher and teaching.

Teacher Becomes Machine.
In the perfect platoon school system all lessons on all subjects are prepared by one person who supervises the teaching of each subject. That means that one person would prepare the lessons, for instance, on history for all the children attending school in Chicago. At the same time in all the schools in Chicago, if it were run under the platoon system, history would be taught. At the same moment in all the schools history would cease to be taught and the next subject on the program taken up.

The real danger of the platoon system rests in the fact that a person who does not come in contact with children prepares the lessons and the teachers merely repeat like parrots what has been prepared for them.

Standardized Education.
No provision is made for the exceptional class or child. Everything is standardized to the last degree. The teacher is told what to teach and is assigned so much time in which to teach it. A given amount of ground must be covered in a given amount of time.

A supervisor who had any prejudices or ideas would undoubtedly work them into the preparation of lessons. The teachers would be bound to teach these ideas whether or not she agreed with them.

Much has been made by advocates of the advantages of the use that the school auditorium could be put to carry on certain kinds of propaganda. The teachers who oppose the standardized lessons could and no doubt would be used to spread propaganda.

Away From Freedom.
The teachers are made mere parrots under the platoon system the teachers say. They point out that the modern trend in education is all toward freedom in the schools and classes and away from fixed standards. More reliance is placed on the individual pupil and less and less on the prepared lessons under all plans advocated by real educators. The platoon system leaves no place for individuality of any sort. The lessons and schedules are prepared and made to fit into this schedule.

The U. S. Bureau of Education in conference on platoon schools begins in the Hotel Sherman tomorrow. The conference on platoon schools begins dreds of school superintendents and principals who are in Chicago attending the convention of the National Education Association.

This conference is the big bid of the Bureau of Education for the platoonizing of the schools and the robotizing of both the teachers and the pupils.

School Spies Are Attending Sessions of the N. E. A. Here

(Continued from page 1.)
State and the dean of men at Illinois (T. A. Clark) resorted to a great deal of spy work.

The industrial angle of this spy work is just beginning to be apparent. Employers are fishing around for some way to control the "morale" of their girl workers, to keep them away from unions, to keep them satisfied with low wages and long hours and no hope of advancement. The girl agitators in the department stores must be spotted and weeded out, the wage grumblers must be silenced.

Industrial "Deans" Are Spies.
The bosses are beginning to appoint their own deans of women to do the job. Sometimes they call them personnel directors; sometimes, like People's Gas Co. of Chicago, they call them deans of women.

College girls looking around for a future job see this new industrial opening. They ask their deans of women for advice on how to prepare for the work. And they get the advice. They learn that capital and labor have identical interests. They learn that "even a millionaire is discontented with his income." And so on.

Last summer a course specially for deans of women was given at Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York. The woman professor who gave the course was asked point blank:

10,00 Needle Workers Strike

(Continued from page 1)
violence of the hired thugs of the bosses. During past strikes here the bosses have hired slugs to beat up the workers and try to intimidate them.
The action of the sixteen expelled members of the union in offering their services to the joint board to help win the strike for the workers has aroused the sympathy of the

The Northwest Side Shops

The Workers of the Following Shops Will Meet at Schoenhofen's Hall, 1214 N. Ashland Ave.

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|----------------------------|---|
| H. Alexander. | Sopkin Dress Shop. |
| American Stile Garment Co. | Sobie & Davis. |
| Becker & Weiner. | Vogue Dress Co. |
| Cohen & Resnikoff. | Fagenholz & Co. |
| Doctor & Radman. | Continental Dress Co. |
| Justromb, Samuel. | Wolkowitz Dress. |
| Savitt, D. | Cohen, Alexander. |
| Weiss, Samuel. | Dandyline Dress Co. |
| Viola Dress Co. | Goldfinger Bros. |
| Novack Garment Co. | Kahn & Rosenthal. |
| Jay Dee Garment Co. | Brown Dress. |
| Camille Garment Co. | Walter Mfg. Co. |
| Goldstein, Samuel. | Sam Sobel. |
| Meyer, H. | Mitteldorf Dress Co. |
| Ferdinand, J. | P. Lyons. |
| Groner & Fingerhut. | 1300-1500 Milwaukee Ave. |
| C. & S. Dress Co. | And all workers from Grand Ave., Ashland Ave., Division St., Chicago Ave., Broadway, Ellen St., Paulina St. and Seeley Ave. |
| Greenberg & Co. | |
| Arthur Lang. | |
| Terry & Greeman. | |
| Weinberg & Brandon. | |
| Levy, J. | |
| New York Dress Co. | |
| Phillip Gauss. | |

The West Side Shops

The Workers of the Following Shops Will Meet at the West Side Auditorium, corner Taylor St. and Racine Ave.

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|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Washington Dress Co. | Herberg Dress Co. |
| Miller Brothers. | Model Dress Co. |
| Young Dress Co. | Schwartz, J. |
| Reliance Cloak & Dress Co. | |
| Active Dress Co. | |
| Standard Dress Co. | |
| J. O'Brien Dress Co. | |

LUDENDORFF ON TRIAL FOR BEER CELLAR PUTSCH

Pressmen and Witnesses Conference on Chicago Issue, March 17

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MUNICH, Feb. 26.—In the gloomy chambers of the old war academy, all entrances to which were protected by barbed wire and armed soldiers, General Ludendorff, his step-son, Lieut. Heinz Pernet, Adolf Hitler and seven former army officers and doctors were tried today for treason.

Ludendorff stalked at the head of the little procession of prisoners as they were marched into the dock. Hitler, notorious monarchist agitator, brought up the rear, lugging a huge portfolio of defense documents under an arm.

Ludendorff and Hitler entered the trial chamber where sixty newspapermen and fifty witnesses were the only ones besides judges and guards admitted.

Of the prisoners, only Lieut. Robert Wagner was in uniform. Ludendorff's bearing was proud and sneering, as tho he ignored the somewhat ignominious position with which he was confronted.

The crime with which the prisoners were charged was of plotting against the state in that they led the ludicrous beer cellar putsch that failed so completely Nov. 8, 1923.

The trial opened at 8:30 a. m. The complete list of prisoners included: General Ludendorff, Adolf Hitler, Lieut. Heinz Pernet, Ernst Pochner, Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Dr. Friedrich Weber, Capt. Ernst Rohem, Lieut. Wilhelm Nruenecker, Lieut. Robert Wagner.

Colonel Hermann Kriebel and Chief Judge Lagergericht presided. Altho it was understood that the defense of the accused was to have involved throwing most of the blame for the putsch that failed upon General von Kahr and General Losow, plans were changed by defense counsel at the last minute.

Von Kahr, dictator of Bavaria, and Losow, head of the army, resigned last week. The defense will insist they co-operated in the putsch plans. The defendants planned to claim they were not guilty of treason since they did not aim to separate Bavaria from the reich, but to establish a new form of government, namely a monarchy.

The trial began after the judges had filed solemnly into the chamber. District Attorney Stenglein read the indictment, which was a lengthy recital of events that fateful beer cellar night.

of women at the Blackstone this week says nothing about espionage. There are speeches on mental hygiene, on social and moral problems, on patriotism. All are uttered in modulated, disciplined, authoritative and insinuating voices. The real works of the dean business are discussed outside of convention sessions. Dicks in Big Business.

Then the deans reveal themselves as the academic dicks for big business, keeping the college name unblemished by economic or other heresy so that these well oiled

UPHOLSTERERS IN APPEAL FROM AN UNJUST VERDICT

Amazed at Decision for Scab Employers

The upholsterers' union ask for a new trial for the four members of their union and Fred Jurish, a member of the painters' union, who were convicted of conspiracy to boycott in Judge Wells' court.

The verdict of guilty came as a complete surprise to the men on trial who felt confident that they would be acquitted. The jury was out several hours before it brought in its verdict. The jury not only found the defendants guilty but fixed the punishment. Thomas O'Shea and William Riordon were fined \$100 and Gus Dahl, Michael J. McKenna, and Fred Jurish were fined \$50 each.

A Compromise Verdict.
The verdict was evidently a compromise one reached by the jury after it had deliberated some time.

The men on trial were indicted last December following unsuccessful efforts of the employing upholsterers' association to break a strike which had lasted since May first. Dudley Taylor, attorney for the upholstery bosses, was the prime mover in having the men indicted and brought to trial.

The entire case, boiled down, consisted of the charge that the men on trial had pasted stickers appealing to building trades workers to ask upholsterers workers with whom they came in contact to show their union cards.

So flimsy was the case against the defendants that they did not put up a defense, considering that the state had not proven that a conspiracy existed.

Life of Unionism at Stake.
The men who were on trial have repeatedly said that conviction would be a court declaration to the labor movement in Chicago that union activities were illegal "If we are convicted it may be legal to strike but it will not be legal to tell anyone about the strike. When a strike is called it will have to be kept a secret" is the way one of the men put it.

As soon as the jury had returned its verdict the lawyers for the defense notified the court that they would make motions for a new trial. The court has set March 8th as the date on which the motions will be heard.

The fines will not be collected until after the motions for a new trial have been heard.

Foster to Speak Tonight on Lessons of Miners' Convention

"The Lessons of the Miners' Convention" and the effects of the decisions of this body on the labor movement in general will be the subject of a lecture by William Z. Foster on Wednesday, Feb. 27, at the Northwest Hall, at the next regular monthly meeting of the Trade Union Educational League.

To militants coming to hear William Z. Foster, the program assures additional features.

Earl Browder, editor of the Labor Herald, will review the new labor developments in England in his talk on "The Strike and the Labor Government in Great Britain."

This review of the most interesting developments in the field of labor from the view of the militant is, according to a new decision of the local board, Trade Union Educational League, to become a feature of every monthly meeting.

Besides these two features, enough to insure the success of any meeting there is another of great interest to the large group of needle trades workers, as well as to all militants—a report on the recently held national trades conference by Phil Aronberg.

The meeting, beginning promptly at 8:15, promises to be the most successful held in months.

Two Mexican Bulls Drive Away Whole Herd of Fascists

(By The Federated Press)
MEXICO CITY, Feb. 26.—Altho there has been more real fighting in this rebellion than in previous Mexican revolutions, the whole affair is not devoid of its comic opera side. Today's newspapers gravely announce a victory in Saltillo. A band of fascists (size not given) under ex-Col. Jimenez, attacked Saltillo in order to replenish their supplies. Two policemen, whose names should be cited for heroism, were on the outskirts of the town and when the fascists arrived began firing at them. After a brief exchange of shots, the fascists fled in confusion and Saltillo was saved.

GOOD CLOTHES for Men and Boys
Shoes -- Furnishings -- Hats



—Two stores—
Lincoln & Wrightwood Avenues
Lincoln Ave. & Irving Park Blvd.
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings.

PHILADELPHIA IS MAKING BIG FIGHT ON DAVIS LAWS

All-City Conference Is Coming March 10

(Special to The Daily Worker) PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The Council for Protection of Foreign-Born Workers, organized here several months ago, is urging all labor organizations of this city to send delegates, Monday, March 10 at 8 p. m., to a Philadelphia conference at 521 York avenue for the purpose of planning definite action against the alien slave acts.

The coming conference is expected to be still bigger than the original organization conference several months ago at which 50 organizations were represented.

Reasons for organized action by labor is given in the following letter of invitation to labor bodies sent by the council:

25 Anti-Labor Laws. There are now pending in Congress not less than twenty-five bills which propose, thru "Selective Immigration, registering and finger printing of all foreign-born workers, to create for the employers an army of serfs who cannot organize or strike. Thru these laws the big employers hope to smash the unions and reduce the standard of living of native and foreign-born alike.

The American Federation of Labor at its Portland convention, adopted a resolution vigorously denouncing these laws as strike-breaking measures intended to provide the employers with a slave army of workers. The Portland convention of the A. F. of L. pledged itself to combat these attempts of the employers with all means at its disposal.

Council To Resist. It was because of the urgent need to carry on an effective struggle against the attempts of Congress to pass these strike-breaking laws that the Council for Protection of Foreign-Born Workers was organized in this city. A conference of all labor organizations of Philadelphia is called by the Council

Send in Your News

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

cil for Monday, March 10, 8 p. m., at 521 York avenue, near 6th and Spring Garden streets. The conference will work out ways and means how best to fight the slave laws which are a menace to the entire working class of this country.

Brother workers, the interests of labor and of your own organization make it imperative for you to send delegates to that conference without fail. Let us act before it is too late.

Wall Street Nervous Over Results Oil Probe Revelations

(By The Federated Press) NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Wall Street is more than concerned by the oil scandal. It had hoped, and its representative men are frank to say so, that the year would be politically quiet—that the country would sit back and accept Cal Coolidge without a thought.

One industrial banker is quoted as follows: "The blowing of the dome off the Teapot means more than just a scandal of political interest only. It means, for one thing, that the country is in for a 'political year,' and it is this phase of the question that is disturbing to capital. Until the Washington scandal broke, everyone had settled back in anticipation of an orderly and easy election campaign; now there is doubt in some minds as to whether this will be the case; in fact, it looks as if it would be the reverse. As every observer knows, a strenuous and bitter election campaign always has the effect of making business nervous."

WORK SLACKENS AS CAL DENIES UNEMPLOYMENT

500,000 More Jobless Since June

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press) Yes, we have no unemployment today, is the latest song hit jointly produced by the president's accomplished cabinet and officially okayed by Coolidge himself.

Will it be popular among the tens of thousands hanging around the employment agencies where there are reported to be 166 applicants for each 100 jobs? Evidently the cabinet members leave the hard facts behind when they go to confer with the chief executive, for the most recent report of the U. S. department of labor indicates that at least 500,000 workers who had work in June, 1923, are out of a job. And that takes no account of the steady increase of the population which would normally add at least that many more. In Illinois and Indiana there are tens of thousands of coal miners out of a job or working only two or three days each week.

Then there's the scientific labor market indicator of the federal reserve board which shows a steady decline in the number of jobs available for each hundred applicants. Since the high point in 1923 this barometer has fallen more than half way back to the depression level of 1921. That means unemployment, but somehow the president and his cabinet can't see it anywhere. Perhaps they are looking too high, over the heads of the workers, at the senate. There's full employment there, at least in the Teapot committee.

White House Hunk. This official White House utterance goes on to assert that everything that can be manufactured in the country seems to be finding a roady market. That's putting it a little strong. How about the great locomotive concerns, Baldwin and American, working only 25 per cent of capacity because they can't get orders? Baldwin laid off more than 14,000 workers during the last months of the year.

How about the car building plants that laid off more than 35,000 workers between October and December so that the Illinois department of labor refers to the collapse of the car building industry?

Shoe Industry Down. When, however, this White House utterance turns to individual industries it is most unfortunate in its choices. The boot and shoe industry, it says, is active and able to dispose of products as fast as they can be made. How about it? According to the Feb. 12 statement of the U. S. department of commerce production of shoe factories fell off 8,000,000 pairs between October and December and reached a point 5,000,000 pairs below production of the same month a year ago.

And incidentally in January the boot and shoe industry was employing 8 1/2 per cent fewer men than in the preceding year. Hoover's engineers' committee reported this industry badly overextended.

Textiles Worse. The textile industry is an even more unfortunate choice. All reports show that the textile industry has been unable to dispose of all its products for many months with the situation growing worse. As a whole it has laid off one-tenth of its employees since March, 1923. During December woolen mills consumed about one-fifth less wool than in the preceding December.

While the cotton mills are averaging less than 86 per cent of single shift capacity with most northern mills operating only two or three days a week. Some have shut down altogether.

Business will probably pick up somewhat as the spring approaches. But not enough to absorb all the unemployed workers. And for an official utterance from the chief executive of the nation to blink the existence of very considerable unemployment today suggests that he is supposed to be either an official ostrich trying to avoid the sight of danger ahead by burying his head in the sand, or a dispenser of false optimism to the people.

Russ Co-operatives Taking Charge of Silk Cocoon Industry

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press) MOSCOW, Feb. 26.—The All-Russian Union of Consumers' Co-operative Societies (Centrosouz) entered on an entirely new field during 1923. In the south of Russia the silk worm industry is just beginning to recover from the disorganization it suffered during the civil war. Centrosouz organized the sale of silk cocoons last year, taking over the raw cocoons from the peasants to sell them on a commission basis. Centrosouz pays the peasants a large part of the sale price on the spot in cash or goods.

Your Union Meeting

- Fourth Wednesday, Feb. 27th
Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
1 Boller Makers, Monroe and Racine.
Blacksmiths' District Council, 119 S. Throop St.
21 Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
20 Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
242 Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
1693 Carpenters, 565 S. State St.
1784 Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St.
H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y, 2253 Grace St.
Irving 7597.
1932 Carpenters, 6414 St. Halsted St.
2507 Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.
181 Coppers, 8981 Escanaba Ave.
797 Firemen and Engineemen, 3511 Archer Ave.
10399 Hair Spinners, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
Metal Trades Council, 119 S. Throop St.
Hed Carriers, 1325 W. Division St.
562 Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St.
11 Janitors, 23rd and 49th Aves., Cicero.
24 Janitors (Window Workers), 180 W. Washington St.
4 Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St.
104 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
126 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
526 Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave.
375 Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 63d St.
Hartley Cooke, 327 N. Clark St.
54 Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
5 Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
697 Railway Carmen, 5444 Wentworth Ave.
1340 Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave.
219 Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 63d St. 7:30 p. m.
11 Roofers, 777 W. Adams St.
7 Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
452 Sheet Metal, 3224 S. Halsted St.
753 Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St.
759 Teamsters (Meat), 226 S. Ashland Blvd.
799 Teamsters (Bone), 6525 S. Halsted St.
13046 Teamsters, 810 W. Harrison St.
924 Tunnel and Subway Workers, 714 W. Harrison St.

B. V. D'less Russian Prince Says He May Get Job

(By The Federated Press) NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—This is the sad, sad story of Prince Simon Nicolas Korsakov. The prince was an aide to General Wrangel, at one time the New York Times' favorite defender of civilization. Prince Korsakov did what he could to hamper the Russian workers in their effort to build a new government, and what he could to help starve the peasant. That done, he got away and went to Monte Carlo.

What money he had left he spent there, and borrowed some more. Then he came to America. He knew that in this democracy, and only in this democracy, do people crowd around the feet of titled loafers from the old world. Counts and dukes and princes wrote him that the going continued good in the land of the free, and he managed to get here. Luck brought him up against a "friend" whom he had met in Monte Carlo; and this friend invited him for a visit in Boston. The prince went and ran up a hotel bill at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, which is a toney one, and his next move was to a police station.

When he said he was a prince they treated him gently, and supplemented their respect with reverence when he said he had fought the Bolsheviks. His friend, he explained, had \$200 and all the prince's nicest underwear, and then disappeared. He was released. Somebody paid his hotel bill. The prince says his brothers in arms are scattered over the world from Sofia to Peking and Chicago suburbs; and he says further that he thinks he may go to work. Some of the others have tried that, and told him it wasn't so had.

Kaufman Betrays Militant into Hands of Canadian Officials

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Morris Kaufman, president of the Fur Workers' Union, added another shameful deed to his black record when he betrayed Fanny Warshafsky, a member of Local 15, of the Fur Workers' union, to the Canadian authorities when she was on her way to Canada to make a tour on behalf of the Jewish organ, the Freiheit.

Morris Kaufman was on the same train with Warshafsky, and there is every likelihood that he took this train on purpose, as the tour of Fanny Warshafsky was announced a number of times in the Freiheit. When the authorities tried to send Comrade Warshafsky back she demanded to know more particulars. Thereupon she was led to another car of the train and was shown the president of the union who had given the government authorities information that she was a Communist, and that she was going to Canada to make tour in behalf of a newspaper that was in the pay of the Russian soviet government.

One reason why Morris Kaufman attempted to render this little service to the Canadian government is that Fanny Warshafsky is one of the most active militants of the Fur Workers' union, which this same Kaufman rules with a "strong arm squad."

This time Kaufman failed, for the Canadian authorities permitted Comrade Warshafsky to proceed. Morris Kaufman will most likely console himself for his failure by having some more dastardly assaults made upon members of the Fur Worker' union by the gangsters in his pay.

STEEL PRESIDENT LAUDS FRAMING OF MACLACHLAN

Pats Prosecutor of Miner on Back

(Special to The Daily Worker) MONTREAL, Feb. 26.—In the Nova Scotia Legislature, Foreman Wayne, labor member of Cape Breton county, took up the fight for "old J. B." MacLachlan, who was expelled by John J. Lewis from membership in the United Mine Workers for his firm stand in behalf of the Nova Scotia rank and file, and later on prosecuted and sentenced to a two years' term for seditious libel.

Wayne stated that the Attorney-General received a telegram from Roy Wolvin, the president of the British Empire Steel corporation, on the plants and pits of which the strike took place. The telegram congratulated the Attorney-General for his success in railroad MacLachlan. Wayne asked the house if it was "not peculiar that Mr. Wolvin the head of the corporation that was squeezing the life blood out of the province could be so interested in the persecution of MacLachlan that he should have something in common with the Nova Scotia government to the extent of sending a congratulatory telegram."

Canadian "High Standard." "Canada is a high standard country as regards labor, and full advantage should be taken to advertise this fact" was stated to press representatives by Dr. W. A. Ridell, former deputy minister of labor in the Ontario government and now in the international labor office of the League of Nations, when he arrived in Halifax to tour Canada on "league and labor."

Well, we don't know where the gentleman got his information from but the only high standard as far as we can see is the number of unemployed. Neither do the wags of those who are still employed look like a very high standard.

Spurn \$15 Month Wage. "We are very much disappointed with the failure of the organized British harvesters to accept the farm positions we have secured for them," said the superintendent of the government employment bureau in Toronto the other day.

Several hundred British harvesters, once lured over here by conscienceless immigration agents with fairy tales of steady employment and high wages, are now stranded, jobless and on loose ends in Toronto and provided for only by organized labor and the municipal authorities of this town while the government, provincial as well as federal, refused strictly to do anything to aid the poor devils. But that they refused in a body to accept the farmhand jobs offered them for the sky-high wages of \$15 a month caused the officials go up on their hindpaws and claw the air.

"They refused to adapt themselves to Canadian conditions," the aforementioned governmental chairwarmer ended his story to press representatives when the expected rush for those eminently favorable jobs did not occur.

"Canadian conditions," that's the high standard. An anti-labor legislation campaign is launched by The Employers Association of Manitoba demands that the provincial cabinet work for the abolition of all labor laws, including the workmen's compensation act, proposes laws prohibiting strikes on public utilities, protecting of employment contracts, forbidding affiliation of provincial and municipal employes with industrial trade unions, and the repealing of the Fair Wage Act.

Villard to Talk on Europe. Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation, will be the guest of honor at a dinner prepared by his friends at the Auditorium Hotel, March 6. He will tell of European conditions as he observed them in the Rhineland, the Ruhr and the Palatinate.

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

Mexican Labor Notes

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 26.—One thousand railroad workers are threatened with the loss of their jobs here for alleged voluntary aid to the fascist during the period that the latter controlled the railroads from Puebla to Vera Cruz and from La Barca to Guadalajara. A careful investigation will be made in each case, the government promises, before action is taken.

A strike of nurses and doctors of the state hospital of Puebla has broken out. The strike is due to the fact that it is almost two months since the institutional pay roll was met.

A textile convention of the Confederation General de Trabajadores (anarcho-syndicalist) is meeting in the capital. It is to take up the problem of preventing wage reductions, partial or complete shut downs in the textile factories, avoiding appearance before the arbitration and conciliation commissions in the federal district because they are under control of the Laboristas, a labor political party controlled by the rival Mexican Federation of Labor. Freeing class war prisoners throughout the world is another subject up for discussion.

Striking Garment Workers Hear T. U. E. L. Speaker

(Special to The Daily Worker) BOSTON, Feb. 26.—The second day of the Garment Workers' strike in Boston finds the workers in fine spirit. The previous day, five manufacturers were ready to sign up. The snow storm did not keep the men from the picket line. Another injunction has been applied for, which will be heard in the supreme court today.

The mass meeting held this afternoon listened to speakers from the Cigarmakers' union, and the New England organizer of the A. F. of L., who spoke along the usual lines of solidarity during the strike. The exception was Ida Rothstein, member of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, prominent member of the Needle Trades Section of the T. U. E. L. who last spring made a tour of needle trade centers in the United States and Canada on behalf of the need of greater interest in the union, not only at strike times but during normal periods. If the union is not what it ought to be, it is our own fault, because of our own lack of interest. The forty-hour week was not the ultimate goal in the needle trades industry; in Russia, they became the arbiters of their own destiny. The workers responded warmly.

McAdoo's Dryness, Not His Oiliness, Angers Jim Duncan

(By The Federated Press) WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—James Duncan, of Quincy, Mass., first vice-president, American Federation of Labor has passed the black spot to W. G. McAdoo.

From offices just established in the Willard Hotel here, a press statement has been issued by Duncan, as chairman of the "Joint Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor, National Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, Constitutional Liberty League of Massachusetts, Moderation League, Inc.," in which it is bleakly set forth that McAdoo, the presidential candidate, is a dry.

There seems to be nothing that McAdoo can do about it now. They went to his hotel here, when he came to explain his Doheny money to the senate committee, on Feb. 13, and they asked him where he stood. He said: "I'm dry. There's no use in discussing the subject. That's all there is to be said. I'm dry."

Duncan, for the A. F. of L. and its wet allies, says: "We represent a voting membership of over 5,000,000 members, comprising the A. F. of L., etc." And "We present the facts to the people for their information on the attitude of Mr. McAdoo with respect to the modification of the Volstead Act."

MUSCULAR PARTY OF ATHLETES, IS CONFERENCE AIM

N. Y. Communists Start Sport Movement

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The revolutionary youth of America must have sound bodies, declares the Athletic League of the Finnish Federation of the Workers Party which is calling an athletic conference at the Finnish headquarters in New York, 2042, Fifth Ave., for 11 a. m., March 23, with the co-operation of the district office and the Jugo-Slav and Cheko-Slovak Sport Clubs.

All branches of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League are urged to send delegates to work out plans for a vigorous athletic movement among the young people of the party.

Muscular Communism. Urging the importance of muscular communism the Athletic League points to the fact that the capitalist class spends millions of dollars for the bourgeois sport movement in order to bring the young men and women where it can preach patriotism and hatred of the revolutionary movement to them.

On the other hand in Russia, it declares, the workers government is building up the sport movement among the workers and peasants.

Red Sport International. An international working class sport and athletic movement is in existence with two international organizations, one of which has been organized by the communists of Europe. This is the Red Sport International of Moscow; it works in harmony with the Comintern and the Young Communist International which have discussed the sport problem and have told their sections in different countries to build rival sport organizations to the bourgeois sport organizations, to draw the young workers to them and propagate the principles of communism among them.

Outside of Russia there is strong working class sport movements in Germany, Cheko-Slovakia, Finland and many other countries embracing hundreds of thousands of members.

Athletes On Barricades. In America it is our duty to start organization of a Workers Athletic League that is controlled by our party and the Young Workers League. Some comrades might think that when we organize an athletic club into our midst our activities in the class struggle cease. But experience shows us different. For instance in the civil war in Finland in 1918 the membership of the workers' sport clubs were among the first to step to the workers' side of the barricades to fight for the rights of the working class. And in the Workers Party branches where there already is a sport club the members of the sport clubs are just as active in the party work generally as are those comrades who do not belong to a sport club.

U. S. Is Railroaded Speaker for Soviet Russia to Prison

Workers and Friends of Labor—Help raise five hundred dollars and give John L. Cooper, formerly business manager of the Novy Mir, a fighting chance.

He was arrested after speaking at a Soviet Russia recognition meeting, Feb. 3, at Bayonne, N. J., and was held on the federal charge of conspiracy to overthrow the government of the United States. He will be railroaded to jail unless a fight is put up.

Five hundred dollars must be raised instantly—more money will be needed.

Will you be one of five hundred comrades to donate a dollar or more and keep him out of jail?

Send contributions to National Defense Committee, New York Division, 208 E. 12th St., New York City.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"



THE LITTLE GREY DOG.

By Herminia Zur Muehlen.

HE WAS an ugly little grey dog with long silken-soft ears and a bushy tail. He was born in a splendid stable that belonged to a rich man. This rich man lived on a large estate in which were many fields and meadows. And in these fields grew sugarcane, in great quantities, great, round, smooth canes that contained the sweet sugar. On the sugar plantation worked hundreds of Negroes, men and women, and all the Negroes belonged to the rich man who had bought them in the market as he would buy cattle, for this story happened long ago, in those days when slavery existed in America. The rich man could do anything he wished with his slaves. If he was in a bad mood he would permit them to be whipped; if they dared to protest against this cruel treatment they were more cruelly punished—they were stripped naked, smeared with honey, and tied to a tree. The bees that came in large swarms, settled on the body of the slave, sucked the honey and stung the bound man till he collapsed with pain. Also, the master could sell his slave, did this frequently, without the least consideration tearing mother from child, separating man and wife, sister and brother. The poor Negroes were entirely helpless, they had to work all day long in the hot sun, received very poor food, lived in wretched huts, separated from the house of the rich man, near a mighty river. Here lived the Negroes, crowded together; the children played about in front of these huts, played happily, because they did not yet know that they were slaves and that a hard, difficult life awaited them.

In one of the Negro huts arrived the little grey dog who had been born in the splendid stable, and this is how it happened.

Once when the rich man walked thru the stable, he noticed the little grey dog who was playing in the straw. He looked at the little dog, and said angrily to the coachman, "What is this ugly little creature doing here in my beautiful stable? Take it out; drown it in the river."

The coachman promised to do this; indeed he pitied the lively little animal, but the master was strict and he did not dare to disobey the command. He called the little dog, who came running joyously, and started toward the river. As he came near the homes of the slaves, a little black boy ran out of one of the huts and cried, "O, the lovely little animal! Where are you taking it?" And he ran quite close to them and patted the dog, who mischievously jumped at him, barking.

"I must drown the dog," answered the coachman.

At that the eyes of the little boy filled with tears, he took the dog in his arms, held him close, and begged "Don't do it, just see how darling he is."

master has commanded me. If I don't obey him he will punish me severely.

The little grey dog licked Benjamin's face, looked at him with his large eyes that seemed to implore him, "Save me, save me." "Give me the dog," pleaded Benjamin. "I will hide him carefully so that the master will not see him." The coachman thought for a moment, then replied, "Good, you may hide him. But," he said warningly, "you must not betray the fact that I have given him to you. If the master should ever see him you must say that you saved him from the river. Then he will give you a bad beating."

"That doesn't matter," cried Benjamin eagerly. "As long as the little dog is allowed to live." The coachman laughed, removed the string from the neck of the dog, and Benjamin ran to the hut with him, patting him, kissing him, full of joy. At evening when Benjamin's parents came home, he showed them the dog, and the parents also were happy because they had to be away from home all day and always feared that the little boy might go to the river, fall in and be drowned. But now he would stay near the huts with his playfellows, so that he might hide himself quickly in case the rich man might pass by.

It was as to the little grey dog knew that Benjamin had saved his life. He did not leave the side of the little boy, obeyed him, and showed himself to be quite intelligent. Benjamin spoke to him as to a person, and the dog looked at him as wisely as tho he understood every word.

Benjamin's parents were young and strong, the best workers on the sugar plantation. Therefore the severe overseer was satisfied with them and beat them less than he did the other slaves. On that account they were both, in spite of their hard life, satisfied, and in the evenings when they returned to their hut and their little Benjamin, all three of them were gay and happy.

Benjamin's mother, Hannah, was also an excellent seamstress. She knew how to weave pretty baskets from reeds and rushes, and was a very good cook.

One day the eldest daughter of the rich man, who lived with her husband in the north, came to visit her father. She was glad to see her old home again and everything seemed to her more beautiful than in the north. She complained of the trouble she had in getting servants in the city. "These whites are not nearly so desirable as the blacks," said she. "They cannot be driven to work with whips. You should present me with a good slave, father, so that life will be more comfortable for me. My husband will be quite angry about it, for the people in the north are crazy; they claim that the blacks are also human beings, and that slavery must be abolished. But he loves me very dearly, and will be glad if he sees me happy."

(To be continued tomorrow)

INDIANA KLAN IN SPLIT FROM NATIONAL BODY

Declare Leaders Used Klux for Personal Gain

MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 26.—A meeting to consider breaking away from the present Ku Klux Klan organization and the formation of a Klan of the North will be held here on March 24, Klan No. 4, Delaware county, announced today.

Klansmen from Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and other states are expected to attend the meeting. The announcement states that free speech has been suppressed and other rights have been taken away by leaders of the present organization.

May Bore From Within! ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 26.—Ku Klux Klan malcontents from many sections of the country gathered here today with the expressed intention of "curing or killing" the secret order.

New York Labor in Big Drive for German Workers Aid

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The local drive to aid the famished workers of Germany is proceeding with enthusiasm and success. Volunteer workers are covering local unions every night, committees are organized in outlying sections, house to house canvasses are arranged and mass meetings are being arranged to spur up interest in the work of saving the workers of Germany from the capitalist-created famine.

The labor unions are responding magnificently to the appeals for funds. Bankers' Local No. 1 donated \$1,400, and Bakers' Local Executive Board No. 3 voted \$1,000 to be approved by the union later on.

The executive board of the Painters' union gave \$25.00. The unions are cordially receiving speakers from the New York local of the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany, under whose auspices the drive is organized.

A mass meeting held in Linden, New Jersey, netted \$150.00. A mass meeting will be held in Hungarian Home, New York, on March 15.

Headquarters for the drive will be organized in the following places: W 113 s. m. s. b. u. g. 715 Broadway; Brownsville, 1844 Pitkin Ave.; Downtown, 238 E. 125th St.; Yorkville Labor Temple; Harlem, 143 E. 103rd St.; Bronx, 1347 Boston Road; Queens Labor Lyceum, 785 Forest Ave.; Boro Park and Bath Beach at 40th St. Club House.

The proposal to start a drive for clothing was held in abeyance pending communication with the national office in Chicago.

Hughes Will Not Say Whether Russia Balks U. S. Internationalism

(By The Federated Press) WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Secretary Hughes declines to "speculate" with regard to future decisions as to calling or taking part in international conferences. He will not say whether the presence of Russia in an international conference will keep the United States out.

This response was given when he was questioned as to his attitude on the appeal sent him by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, which quoted President Coolidge's peace talks and asked him to invite the president to call a "conference of the debtor and creditor nations." This proposed conference would "make definite settlement, in concrete terms, of reparations, inter-alia debts and disarmament, in order to achieve a new peace."

Mr. Hughes points out that he has recently explained, in a letter to Representative Hamilton Fish, of New York, that he cannot approve any of the disarmament conference plans now suggested. As for the war debts, they are in the hands of a debt commission created by Congress. And the reparations matter is being dealt with, at present, by the Dawes committee of experts. In short, he will not speculate.

Chicago Papers Lied in Stating Labor Endorsed Small

(By The Federated Press) SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—The Illinois joint labor legislative board has not endorsed Len Small, republican, for re-election as governor of Illinois. Neither at its Chicago meeting Feb. 8 and 9, nor at any other meeting has it done so. Chicago and down-state papers gave wide circulation to a story saying that the joint labor legislative board had given Small an endorsement.

Guy Young and Irvine D. Strain, United Mine Workers members of the joint board, has requested The Federated Press to say that "at no time during the recent meeting of the Illinois joint labor legislative board was the name of Len Small mentioned for endorsement."

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

Farmers and Trade Unionists of Nebraska in Progressive Party Vote to Go to St. Paul May 30th

By JOSEPH MANLEY, Secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party

Altho the Nebraska Conference for Progressive Political Action was not "thrown over a transom"—as one disgruntled democrat expressed it—its delegates were by an overwhelming vote refused seats in the conference of the Progressive Party, held at Grand Island, Neb., on February 22nd.

Following this action, the conference unanimously endorsed the May 30th convention to be held in St. Paul, and elected 49 delegates to attend.

A resolution was then unanimously adopted demanding withdrawal of the democrats, headed by Governor Charles Bryan, filed for the coming primaries, on the Progressive party ticket.

The state law of Nebraska provides that a legal political party such as the Progressive Party shall hold its regular annual convention in the month of April. But because of the mixed political situation in the state, due to the fusion efforts of the democrats and the confusion tactics of the recently organized Conference for Progressive Political Action, prominent members of the Nebraska Progressive Party felt obliged to call this February conference.

C. P. A. Gets the Gate. The Grand Island conference was attended by over one hundred delegates from various counties. These for the most part represented the poorer farmers, with a small sprinkling of rank and file trade unionists. The element which had tried to break into the conference, headed by the State Conference for Progressive Political Action, was composed mostly of trade union officials, rich farmers and professional politicians—appointees of Gov. Bryan.

The purpose of this group—an effort to capture the conference—was so apparent that even prior to the opening of the conference great indignation was shown amongst the dirt farmers and the rank and file trade unionists. And as soon as the conference opened, the fight was on.

The Credentials Committee recommended that only those belonging to or affiliated with the Progressive Party, and who intended to support its candidates, should be admitted to the conference. A substitute to this motion was proposed by Joseph Gilbert, late of Minnesota and the Non-Partisan League, now editor of a newspaper at North Platte. This substitute motion said that the only qualifications for participating delegates should be that they believed in maintaining a third party movement in Nebraska. There was bitter and prolonged debate on this point—Gilbert and Orton, State Chairman of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, taking prominent part in the discussion. In the course of the debate it was argued that if the original motion were adopted this would prevent members of the "Progressive Party" from supporting "good men" in the old political parties, if they might desire to. And that argument seemed to "settle the hash" of the Conference for Progressive Political Action group—with the farmers, particularly—because when the vote was taken, shortly afterward, only nine delegates supported the substitute motion. The original motion carried, with Gilbert, Orton and several others voting against it. Following which, these members withdrew from the conference; and with their withdrawal went the only note of disharmony that had been heard there.

Throughout all the discussions that followed, on the various matters brought before the conference, there was apparent the finest spirit of friendship and co-operation between the remaining delegates, of the dirt farmer and rank and file trade unionist constituencies. The two exceptions to these classifications consisted of Delegates Bigelow and Paul, the first a lawyer from Omaha, whose practice is mostly amongst the trade unionists; and the second a farmer who is now practicing law, among the farmers locally.

Brother of Darwin's Foe Banned. William H. Green, of Omaha, Executive Secretary of the Progressive Party, was chairman of the committee that brought in the resolution demanding withdrawal of the names of Bryan and the other democrats as candidates of the Progressive Party. In supporting this demand, speaker after speaker vigorously denounced the attempts at fusion. One of these—a farmer, 82 years of age—recalled the old Populist Party, which had been "swallowed" in a similar manner by the Democrats. All were strongly for getting the Democrats out of the Progressive Party ticket, at all costs. All the committee's recommendations were unanimously adopted.

Great enthusiasm was shown for the May 30th convention, and the growing farmer-labor movement. The writer, as National Secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, addressed the conference and appealed for support of the St. Paul convention on May 30th. The conference elected eight delegates from each of the six Congressional districts to attend that convention and elected Rev. J. L. Beebe, State Chairman of the Progressive Party, as a delegate at large—thus completing the delegation of forty-nine.

In addition, a resolution was passed providing that upon return to their homes the delegates to this conference should make every endeavor to influence all trade unions and farmers' organizations, to have them send delegates to the St. Paul convention on May 30th.

The conference continued along into the night, and a full slate for the various state offices was nominated on the Progressive Party ticket.

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OLD WOMAN WHO WITNESSED FIRE MOVES AUDIENCE

N. Y. Women Organize to Fight Fire-traps

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A meeting for working class women was held here under the auspices of the United Council of Working class women, to protest against the housing conditions on the East Side which make dangerous fire-traps of the tenements. About fifty women were present. There were eight women speakers, among them an old woman who lives across the street from the place that had burned down and destroyed thirteen workers lives last week.

Her simple story (she had never been on a platform before) which she told while she waited as one waits for the dead, made the audience weep so loudly, it seemed as if the meeting itself was turned into a funeral service. At the end, an appeal was made to the women to organize themselves into a Neighborhood Council. Thirty-three women enrolled and promised to get their neighbors to join. They will be given an organizer familiar with organization work.

A resolution was adopted demanding that the city abolish the fire-traps and build houses for the workers, to rent at cost. The women were eager for organization. Even the children seemed to understand. One kiddie kept saying to his mother, "Mama, mama, did you give your name. Go on, hurry up give your name." Several young girls enrolled with the idea that it would be a good thing to form a junior group. They are the daughters of women who enrolled.

A couple of capitalist party politicians came in, but were ignored. Congressman Dickstein of the 12th District and a local assemblyman. The keynote of the speeches was: The working class, if strongly organized, can do anything for themselves. The working class women, as part of the working class must stand together to make a better life for the workers and their families.

Olgin and Epstein Speakers at N. Y. W. C. Protest Meet

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A big mass meeting of Arbeiter Ring (Workmen's Circle) members was held tonight in Clinton Hall here to protest against the action of the reactionary machine of the organization in depriving two members, Abe Epstein and D. Siegal, of their full rights, by making them members at large, and to protest against the campaign of terror instituted by the reactionary officials against the Left Committee of Action and the revolutionary party of the Workmen's Circle membership.

This meeting was the outcome of an immense wave of protest throughout the organization, twenty branches thus far having passed resolutions of protest. The meeting was addressed by Comrades Olgin, Bourgin, and by Comrade Abe Epstein, who is one of the two above-mentioned members of the Workmen's Circle. Comrade Epstein was received with great applause. In his speech he said: "This is not a question of the expulsion of myself or Siegal. We have come not merely to protest. We have come to build a movement which will restore the Workmen's Circle to its former position: a non-partisan progressive workmen's organization."

Comrade Olgin in his speech said that in his tour over the country he found everywhere that the progressive workers are bitter against the bureaucratic methods of the present leadership in the Workmen's Circle.

Warns Against Too Much Optimism Based on Labor Party Victory

(By The Federated Press) NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A London trade unionist contributes a long letter to the current number of Advance, organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in which he tells of shocking conditions in clothing sweatshops working in competition with American shops, and ends with a warning against a too great optimism based on the political victories of the English workers.

The real reason for these, he writes, "is the fact that the mass of the workers, seeing our most powerful unions suffering defeat after defeat, have lost faith in the industrial organization as a force for their betterment. As a result of their despair, they have used the ballot box to a greater degree. But we must not, comrade, exaggerate the victory."

The mass of the workers are apathetic, indifferent. Their support of the Labor Party is more like a man in despair groping in the dark than a class conscious effort. Still one ray of hope in the coming year, is that when the next general election comes labor will be powerful enough to bring relief from the present slavery by appropriate legislative measures."

Kisser Comes Back. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 26.—E. E. Damon, who resigned as printing instructor in the Kansas City, Kansas high school after he had kissed Margarette Pratt, 18 year old senior, returned to his job today. His letter of resignation was withdrawn at a meeting of the board of education.

Detroit, in Big Come-Back in Daily Worker "Sub" Drive, Says Chicago Has Got a "Fat Chance"

To THE DAILY WORKER.—We in Detroit read with a lot of amusement the boasts of the Chicago "DAILY WORKER Booster" outfit. Our amusement springs from our knowledge that Chicago has earned the name of "Windy City" because its people are past masters of the Art of Blow. We accept the handicap of a double population. We accept the handicap of Chicago being the home city of the DAILY WORKER. We accept these handicaps because we can say, with commendable modesty, that when it comes to the "go-getter stuff" Detroit can run circles around Chicago.

The Campaign for the DAILY WORKER is going forward with such gratifying results that we are putting on a full time City DAILY WORKER Representative. Bud Reynolds, king of the go-getters, will devote his boundless energy and incomparable ability to making Detroit the first DAILY WORKER city in the country. And with our DAILY WORKER organization hitting on all cylinders, supervised by the irrepressible Bud, Chicago has a fat chance.

Gladys Cable Sings Silly Song So Well It Sounds Good

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN. Mabel Lyons, a young Chicago pianist, was soloist with the Civic orchestra on Sunday, February 24, playing the MacDowell second concerto. Miss Lyons is a thoro musician of unusual gifts, and she played in a way that showed excellent musicianship at its best. The Civic orchestra is a symphonic organization founded by the Civic Music Association for the development of players for established symphony orchestras. Most of its eighty odd players are young musicians, and the results they obtain under the leadership of Mr. Stock and Mr. DeLamarter make them not a student orchestra, but a serious and worth-while alternate for the Chicago Symphony.

Other local musicians played in other halls on the same day. Robert MacDonald, well known as an accompanist, and a young violinist, Aldo Del Missier, not so widely known, gave a joint recital at the Playhouse. We heard them play a sonata by Sjogren for violin and piano, in a thoughtful and studious if not very brilliant manner. Del Missier possesses a beautiful tone, tho his interpretation lacks somewhat in depth and feeling. It is rather unusual for MacDonald to play solo, but his performance of the first movement of a sonata by Glazunoff showed his remarkable capabilities in this field.

Goldie Gross, cellist, and Gladys Cable, soprano, also gave a joint recital at the Studebaker. Miss Cable has a small voice, incapable of any very big effects, but she showed ability to take some most idiotic sentimental songs and make them sound like real music. Where a less skillful singer would have only bored one with a song like Reichard's "When the Roses Bloom", Miss Cable made of it a really enjoyable performance. Miss Gross made an equally delightful impression. Hers is the soft and feminine tone that a woman's touch generally imparts to an instrument. Her performance of a composition by Jensen called "Murmelsunde Lueftchen" demonstrated an enviable technique.

The Chicago Business Men's Orchestra, the finest amateur orchestra in the city, played a concert at the Edgewater Beach hotel. It is not entirely composed of business men, for there are a good many professional men and workers in it as well. This is about the only amateur orchestra in these parts that maintains a full symphonic instrumentation without the assistance of a single hired professional. We were able to hear a movement of a Bruch concerto played by Carleton Kaumeyer, the concertmaster of the orchestra, and the finale of Chaykovski's fourth symphony, both played with a surprisingly good ensemble, tone quality, and vigor. The director, Clarence Evans, viola player in the Chicago Symphony orchestra and in the Gordon quartet, has done wonders with the men under him, and too much credit can not be given him. His orchestra is worthy of better things than a free concert to perhaps not over-attentive audience in a swell hotel, and Mr. Evans should lose no time in advancing it.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK

Thursday—Lotta Chatroon, soprano, and Max Deuling Schmidt, joint recital, at Kimball Hall, 8:15. Henry Cowell, composer-pianist, lecture recital, at Fine Arts Recital hall, 8:15. Chicago Symphony orchestra, popular concert, soloists J. Henry Welton, tenor, and Harvey Noack, flute, at Orchestra Hall, 8:15. Friday—Chicago Symphony orchestra, regular subscription concert, Claire Dux, soprano, soloist, at Orchestra Hall, 2:15. Saturday—Chicago Symphony orchestra, repetition of Friday's concert, 8:15. Sunday—at 3:30, Fritz Kreisler, violinist, recital at the Auditorium. Frederick Lamond, pianist, recital at the Studebaker theatre. Marie Sundelius Zandt, soprano, recital at the Playhouse. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, contralto, recital at Orchestra Hall. Art Institute ensemble, orchestra concert, Art Institute, at 3:00 and 4:15. Monday—Anna Pavlowa and company, Russian dancers, opening performance of a two week run of ballet dancing, Auditorium, 8:15. A thousand new members wanted for the "I-want-to-make-THE DAILY WORKER-grow" club. Write for DAILY WORKER grow" club.

SAYS CANADIAN R. R. UNIONS AND BOSSES AGREE

Joint Adjustment Board Issues Reports

By JOHN ROBUR (Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press) MONTREAL, Feb. 26.—For over five years now the chief Canadian railways and six of the leading railway unions have successfully operated a joint board for the settlement of differences, apart from the general wage agreements which have been arranged by negotiation. The second report of this joint board, which is known as Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, is now issued. The board was established Aug. 7, 1918, and the first report covered the period up to Aug. 31, 1920. The present report deals with events since that date up to the end of last September.

Leading Unions Included. The six railway unions which are members of the board are the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers. The railways are the Canadian National, the Grand Trunk, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Pacific, the Dominion Atlantic, the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia, the Esquimalt and Nanaimo, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo, the New Brunswick Coal and Railway, and the Quebec Central. Equal Representation. The board consists of 12 members, six from the unions and six from the railways. The members of the board vote individually and a majority vote is necessary to reach a decision. Before the board deals with a dispute it has already passed thru the stage of direct negotiation between the union and the railway officials, so that only the more troublesome cases reach the board at all. In the five years of the existence of the board, up to Sept. 30, 1923, 180 decisions had been given by the board and all of them were unanimous.

Street Carmen Win Legal Battle with Cleveland Employers (By The Federated Press) CLEVELAND, Feb. 26.—The legality of union contracts is upheld in a decision handed down by Judge Fred L. Hay of this city. Backed by the united power of the open shop Chamber of Commerce and the American Plan Association, John S. Baker brought suit against the Cleveland local of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, claiming damages for the loss of his job as motorman because he refused to join the union within 90 days prescribed in the union shop agreement. The union based its case upon the validity of a legally made contract, which it held should be enforced by the courts in the interests of public policy as a long step toward industrial peace. The court upheld the contention of the union and directed a verdict against the plaintiff with costs. He will waste any more of his money in the open shop Chamber of Commerce is now considering whether it appealing the case to a higher court.

Bandits Carry Away Safe

MORRIS, Ill., Feb. 26.—Five bandits burned their way into the State Bank of Kinsman, sometime during the night and carted away a 2,800 pound safe containing \$15,000.

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VOLUNTEERS ARE NEEDED TO CANVASS CHICAGO ON GERMAN RELIEF DAY SUNDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1924 SIGN UP! Fill out the blank below and mail immediately To FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA (Chicago Branch) 108 No. La Salle St., Room 41 NAME ADDRESS PHONE

SCAB COMPANY HAS HUGE PROFIT DEBAUCH IN 1923 Baldwin Makes Over \$40 a Share

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor) Baldwin Locomotive Company was forced to resort to obvious accounting tricks to tone down the outrageous profits made at the expense of the railroads during 1923. Profits of \$25.88 on each share of common stock were reported by the company. These are large enough. But an examination of the annual income statement shows that before the juggling of figures profits actually stood at \$40.59 on each \$100 share. Among other things a reserve of \$2,800,000 was set aside to cover the full 1924 dividends on both preferred and common stock.

Milking the Public. Such looting of railroad treasuries will go on as long as the continuance of private ownership maintains the fiction that the railroads and their supply corporations are separate interests rather than two parts of the same combine out to milk the public. The actual manufacturing profit on \$102,782,075 worth of business was \$10,184,755. Profits from the Standard Steel Works together with other income brought the gross profit of the owners to \$13,867,922. After paying \$2,348,147 interest, \$1,400,000 taxes and setting aside \$600,000 for depreciation there remained \$9,519,775 for the holders of preferred and common stock or enough to pay their annual dividends three times over.

Reserves Set Aside. But before showing such profits for the stockholders the corporation arbitrarily set aside two unusual reserves, one of \$2,800,000 for removals and one of \$2,800,000 for dividends in 1924. In other words dividends are assured for the coming year whether the corporation gets profitable business or whether it is altogether idle.

This illustrates the striking fact about modern industry that all the reserves piled up in years of activity go to protect the absentee owners during periods when orders fall off. No reserve is created to feed and clothe the families of the men who actually produce the goods. Today when \$2,800,000 stands to keep the owners in cash during 1924 it is also published that over 14,000 wage earners have been totally cut off from the pay roll of the company on account of lack of business.

Buy From Them. The excessive profits of Baldwin locomotive like those of the other great railroad equipment and supply corporations are a result of the fact that financiers of the railroad combine are dealing with members of their own group when they determine the prices which the railroads are to pay for the product purchased. Thru J. P. Morgan & Co., the directorate of Baldwin interlocks with the executives of the great railroad systems of the country. It also interlocks with such corporations as Midvale Steel, Haskell & Barker, Wasnton Piston Ring and other corporations forming the manufacturing end of the railroad business. Because of such connections Baldwin was able to get such profitable contracts during the period of business depression that in spite of only operating about 35 per cent of capacity it was able to show a very respectable profit.

\$60,000,000 Graft. In 1923 Baldwin could have charged the railroads some \$60,000,000 less for the goods furnished and still have secured profits sufficient to provide interest, dividends and normal depreciation reserves. Baldwin's business appears to have amounted to about one-tenth of the billion dollar railroad betterment expenditure which guaranteed prosperity to these interests. It is fair to assume that the carriers could have saved at least \$60,000,000 if these allied corporations had not overcharged. But of course this is just one of the ways that railroad financiers are able to get around the limitations of railroad profits to a mere \$1,000,000,000 by public rate making.

Altogether Baldwin has on hand \$21,528,885 in undivided profits or more than the entire par value of the common stock. It has additional reserves deducted from profits amounting to \$12,612,684. While its total working capital amounts to \$48,871,835 or more than the entire value of its common and preferred stock combined.

Out in Englewood. The Englewood Branch of the Young Workers League announce good speaking and a social and dance Thursday night, Feb. 28, in their new headquarters, 6357 South Ashland Ave. Everybody's welcome.

Today's Installment of "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; Gornukh, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Cheka; Matusenko, the luxury-loving place hunter, and Martuinov, whose middle-class antecedents allow him to fit with some difficulty into the movement to which his idealism led him. In the last issue the party has organized a Saturday expedition into the Public Gardens for firewood. Lisa, a school teacher in the Red Army, goes glowing with ardor for the work. She returns to her rooming house where she finds Re-pin, the counter-revolutionist who is posing as a revolutionary "military observer." (NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY.)

CHAPTER VI. FROSTY wind had been blowing, but the sky had remained blue and the colors of everything were sharp and bright. Now, high up, blue-white clouds were floating and the wind with unseen hands carried them across the sky till they covered the sun, when everything became gloomy and dull. Stalmakhov walked hurriedly from his office thru the big square where the market was spread out. Suddenly his attention was caught by a young fellow shrinking with cold, in a tattered jacket. Stalmakhov noticed the strong hands, dark with dirt and cold, the sack on his shoulders. . . . probably a workman from the Depot who had stolen some tools from hunger and was exchanging them for bread.

But that forehead, that shaggy head of hair protruding from under his cap, seemed to Stalmakhov strangely familiar, and an irresistible impulse made him hurry after the fellow, lay his hand on his shoulder, and ask, "Comrade, what have you got for sale?" And the other turned, winked, looked round, and said in a dull, gloomy voice: "Good day, Comrade Stalmakhov." "Gornukh! You? What are you doing here?" But Gornukh already had Stalmakhov by the sleeve, and was pulling him out

Only Revolution Can Bring Republic to Fascisti Spain

MADRID, Feb. 26.—There will be no republic in Spain without social revolution. The "I'm mad at you" attitude of the liberal politicians here toward the king has ended in a sort of "Let's kiss and make up" affair on the occasion of his nobs' birthday.

When his high-and-mightiness declared on the occasion of signing the decree granting dictatorial powers to Primo de Rivera that the parliamentary ministers and parties were too corrupt for any of them to continue in charge of "his" government, the liberal leaders and, in fact, the heads of all parties, being thus insulted, loudly declared, "I won't play with you any more. The next time you send for me, I won't come. When the Marquis of Estella falls, you'll fall with him, and no matter how much you cry, we won't come to pick you up. We'll have a republic, so there."

But when the king heard them say, "Never, no more," he imagined that maybe they had added under their breath, "till next time," or being politicians, "till we get the chance." So, on the occasion of his serenity's most exalted birthday, he invited the Senors Maura and Sanchez de Toca, the Count of Romanones and other political leaders to come and kiss the hand that had slapped them. They came—all except the Marquis de Alhucemas, who said he was in mourning, tho he had been seen in the box of a theater here the night before. He will probably be coaxed out of his sulk soon, too.

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

History of the Three Internationals Ludvig Lore Begins THURSDAY, FEB. 28, 1924 Marxism Herman Simpson History of the American Trade Union Movement Solon De Leon Introduction to Political Theory Dr. I. Galdston Literature, English, Evolution, Public Speaking, American History. REGISTER NOW

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of the crowd. . . . "Yes. Yes. I. . . . But you, don't you shout so loud. . . . Come along quickly."

They went to the wooden board-ed-up booths, the remains of the old bazaar—nowadays used as a latrine by the market folk. They came there, and, looking round, Gornukh said in his deep bass voice: "And what are you doing here, eh? Walking about? Watching? Just so. There is work for us all here. It's a pity that you called attention to me. Today I had worked most carefully over my costume and face. In winter, no one would have known. True, we met today. . . . Find Klimin at once and tell him. . . ."

Gornukh looked round. He looked with his eyes only, not turning his head. "Tell him that I waited for him two hours today in the Commission. And don't you look for him in the evenings. He does not go there in the evenings. Probably in the Party Committee. He got mixed up in this business of getting wood, and chucked his work in the Cheka. . . . Although, to tell the truth, there is nothing to be done there without him. He is a good organizer and more energetic than any of them. All the same it's a pity that nowadays he is so seldom in the Cheka. Well, find him. He is either in the Executive Committee, or in the Party Committee, or with Karaulov in the Commissariat for War. Look for him all thru the town."

"But what are you so excited about?" Stalmakhov interrupted him; "he is sure to be in the Commission tomorrow. You will see him there, and can tell him yourself everything you want to." Gornukh gripped Stalmakhov firmly by the arm. In his made-up face there was an unaccustomed anxiety. "Listen to me, Stalmakhov, and do as I tell you. . . . I fear tomorrow will be too late. . . . There is to be a revolt today. . . . Almost for certain."

"Revolt?" said Stalmakhov amazedly. "But what grounds have you got for thinking that?" "Grounds for thinking it? There are and there aren't. See what a lot of carts from N— Government on the market. I can always tell an N— peasant from

one of our own. I think they have got weapons hidden in them. But how am I to find them? A search would have to be made and the whole market surrounded, and now it's already late. Yes, and you can tell by the general feeling. Here they are always longing to see the end of us. . . . But today the market women are saying with such confidence that today, precisely, not tomorrow, will be the end of the servants of Anti-Christ. . . . that's us, of course." Stalmakhov laughed. Gornukh continued: "You think it funny that Gornukh should be listening to the babbling of women. But I know that sometimes it's well enough for a Chekist to pay attention to women's babble. You can always tell if, under the babble, there is the seed of a plot, or if it is simply hostile feeling towards us. . . . In general the mouzhiks need understanding. They do not see far, but what is before their eyes they examine and turn to account better than you or I. Well then, find Klimin, tell him, stir him up, and at least let him take some precautions. The rest of our Chekists are a useless crowd. Today I quarrelled with the whole lot of them. I tell them that we must be on our guard, and they make a 'oke' of it. It's true, I've got no sort of clues. If there was anything to get hold of, I'd had it already. There's nothing; but I feel it in everything, in the last bulletins, in the answers of prisoners, in trivialities that you can't call proofs, but enough to make me anxious. They've just killed one Chekist, two hundred versts from here, and it seems to me that all this taken together speaks only one thing, and that is of revolt in the near future. . . ."

"Killed? What was his name?" Stalmakhov asked in agitation. "Not Surikov?" "Surikov. . . . He probably got nervous, made a mess of the business and did for himself. A good fellow, but a bad Chekist. But did you know him?" "We lived together. . . . Tell me more about his death. . . . Perhaps it's only rumor." "No. Not rumor. Information from agents. . . . They buried him alive in the ground. . . . But that is beside the point. You go and find Klimin, without fail, do you

hear? It's too late to declare a state of war, but at least let them get the Communist Company under arms. . . . Or they will cut the whole lot to pieces like chickens. Well, off with you."

He shook Stalmakhov's hand firmly. "Then it's true about Surikov?" "Of course, true! There's nothing to be done; our work is like that, one must be ready for anything, and probably it was his own fault. . . ." And Gornukh, bent and ragged, with a sack on his back, went off and disappeared in the crowd.

Stalmakhov walked home by the uneven, half-frozen road. His mind was empty, and thoughts ran thru it like mice thru a cold, bright room. Killed him. . . . And in a moment he would be home, and on the threshold of the house door, the orphaned mother would ask for news of him, of Sergei. And hard tho it would be he would have to lie to her. He would have to, for in his pocket lay a note from Serezhka (affectionate diminutive of Sergei) Surikov, written at the last station before he had gone off there into the blue steppe: Dear Stalmakhov, if I am killed, tell Mother that I have gone off for some years on a distant mission. To Germany or America. That will be my last request. In memory of our friendship, take my photograph. It is fastened to my old certificate, which is lying on the upper shelf of the what-not. Live and work well. SERGEI SURIKOV. P. S. In case of my death give the letter enclosed with this to the President of the Cheka, Comrade Klimin.

And when in answer to his emphatic knock the door opened, Stalmakhov saw her, just as he had expected to see her, a little thin old woman with a wrinkled face, and her kind blue eyes, over her spectacles in their tarnished copper frames, looked enquiringly up at him.

And he heard the question: "Nothing has happened to Serezhka? You do not know if there is a letter from him?" Stalmakhov thought how Sergei, her beloved Serezhka, the thread of silver light that held her joyless old age to joyful life, had died a terrible lonely death in the endless steppes away there to the south-east. Unaccustomed pity stirred in his heart.

"I know nothing fresh, Anna Petrovna," he replied, not looking her in the eyes. She stood on one side and let him go past her, and he went into his room where two beds stood, his and Serezhka's. Serezhka who had been killed in the far blue steppes. "Do you not need a samovar, Andre Vasilievitch?" she asked, following him into the room. She sighed and sat down on a chair by the door. (To be Continued Wednesday.)

"JIM THE TRUSTY" TOURING COUNTRY FOR BIG BUSINESS

Crook Talks to Boys' Clubs on Morality

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—New England has for the past few months been the scene of a tour by "Jimmy the Trusty," who has appeared in movie houses as the "reformed convict," has spoken to Boys' Clubs, and has shaken the hand of mayors of the provincial towns, including Springfield, and of business men. His picture is featured in the local press of most cities; his views on crime are considered good copy.

A career of crime, and the confidence man reforms, but instead of getting to work, he conceives the brilliant idea of "redeeming" mankind. He would preach to boys, paint the danger in such lurid colors that they would thru fear, tread the straight and narrow path. Easy graft he had for many years. In one of the pens where he did a bit, he was an untrustworthy cuss, chumming with the screws (guards), long before he reached his present exalted line, thru mounting from the lower forms of crime to the confidence game. Even before he became a trusty, he was a miserable, slimy creature, with his eye on the Warden's office, looking for favors.

He may have played the confidence game of late, but only as a step to some bigger graft. And playing up his attempt to fleece a leading society woman gives him that society finish before which we must inevitably bow.

Under Wing of Big Biz. Jimmy is taken under the wing of big business, because of the slop he hands out. "If you're on the level with mother, you'll never go wrong; don't shoot craps, don't be dishonest—it's only the sucker who commits crime; do you realize, your honor (speaking to the mayor of Springfield), the moral message that the newspapers are going to carry to the men in gray behind these bleak walls." And after reciting his life history, he ended with an original poem, entitled "If Everyone Was Only on the Square."

Big business can use anyone who blames himself for not enjoying the good things of life; who proclaims that conditions in the country are all right, and that anyone who wants to make good can do so. The reds are continually hammering at the system of capitalist production, sweatshops, child labor, poor pay, unemployment, are hammered at; and child labor laws, a joke both in their text and their enforcement, the hollow mockery of the workers' safeguards, the blind alley jobs—these facts tend to grip the imagination of the workers. But it would not do to have the masses get the idea that economic inequalities form the mold for shaping criminals.

Never Blames the Rich. Just as preachers tell us that we are poor sinners, and responsible for our misfortunes, so they have preachers like Jimmy the Trusty, to keep those from rebelling who are downtrodden victims of capitalist oppression. Just as preachers paint the horrors of hell, so Jimmy the Trusty of capitalism, warns against jail. Instead of condemning the rich, who are responsible for crime, he puts the blame on the individual. Crafty, treacherous Jimmy! Respectable munition makers and hell roasters get away with their graft. Why should we condemn a poor fish like you? (To be Continued Wednesday.)

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of men under the leadership of the reserve officers being trained from day to day in all high schools and colleges in this country. Also, the standing armed forces have doubled in the last few years.

Practical plans of universal military training receive the serious attention of all legislative bodies, state and national. The citizens' military training camps are only an appetizer to the big meal for the military gourmands that is to follow.

How completely the entire capitalist press is behind the scheme of citizen's military training camps and any other form of universal military training emphasizes the determination of American capitalism to create a monstrous and effective military force. In this country the development of aircraft is solely a military monopoly. Even the mildest of pacifist agitation is met with vigorous assaults as, for instance, the plethora of abuse that greeted the spineless action of the Wisconsin socialists in voting for the reduction of the state militia.

The whole weight of these facts rests on the shoulders of the Young Workers League of America, small as it is, since no other working class organization has a well-defined, workingclass anti-militarist program. Anti-military activities in this country must assume special and varied forms due to the manifold make-up of the military forces. The American working class does not relish militarism, as many of them have had a taste of its blessings in the recent world war; and the stink of shattered putrid carcasses is as much a part of militarism, as are the polished boots and shining sabres of the strutting and pompous officers.

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

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

AMERICAN MILITARISM AND ANTI-MILITARISM

By HARRY GANNES.

With the United States assuming the foremost imperialist-capitalist role, the imperative necessity of increasing its military machine becomes a vital problem of the day. There is, in this country, a growing and active group of capitalists who recognize that if the United States is to maintain its position as an oppressor and exploiter nation, a large and well equipped army, navy and air force are absolutely essential.

"A war for democracy and to end all wars," was the slogan which baited the youth during 1917-1918. That an end to war is not yet admitted even by those who most sublimely believed in the slogan advanced during the hysterical days of the conflict. The world war settled for the American imperialists the fact that to rely upon voluntary recruiting for military forces in a national so capitalistically advanced as the United States, or to depend upon the quick training of the youth mobilized at the outbreak of the war, is disadvantageous if not disastrous in the face of the more drastic measures resorted to by most of the European and Eastern powers.

The youth movement in this country faces precisely the situation that confronted the youth of Germany in 1908-14 when Karl Liebknecht took up the cudgel against the German junkers and militarists who were building up a powerful military machine, on the one hand to protect the established predominance of German imperialism, and on the other hand, to wrest, by force, the much needed world markets.

The United States, on a larger scale, is just in that situation today. Industrially and financially this country developed tremendously during and following the world war. America's formidable position in the world market is daily being questioned and contested by British, French and Japanese imperialism. The struggle for oil sharpens the competition. If this country is to maintain its imperialist predominance, as well as, (by the dint of necessity) double its role as oppressor in Mexico, South America and China, it must build and maintain a greater and more efficient military organization than it now possesses. This fact is known and propagated by the general staff of the United States Army, and is seconded by the foremost financiers of the United States, in an organized form, thru

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THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. (Phone: Lincoln 7680.)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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

Address all mail and make out checks to THE DAILY WORKER 1640 N. Halsted Street Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDALH Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB Business Manager

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

Advertising rates on application.

Teapot Dome and Gompers

The Teapot Dome scandal is the topic of discussion in every city and hamlet in the United States. Farmers lean across the fences and cite the latest revelation to their neighbors; wage-earners on their way to and from work and during lunch hour in the shop talk of little else. In other nations the scandal that has ripped American political life wide open is of major importance and its effect on the coming presidential campaign is made the subject of comment by scores of writers.

The headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in Washington is silent as the tomb. Not a single official pronouncement on the most important national event since the declaration of war in 1917 has been issued for the guidance of the organized workers, no word has been uttered or written that would give the membership any idea that the shattering of political reputations and the panic in the ranks of the capitalist parties is anything out of the ordinary.

Surely this is a remarkable circumstance and one that should occasion serious thought on the part of organized workers. Here is an administration that broke the shopmen's strike by mobilizing the full power of the government against it; involved in the scandal is the attorney-general, who secured the issuance of a nation-wide injunction that made the strike illegal and who used the bureau of investigation with its thousands of employes to frame evidence against the strikers, yet no word of condemnation has passed the lips of Samuel Gompers.

On the other hand, the acknowledged leader of the democrat party and a candidate for the presidency has publicly told that in return for a fee he attempted to prevent the recognition of the republic of Mexico until it had come to terms with his oil company employers.

The American Federation of Labor was in favor of the recognition of Mexico at the time these attempts were made—successful attempts, by the way—but no condemnation of these nefarious acts has been made by Samuel Gompers.

Here, then, is a situation in which both parties of American capitalism have furnished indisputable evidence of opposition to the most ordinary demands of labor—political and economic. He who runs may read but Samuel Gompers is as silent as the sphinx.

There are times, and this is one of them, when to remain silent is to condone great abuses; Samuel Gompers must know that here is an opportunity for organized labor that may come but once in a life time, an opportunity to hold the enemies of labor in both capitalist parties up to public scorn, to strengthen immensely the position of organized labor.

He will do nothing, as usual, except to cast around for some "friend" in one or the other of the capitalist parties to whom labor support can be thrown. He is opposed to independent working class political action and he prefers to continue the policy of trading and trucking for petty favors rather than boldly explore the vast fertile spaces in which a class political party can grow like the green bay tree.

The comment in the official labor press on the Teapot Dome scandal differs not at all from that in the capitalist press. Both regret the impetus it has given to radical criticism of the government and both deplore the blight upon the fair name of America.

Here is the key to the Gompers position. He does not want the people to lose faith in "their" government and far from welcoming the scandal as revealing the inner corruption of capitalist rule he worries over it because it confirms the statements made by the Communists whom he fears. Only individuals like Fall for whom no one has a good word will incur the Gompersian displeasure—no criticism of the government as the instrument of oppression will fall from his lips.

Truly the American labor movement is well led—for the capitalists.

Military Prisoners

Since the release from a German prison of the American Legion thug who tried to kidnap Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, the draft evader, a movement has sprung up here in Chicago to bring about the release of those victims of militarism who are serving terms of imprisonment in Leavenworth federal prison from a few years to life.

Far be it from us to favor the incarceration of these unfortunate victims of capitalism who were seduced into the service of their masters and for a slight infraction of the rules perhaps, or in some cases for a serious crime, were condemned to a life of isolation, but we protest against the hypocrisy of the Chicago Tribune and other organs of the very interests in whose behalf these hapless creatures shouldered the

rifle and risked their lives only to be rewarded by a punishment worse than death.

The organs of plutocracy regret that conscientious objectors have been released while those who have worn the uniform have not. Why no voice has been raised in their behalf is incomprehensible to them. The answer is obvious. Those who campaigned to force the government to release the war objectors did so because they were of the opinion that these men were impelled by worthy motives in declining to participate in the work of slaughtering their fellow workers in other countries.

On the other hand the unfortunate victims of court martial committed the very serious crime of violating military discipline and must be offered on the altar of patriotism as examples to others. The reactionaries who put them in jail are now of the opinion that enough dissatisfaction already has been created by the refusal to grant the returned soldiers a bonus so they try to win back the good will of the veterans by a belated attempt to secure the release of those serving time for infractions of the military code.

Another war will surely come if capitalism is to live for some time. Soldiers will be needed. It would never do to release the conscientious objectors and keep those who wore the uniform in prison even if some of them committed heinous crimes. It will not do to completely eliminate the "pay" in patriotism.

More Liberal Criticism

We pointed out the other day that Norman Thomas, in the press service of the league for industrial democracy, had falsely accused the radicals at the miners' convention of joining forces with the Klan.

Mr. Thomas, in the latest issue of the service, corrects himself as follows:

One of our correspondents writes regarding our editorial about the Mine Workers' Convention (Service No. 5): "The miner radicals did not ally themselves with the Klan. A number of radicals were the only ones that attended the small Klan meeting and asked heckling questions. However, the radicals seemed glad to have the Klan issue come up because it helped put Lewis in a hole no matter which way he jumped."

We are glad to circulate this point of view as we would any other sincerely presented. From this long range it seemed to us that the trouble with the radicals or progressives was that they were more anxious to put Lewis in a hole than to get the miners out of one. And we say this with no love for the spirit and methods revealed by President Lewis and his journalistic errand boy, Ellis Searles.

Might we point out to Mr. Thomas that the only way yet found to get any group of workers out of a hole is to put their misleaders into one?

This, of course, is a somewhat different method than the liberal-pacifist one of appealing to the humanitarian sentiments of reactionary blackguards, but the record to date shows that it is the more effective. It necessitates much unpleasantness, however, and makes absolutely impossible any fraternization with the enemy, the one thing that our liberal brethren cannot bear to sacrifice.

Radicals make many mistakes; sometimes they make the mistake of thinking a friend is an enemy, but they never make the habitual liberal mistake of mistaking an enemy for a friend.

The class struggle is not fought over the teacups and toasted marshmallows at the Civic club and as far as we are concerned we lean strongly towards the point of view expressed by John S. Clarke:

You've got to stick a mental pin in this:
The warfare of the classes
Isn't honey or molasses,
And you'll need a sharper weapon than
a kiss.

Handing it to the Boy Scouts

Washington dispatches carry the news that Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt is about to withdraw from political activity and take up some other line of endeavor on which the white light of publicity does not beat so fiercely.

His friends are suggesting, according to one news item, that he "engage in some big constructive enterprise of a philanthropic nature." The idea is, we are justified in supposing, that charity will serve to cover up some of the Roosevelt-Sinclair sins.

It is also suggested that he become the national head of the Boy Scouts and we rise with alacrity to second the motion.

Young Roosevelt is so besmirched with oil that he is undesirable in politics and is therefore eminently fitted for the post of guardian of the boys who are being taught that George Washington never told a lie, to believe that "Black Jack" Pershing is the finest flower of Americanism.

We heard Teddy, Jr., speak once and at that time cudgeled our brains for some role in public life that he could fill and we feel moved to say that the suggestion that he become national commander of the Boy Scouts is a stroke of genius.

The Scouts need not feel at all embarrassed in his presence because he is a child like themselves—mentally.

If the Teapot Dome scandal does nothing else than reduce the crown prince of the Roosevelt dynasty to the status of a Y. M. C. A. secretary, it will have been worth while.

The foisting of a discredited politician upon the youth of the land as a leader in ethics is something we leave for bourgeois moralists to ponder over.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

The Destiny of Public Education in Soviet Russia

By A. W. LUNACHARSKY.

FROM the beginning the Soviet Government was filled with the consciousness that the only real supplement to the conquests of the proletariat and the peasants, can be the mastery of science. . . . It is necessary that the proletariat forms from out of its ranks a wide section of various specialists, who will replace the old semi-bourgeois intelligentsia in the ideological and technical leadership of the political and social life. It is also absolutely necessary to raise the level of the whole of the people in the field of general culture as well as in the field of political self-consciousness.

Now, on the fifth anniversary of our Revolution, we hear many authoritative declarations which deal with the relations of the Communist Party to the problems of Public Education. Leaders Put Education First. Comrade Bucharin declared at the trial of the S. R.'s that the question whether the new economic policy will end with the victory of Communism or the reappearance of the bourgeoisie depended upon how quickly and to what extent the proletariat can provide its own specialists.

Comrade Trotsky at the Youth Congress described the question of the education of the youth as a vital question of the revolution. Comrade Rykov, pointed out at the Trade Union Congress that the third front, i. e., the cultural front, (the first being the military and the second the economic), was the most important.

We must divide the history of public education during the Revolution into two parts: the years 1918 and 1919 were the period of revolutionary enthusiasm; the years 1920, 1921 and 1922 the years of clear reckoning. Our heritage from the first period are: our Declaration, our fundamental ordinances regarding the Unified Polytechnic Workers' School, the work of political education and its methods, a correct formulation of general vocational ed-

ucation, the properly formulated methods for the capture of the higher educational institutions thru the most intelligent forces of the proletariat.

Workers Increased Schools.

But these first years of enthusiasm created much more. They created almost out of nothing a network of primary institutions for children below school age which embrace more than 200,000 children. They raised the number of schools in Russia to 60-70,000. They created a whole series of educational institutions in the provinces. Unfortunately these successes, which arose during the severe war, have proved to be unstable or at least for the time being, untimely. The desolation which the war wrought in Russia has also affected public education. All means which remained in the country after the war had to be used to heal those wounded organs of the republic, without whose restoration nothing can live: the heavy industry and transport. Public education can only receive the crumbs.

Poverty Handicaps Schools.

We have to effect a great reduction in the number of the pre school establishments and a great reduction in the elementary schools; in addition to this, the second grade schools are also in poor condition. In a word: the foundation of the Russian people's education is in a greatly shaken position. The ideal Socialist school which we had in view, has not only been retained but in some of the better schools we even see an exemplary extension of many of its main features. For the realization of this plan we simply and solely lack the funds.

What else could we expect? The richest countries, America not excepted, maintain their schools out of municipal funds and out of private means, and only a relatively small percentage is defrayed out-of-the-national treasury. In Russia the conditions during the revolution were quite otherwise. There were no private means available for the maintenance of the schools, there were no

municipal budgets, and the central material resources rested entirely on the requisitioning of grain in the village and the printing of bank notes.

Educational System Improves.

On the other hand the results achieved by public education are somewhat comforting. Altho the equipment of the higher institutions has suffered greatly thru poverty, energetic measures have been recently adopted to raise the standard of living of the teachers. The formation of Workers' Faculties, i. e., preparatory schools thru which the most capable proletarians can pass directly into the universities, have almost entirely won the sympathy of the students.

The last elections to the Petrograd Soviet and the elections to the students' councils in Moscow proved that the real leaders of the student body are Communists. We cannot boast that our universities are in good condition, but we can at least say that they are living.

Support Scientific Centres.

Up to now the People's Commissariat for Education has succeeded in supporting the chief centre of scientific and artistic life and almost great treasures which had been stored up by the Czar's aristocrats and monasteries. The enormous work in this field will one day be adequately appreciated. Russian art and science constitutes an important element of human culture, in the sense of preserving the old traditions as well as in the sense of the new discoveries evoked by the revolution.

Taken altogether we may say: all roads that the revolution has taken are right. We know what we have to do and how it must be done. The ideal machine must only be set into movement by steam power and for this we must obtain the necessary fuel in the form of material resources. The country is for the time being frightfully poor, but a better future awaits it. Therefore we can look with confidence into the future of the Russian people's education.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE cannot understand why those organizations that actively or passively favored the release of the class war prisoners and conscientious objectors show no concern for the fate of the soldier convicts who are serving terms of imprisonment for such crimes as rape, murder, sodomy and burglary. It is quite possible that many of those now suffering in the United States prisons are only guilty of trivial offenses against the military code, as in the case of the young lad Fischer, mentioned in this column yesterday. But the machinery that sent these men to prison is the military arm of the system that represents the Tribune and is supported by the Tribune. It is the power with which the capitalist class of which the Tribune is an important unit suppresses the workers who are exploited by that class.

When the war to "end war" was declared by Woodrow Wilson, agent of the American capitalist class, a small minority among the workers looked upon that war as a crime against the workers and against humanity. Rather than participate in such a crime they refused war service and expressed their opinions on the question. For being true to their ideals they were given long prison terms by the agents of the political mountebank, Woodrow Wilson. The Chicago Tribune applauded the sentences. It never raised a voice for the release of those men and women.

It was no uncommon sight during the war to see soldiers and sailors led by members of the bourgeoisie raiding headquarters of workers organizations, destroying their property and assaulting those found on the premises. The writer witnessed such an event in Boston, Mass., on May 1, 1919, during which women were beaten by young thugs in the uniform of the United States navy. Many of those thugs were afterwards jailed for crimes of various kinds, principally for sex perversion. At the moment they were hailed as heroes, and got their pictures in the press, the same pictures could be seen in the rogues' gallery.

Radical and progressive organizations exerted themselves to secure the release of those prisoners who were imprisoned for holding political views in opposition to those held by the administration of the moment. The prisoners were not criminals. Intellectually and morally they were of the highest type. They believed the war was a crime. They had the courage then to say what ninety per cent of the people of this country now openly admit.

The men in whose behalf the Tribune is exerting so much energy are not in prison because they stood for their convictions. At best they are the victims of a society which breeds criminals. They did not attempt to improve their environment. They followed the line of least resistance and willingly aided the master class in perpetuating the system. Because they, at a critical time violated discipline in their masters' army they were punished by the servants of the Chicago Tribune, the democratic and republican administrations. Why does the Tribune wall because the radical, progressive, liberal and labor movements take little interest in its efforts to get a little publicity out of a movement to free its own pimps, rapists, panderers, sodomites and murderers? We suggest that the Tribune simply call on Calvin Coolidge, unless he is too busy clearing his skirts of the oil bubbles and say, "Cal, old top. It seems to us that our lads who slipped a little bit have now been sufficiently punished. After all we may need them again, and a rapist, sodomist or pimp can fight just as valiantly for capitalism as a church deacon. Suppose we turn them loose now." There is hardly a doubt but "Cal" would call up Secretary of War Weeks unless he is driven out by the fumes from the Teapot Dome investigation and advise him to open the gates of the Leavenworth penitentiary and free the military offenders. Why call on the radical organizations who have no friends in the White House?

The Reverend Norman Thomas felt quite uncomfortable while attending the St. Louis session of the Cleveland Conference for Rewarding Our Friends and Punishing Our Enemies because of the presence of C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party. In an article in the Nation the progressive divine tells us that the C. P. P. A. shortly before that meeting showed indications of desiring to lay down and die after making a final wriggle by endorsing William Gibbs McAdoo. But one squirt of oil made all sections of the Conference skin. Socialists, Democrats and Republicans put up a united front against any motion that looked as if it originated in the brain of a communist. Under the influence of Liquor people are known to have lurch back and forth and show signs of activity, not generally associated with progress, but the unsteady behavior of the progressive inactionists at St. Louis, warned up Mr. Thomas and even "Socialist war horses" were getting fidgety fearing that Ruthenberg from his seat in the gallery had been devilled the delegates which was perhaps responsible for passing such "progressive resolutions" as favoring trial by jury for contempt of court cases and the elimination of graft from capitalist politics. "We must hold these fellows back," said one Socialist war horse to Dr. Thomas.

TWEEDLEDUM OR TWEEDLEDEE



Drawn by Wilfred Canan for The Federated Press.

MADE TO LOOK BIG

By J. O. BENTALL.

THE announcement that the Pullman Co., has increased the wages of its porters an annual total amount of \$1,000,000 looks mighty big.

You would almost get down on your knees in adoration of that great corporation that has as bloody a history of starvation wages and company tenements as the steel trust itself if you did not stop to figure out that when divided among the 10,000 porters it amounts to only about \$100 a year for each.

But let us thank the newspapers for laying stress on the million. It gave us a moment of faith in the good old promise our young school-maams always give us that we may some day become president of the United States or a millionaire or both.

Our disappointment at the actual figure is lessened by the thought that the income tax will be smaller and that the porters do not have to make up as many "uppers" as during the war.

The average wage of the porters was about \$1,200 a year. The addition of another hundred dollars will help some but no one needs to figure that the porters are in a position to buy out the company—not yet.

The capitalist press always pres-

ents the most favorable figure in reporting the wages of the workers or the increase that the bosses may grant. This same press tells us that the miners get \$7.50 per day which looks big to the casual reader. It does not tell you that the miners work less than 200 days in the year and that no work means no pay.

It is interesting to watch the capitalist press and see how consistent it is in always showing the most advantageous angle to the class it represents.

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The Poor Fish says the way our rich gatekeepers are panned nowadays is something awful. Lookit they Mellon is treated. Pretty soon we will get no rich man to sacrifice himself for us.

A FENCE

By CARL SANDBURG.

Now the stone house on the lake front is finished and the workmen are beginning the fence.

The palings are made of iron bars with steel points that can stab the life out of any man who falls on them.

As a fence, it is a masterpiece, and will shut off the rabble and all vagabonds and hungry men and all wandering children looking for a place to play.

Passing thru the bars and over the steel points will go nothing except death and the Rain and Tomorrow.