

## Name McAdoo, Underwood in Secret Wires

### Big Strike Hits Sweatshops; 13 Workers Arrested When Bosses Call Willing Police

The struggle the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is waging against the sweatshops in Chicago opened with a bang today when 85 per cent of the dressmaking plants were shut down by the workers. Three thousand union cloak-makers came out with them for a half-day as a demonstration of solidarity and will furnish a quota of pickets thruout the strike.

Angered by the success of the walkout which exceeded their expectations the bosses struck back thru the police and 13 workmen were thrown into a patrol wagon and rushed to the La Salle street police station.

#### Union Prompt in Defense.

All the workers were bailed out promptly by the union and they will have the services of Attorney Oscar Nelson and associate counsel in the fight to defeat the employers' conspiracy.

Nine of the workers were arrested in Blum and Kempler's plant on S. Market street. Pickets were inviting the sweated employes of this notorious anti-labor concern to join the big walkout and men and women were beginning to come out.

Jack Blum, brother of the proprietor, used foul language at them, the strikers say, and with some followers, attacked them. An army of police came in response to a hurry call and commenced rounding up the pickets and strikers.

#### Blum Arrested Too.

Blum went with them to the police station but found himself held there on a felonious assault charge, preferred by Abraham Abronitz, a striker whom he had charged first with the same offense. The other eight, whose names are printed elsewhere in the DAILY WORKER, are charged with disorderly conduct and all will be arraigned in Harrison street court this morning.

Four others were arrested in the Alvin Dress company's plant on S. Market street at the call of the proprietor.

### FIRST ARRESTS IN BIG STRUGGLE FOR BETTER DAY IN NEEDLE TRADE

The following strikers were arrested on the first day of the dressmakers' struggle as they were taking part in the strike at Blum & Kempler, 170 W. Adams street.

#### Charged with assault:

ABRAHAM ABRONITZ.  
Charged with disorderly conduct:  
HYMAN GOLDMAN,  
SAM ROSE,  
CHARLES KOFF,  
LOUIS ISMAN,  
HARRY MATTEN,  
JOSEPH GALLER,  
DAVID KLESMAN,  
BORNEV BORNATSKY.

### Amalgamated Will Support Strike of I. L. G. Workers

"The great strike of the dressmakers of Chicago has the support of every member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union," said A. S. Fisch, secretary of the Chicago Joint Board of the Amalgamated, last night.

Fisch said he was speaking as a union member, not an official. The Joint Board meets tomorrow and will discuss ways and means of assisting their comrades of the ladies' garment industry.

A closer feeling of sympathy will come between the two unions as a result of the strike, Fisch said he felt certain. In New York relations between the two organizations are excellent as an effect of the support they have given each other in struggles.

### Expelled Left Wing Unionists Aid Strike Against Sweatshops

Evidence of a desire for harmony with the left wing expelled members during the strike was shown yesterday afternoon when Dora Lipshutz was invited by Harry Rose, who is in charge of the strikers' halls at No. 180 W. Washington street, to assist the strike committee.

Miss Lipshutz was an active union member who was expelled for her affiliation with the Trade Union Educational League, which is working for progressive policies within the union.

Expelled members gave valuable aid in picket work yesterday. Clara Gabin, Israel Litwinsky and Jack Perry were among those who were on the front of the picket line.

### WAR GRAFT PROBE IN SIX DEPARTMENTS ORDERED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The treasury, war, state, interior and navy departments of the government as well as the shipping board will be investigated by the senate committees as the result of six resolutions that were passed by the senate today.

The investigators will try to find if it is true that a person with political influence could collect huge sums from the government by filing a claim for imaginary damages.

The claims, most of which grew out of alleged violation of war contracts by the government involve scores of million of dollars. Sensational revelations are sure as a result of the investigations.

### TO THE FINISH



Capitalism Is Fighting It Out.

### Employers Dictate To Teachers Thru National Educational Ass'n, Sinclair Tells In Series of Articles

Big Business does not only control the education of the workers' children thru the local boards of education. Big Business also controls education thru the professional organization of teachers, known as the National Education Association, or "N. E. A." This is not a teachers' union—far from it. It is against the things a union is for.

Read what Upton Sinclair, author of the celebrated book on American education, the "Goose Step," has to say of the "N. E. A." which is now having a convention of its superintendents' organization in Chicago. The chapter here given, and the ones to follow, are taken from Sinclair's latest book the "The Goslings."

#### By UPTON SINCLAIR Author of "The Goslings."

WE now ascend to the top of our great school pyramid, the National Education Association. This is the professional organization of the educators of the United States, and as such it possesses tremendous prestige and power in the educational world. You probably know very little about it, and may think that it has nothing to do with your local schools; but in this you will be deceiving yourself, for its influence is none the less strong because indirect.

What the N. E. A. does is to set the standards of the school world; in its councils, open or secret, the thing called educational greatness is determined.

Who are the "great" educators of America? Who are the ones that really know how children should be taught? Do you know who they are? Manifestly you do not; you have to be told who they are, and the function of the N. E. A. is to tell you. It is the dispenser of educational prominence and applause. The final test of greatness in the school world is to be invited to deliver one of the addresses before its annual convention; while to have your name added to the list of presidents of the organization is in the school world the same thing as it is in public life to have your name added to the list of presidents of the United States, which every school child has to learn by heart. You step out before this vast assemblage, amid a flutter of applause, and tens of thousands of teachers and sympathizers absorb your utterances, and carry them

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### Workers Elect Spokesmen to Apply for Membership in Russian Party

MOSCOW, Feb. 27.—(By The Federated Press.) Applications for membership in the Communist Party of Russia have flooded the party offices. This in the face of the stringent test one must undergo to enter, in face of the onerous duties imposed upon party members, in face of the control the party exercises over its members, and in face of the tremendous deductions made from the salaries of party members for unemployment and for party work.

Groups of working men have elected men from among their number who are politically most active and most likely to get into the party, to act as their representatives within the party. Thus a curious phenomenon has developed—men and women are being elected for the purpose of applying for membership.

### MORE MINING FATALITIES IN ILLINOIS STATE

#### Brother of Union Secretary Dies in Belleville

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—Bodies of two men, killed in a dust explosion late yesterday in Citizens' Coal Mine, west of here, were recovered early today by a mine rescue crew.

The men were shot firers and were the only workers in the mine when the blast occurred. A mule tender, who sought to rescue the mules after the explosion, was gassed but will recover.

#### Union Leader's Brother Killed.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Feb. 27.—Edw. Nesbit, 42, was killed yesterday in a fall of slate in the St. Louis and O'Fallon mine number 2 here. Another miner was crushed badly in a previous accident the same day. Nesbit was a brother of Walter Nesbit, secretary of the Illinois Mine Workers' Union.

### Rumor Several Hurt in Big Accident at Fair on State Street

The Fair, one of the largest downtown department stores on State Street, was closed today.

Officials of the store announced that a large electric cable had been broken in the boiler plant, putting lights and elevators out of commission.

A report that several persons were injured was denied.

### Tried to Work on Walsh to Save McLean From Telling About \$100,000 Given Fall

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The names of Oscar Underwood and William G. McAdoo, both candidates for the democratic nomination for president, have been found in telegrams submitted to the Senate Oil Investigating Committee in secret, and which will be made public tomorrow, a committee member told the DAILY WORKER correspondent this afternoon.

Underwood, the committee member said the telegrams disclosed, was to be approached by A. Mitchell Palmer, former attorney general and counsel for E. B. McLean, Washington Post publisher, to "work on Senator Walsh in an effort to have him refrain from questioning McLean regarding a loan of \$100,000 to Albert B. Fall."

McAdoo and his son, Francis H. McAdoo, a New York lawyer, were named in a telegram sent by McLean from Palm Beach to one of his employes in Washington. In this telegram, the Senate committee member said, McLean told his man here to go to New York and "see McAdoo. You can trust him. Either he or his father has been my personal attorney for seven years."

Apparently the efforts to get Underwood and others to "work on" Walsh were unavailing, for according to the committee member who told of the as yet undisclosed messages one of McLean's men wired him a little later that "We are helpless. It's no use to do anything more. Walsh is in a fighting mood and has set his jaw."

Some of the telegrams which will be read tomorrow are understood to be in code, the word "apple" designating one man and "cherry" another.

Committee members indicated today that Francis H. McAdoo, A. Mitchell Palmer, "Doc" Smithers, White House telegrapher; John Major, employe of McLean; and possibly others mentioned would be subpoenaed.

### Smoot and Lenroot Admit Warning Fall of His Danger

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Senator Lenroot, chairman of the Teapot Dome Committee, revealed today that he and Senator Smoot had a heretofore secret conference with former Secretary of Interior Fall, just before Fall told his first story as to where he got the \$100,000 for his ranch improvements.

The significance of this revelation lies in the open charge of Senator Walsh of Montana that republican members of the investigating committee attempted to hinder his inquiry until "the scandal" was really brought to light.

Lenroot and Smoot went to Fall's apartment at the Wardman Park hotel during Christmas week.

The complete story of the Wardman Park conference was told to the DAILY WORKER today by Senator Smoot.

"Lenroot and I went out to see Fall at Wardman Park. We told him everything in the record had been explained except where he got the money for the improvement of his ranch," said Smoot.

"He told us he borrowed it from an old friend.

"I'm not a pauper; I can get money when I want it," Fall said.

"Well, Albert, why don't you tell the committee where you got it?" we asked him.

"It's a private matter," Fall answered.

"He was a sick man then. He was lying on a couch and perspiration was streaming from his face."

Poor Hearing.

Lenroot says that Fall said, as we were leaving, that he got the money from Edward B. McLean, but I did not hear that.

"We went there as friends to get him to clear the matter up for his sake, the committee's sake and the sake of the public. This was a few days before he sent the letter to the committee that he got it from McLean.

"I have never sent a telegram to Fall or received one from him since then.

"The only communication I had had with him was when J. W. Zevely (Harry Sinclair's Washington attorney) called me on the telephone from New Orleans and told me Doheny was coming to Washington and tell it all. He then said 'Albert Fall is here and wants to talk to you.'

"Fall told me that he would arrange to come up later, that both of his daughters were ill and that he could not come at that time.

"It was two or three days before Senator Fall wrote his first letter to the committee," Lenroot told the DAILY WORKER. "Both Senator Smoot and myself insisted that he come before the committee and tell the whole truth.

"He made us a definite promise that he would and told us that he had obtained the money from an old friend here in Washington. I am sure he said he obtained the sum from Edward B. McLean."

Admit Lies.

Both Fall and McLean later admitted that this story was untrue. McLean said that he had given checks for \$100,000 to Fall but that Fall had returned them and they

### REED HINTS BRIBERY OF OFFICIALS FROM THE PRESIDENT DOWN

HANNIBAL, Mo., Feb. 27.—"If the Cabinet is not purged soon, President Coolidge should resign," was the message Senator James A. Reed carried in his campaign for the endorsement of his home state for the Democratic presidential nomination today.

In a speech here last night, Reed said he believed "bribery was not confined to Fall."

"After the war, word got out of Washington that you had to get a man with a pull instead of a lawyer, to do your business. Doheny bribed Fall. He also hired McAdoo to work with the Wilson administration of which he had just been a part."

Reed charged McAdoo sold his influence to the movies, under the guise of "legal ability."

"All he did was don a cowboy hat and hair leggings and have his picture taken with movie stars."

were destroyed without being cashed. Washington bankers, however, testified McLean's checking accounts were as low as \$4,950 around this time and at no time within a year had they totaled anywhere near \$100,000.

The fact that Lenroot and Smoot, ranking republican members of the investigating committee had gone secretly to see Fall was never revealed to the Fall committee.

"That is the only conversation I had with Senator Fall since the matter of the \$100,000 was first brought up," Lenroot said.

These reports prompted Walsh to investigate the files of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies for records of all messages sent from Washington to Fall or McLean at Palm Beach or New Orleans.

Secret Hearing Continues.

This examination was resumed today by the committee in executive session.

Files of the Postal were submitted today. After all the messages have been examined those which are believed to be pertinent to the oil investigation will be made public.

The name of a "Francis McAdoo" was found in one telegram sent to McLean, committee members said. In others the name "McAdoo" was discovered. Members of the committee are attempting to identify "Francis McAdoo." The telegrams did not make clear his connection with

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ALL EDUCATORS ATTENDING THE PRESENT CHICAGO GATHERING OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION SHOULD  
Read About the Great Work for Education in Soviet Russia--Look On Page Six Today

# OIL SKIDS FOR DESCENT OF DAUGHERTY

## Hectic Secret Session Says He Must Go

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Attorney General Daugherty will leave the cabinet; the only question remaining to be decided is when and how he shall go, it was learned today on the authority of those close to President Coolidge. An announcement will be made within 48 hours.

Conferences scheduled for today between Mr. Coolidge and his advisors and with representatives of the Attorney General are expected to crystallize an understanding on the date and manner of Daugherty's withdrawal from public life.

The attorney general is understood to be holding out determinedly for postponement of his resignation until after the senate committee to be named under the Wheeler resolution has given him a public hearing and an opportunity to defend himself against charges that he has not vigorously prosecuted offenders and that his conduct of the department of justice has weakened public confidence.

Daugherty Stubborn.  
Conferences which lasted until late last night failed to bring the attorney general around to the view of those who feel he should get out now. It was suggested that Daugherty agree to withdraw if Senator Wheeler would drop his resolution for a senate investigation. This suggestion, it was understood, did not get far.

The utmost secrecy was maintained at the White House and among Daugherty's advisors regarding the White House conferences yesterday. First Paul Howland of Cleveland, Daugherty's personal counsel, saw President Coolidge.

Then Daugherty, Secretary of War Weeks and Postmaster General New talked for more than an hour with Mr. Coolidge. Howland went back to the White House in the afternoon and last night Daugherty was in consultation with the president for nearly two hours. He left that conference worried and curiously refused to discuss what went on.

Senator Curtis, republican whip of the senate, also was called on by Mr. Coolidge during the day. Curtis explained the parliamentary situation regarding the Wheeler resolution which has been reported from committee and is ready for action.

Slomp In Sessions.  
With the unexpected summoning to the White House last night of C. Bascom Slomp, secretary to President Coolidge, it was thought for a while that Daugherty's resignation would be announced then. Slomp conferred with the president, William M. Butler, manager of Mr. Coolidge's campaign for the presidency, and Frank W. Stearns, close personal friend and adviser of the president.

The dating of Daugherty's resignation sufficiently ahead to give him time to meet the charges against his administration of the department of justice, still seemed today to be one of the most likely solutions.

Emoria Paper Makes Statement.  
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—William Allen White of Emporia, Kansas, here on a brief visit, gave out the following statement on the oil scandal yesterday:

If I were a republican in the senate, I should offer an amendment to the Wheeler resolution calling for the investigation of Daugherty, and in the amendment I should add the name of A. Mitchell Palmer to the resolution.

If the democrats did not vote for the amendment their refusal would put the hand of insincerity on them. If they did vote for the amendment it would keep the democrats busy explaining in the campaign and prove that it is not one party or the other that is crooked but the loose and disillusioned times.

## Johnstone Speaks at Detroit Open Forum on Sunday, March 2

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 27.—Jack Johnstone, of Chicago, will be the speaker of the Labor Forum in the House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Sunday, March 2nd, at 3 p. m. His topic will be "The Role of the Trade Union Educational League in the Labor Movement."

The T. U. E. L. has come in for a great deal of attention in the Trade Union Movement. It is "sworn by" by its friends, and "sworn at" by its enemies.

From the Five and Ten.  
MT. VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 27.—"Smuggled in from King Tut's tomb," said two men in fur lined overcoats, peddling pearl necklaces from a limousine. Stanley Robinson took a string to a jeweler for inspection and learned it came from a five and cent shop.

# Daugherty and Burns Desperate As Investigation Heads Their Way

By JAY LOVESTONE  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Everything in Washington is done in oil today. You can't talk to anybody for even a few minutes without stepping into some oil cesspool.

The scent of oil is everywhere and it has irritated and made raw the nostrils of many an old political war horse.

Daugherty Center of Attack.  
Just now Daugherty is the high light of the republican tragedy that is being enacted here in countless scenes and indefinite acts. Yet, the attentive observer feels that at any moment something bigger might break, new oil deposits might be discovered, and new Teapot Cabinet heroes or presidential secretaries might be uncovered.

The leadership in the present fight on Daugherty has fallen on the shoulders of the junior senator from Montana, Burton K. Wheeler. In launching the attack on Daugherty Mr. Wheeler has picked for himself the job of cracking the hardest and toughest nut in Coolidge's whole hard-boiled Cabinet. The attorney general knows the rules and uses of the political jungle perhaps better than any man in the wild thickets of politics today. Wheeler knows what he is up against, but he is determined to go through with the fight.

One of the senators who has been in the thick and thin of the present oil fight told me: "This time Wheeler is going to get him. This is a finish fight on Daugherty. And, by God, I know there is nobody and nothing that can stop this from being a finished fight, with Daugherty being counted out. Wheeler won't stop even if he has to draw Daugherty into all the prohibition scandals which may pull Mellon and others along with the attorney general into even worse messes."

Strikesbreaker General Fights Back.  
The attorney-general has already marshalled his force for a fierce counter-attack. I have learned from most reliable sources that William J. Burns, at the express orders of Daugherty, has wired his numerous agents in Montana to rush Wheeler's war record and everything else they have on him to Washington. Daugherty has sent out his entire squad of Burns bomb agents with strict orders to shoot to kill the truth about Wheeler in order to rattle a few skeletons in the Senators face. It's plain that Daugherty hopes thus to draw away from himself some of the

## WASHINGTON GOSSIP

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

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The center to circumference of the nation, said Borah in an impassioned talk to the Senate on the Daugherty scandal, the people are distrustful of the head of the Department of Justice.

They have no confidence in either the competence or the cleanliness of method of some of the highest officials in their government. For the continuance of this situation only Calvin Coolidge can be held responsible. As president of the United States he has sole responsibility for Daugherty's continuing, from hour to hour, at the head of that vital department—the most important of all the executive departments of the government—when the country is aghast at wholesale violations of law.

There is a lot of senatorial courtesy and dodging of hard words, in any discussion of a cabinet member by a prominent leader of the same party, even when that cabinet member is Harry Daugherty and that leader is Borah. But the meaning of the Idaho senator's talk was quite clear; he was warning Coolidge that Coolidge himself would soon be considered to be "oiled" and politically ruined if he did not kick Daugherty out and put a responsible and capable man into his place.

National Chairman Adams might try to bolster up Daugherty with what Senator Robinson called "a wild cry of rage" at Lodge and Pepper and the republican membership of the senate, who had asked Coolidge to get rid of the attorney general. Adams might claim that "blackguards and scandal-mongers" in the senate had conspired to ruin Harding's friend. Yet, Robinson said, the country was aware that the only activity to which the agencies and resources of the department had yet been devoted in this gravest of all national scandals was to organize for defense of Daugherty. This fact of stubborn failure to uphold the law against lawbreakers, known to the people, would amply justify the instant removal of such an officer while official inquiry into the details of his official conduct was being arranged. Daugherty was entitled to a fair trial, but he was not entitled to the privilege of blocking the enforcement of law while this inquiry into his past offense should be in progress.

Editors all over the country who have hastily guessed that the oil scandal is dying out, merely because it is embarrassing to Calvin Coolidge, must revise their opinions. Denunciations of Senator Wheeler and crowdlike tears for the physical collapse of Senator Walsh are premature. The two senators from Montana are getting at the stock gamblers names, and winnings or losses are being uncovered, and every day further names are being added to the list of politicians or public officials here who have been parties to the oil graft orgy. Doherty is just now attacking Wheeler for saying that Doherty went to Daugherty's apart-

ment, but he is not saying that Daugherty did not visit Doherty's apartment in the Wardman Park hotel here. The half of the intrigue has not been told.

Cabinet changes are rumored so frequently that it seems certain that a number of resignations will soon be filed. Hughes is said to have been ready to quit, for a month past. He wants to get back into the profitable practice of law. Unlike James M. Beck, solicitor general and chief defender of Daugherty, who formerly was one of Standard Oil's lawyers and attorney for the sugar trust, Hughes has not yet made a fortune.

Hoover has recently found desirable jobs, in private business, for a number of his friends in the department of commerce—the kind of protection that a man generally tries to give his friends when he is leaving a big public job. Hoover has quarrelled with Wallace, head of the department of agriculture, and he has disliked the association with Daugherty in the cabinet. With Daugherty gone, he might take Hughes' job if the latter quit.

Wallace is ready to resign, because he no longer agrees with the president or with Secretary Mellon or Hoover as to "help for the farmers. He has been driven to endorse the McNary farm export credit bill, which is to be substituted in congress for the more radical Sinclair-Norris bill for federal control of farm marketing at home and abroad.

Friends of Borah wonder whether he will be a stampede candidate against Coolidge, in the Cleveland convention. A book of his speeches, just published, shows that he has drawn a sharp line between himself and Coolidge, on the Russian question, freedom of liberty, imperialism, and many other issues. He will be a factor in the Cleveland convention. He may even become a sort of salvage contractor to gather up the wreckage, after the oil scandal has battered the administration to bits. The Old Guard is afraid of him, yet dare not read him out of its inner councils. He will probably make the one notable speech of the entire convention.

Only a Barber Shop Fire.  
PEWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 27.—Fire which started from an unknown cause here late yesterday, destroyed three buildings in the heart of the downtown district here and seriously imperiled other business structures. The loss is estimated at \$10,000.

# LENROOT ADMITS WARNING FALL OF HIS DANGER

## Smoot Also Joined in Yelling "Beware"

(Continued from page 1.)  
the case, William McAdoo's son is named Francis.

Open hearings will be resumed tomorrow.

McLean Informed On Oil.  
Francis H. McAdoo, son of Wm. G. McAdoo, democratic candidate for president, has been definitely identified by the senate oil committee as the "McAdoo" mentioned in different telegrams sent E. B. McLean, Washington publisher, during his recent sojourn in Palm Beach.

Official announcement that the mysterious "McAdoo" was the son of the democratic leader was made by Chairman Lenroot of the committee after the telegrams had been read today.

All the messages made public showed how closely McLean, publisher of the Washington Post, was kept informed of Washington developments regarding the naval oil scandal.

Names of many persons who have figured in the inquiry were mentioned in them.

Signed by Major.  
John K. Major, one of McLean's employees, signed many of them. They disclosed:

That Major advised McLean to install a leased wire between Washington and the McLean cottage in Palm Beach, Fla., "to provide easy and quick access to the White House," and also because "of the congressional situation."

That Major had talked with "Smithers at the White House." Smithers is chief White House telegrapher.

That Major was in communication with Albert B. Fall, who was in Washington at the time.

Major referred to Fall as "the man at Wardman Park hotel." He also stated he was in close touch with J. W. Zevely, attorney for Harry F. Sinclair, who leased Teapot Dome.

Master Very Important.  
Fred Starck, of the war finance corporation, was anxious to get in touch with McLean "on what he says is an important matter." Major wired on one occasion, adding he did not believe it was about "the main issue," but about "a New York transaction."

Starck, Major said, thought the matter important enough to make a trip south to see McLean about it.

But as he was in, Starck asked McLean to call him on the long distance telephone.

Major was also in communication with McLean, the telegram shows, over the departure of Wilton Lambert, McLean's attorney, for New York and the delivery of a message from McLean to Lambert there.

Another telegram mentioned the name "McAdoo," saying Major would "deliver message re McAdoo." Another said, "Talked over long distance with McAdoo."

A message from Major dated Dec. 25 stated:

"After talking with Dunphy over the telephone tonight I again talked with J. W. Zevely. He said that the matter would be attended to in a manner which would meet with your approval.

(Signed) "MAJOR."

Telegram dated December 26 and signed by Major follows:

"Palmer and his associate named Zevely told me tonight that under no circumstances should you send a message to the chairman of the committee. They both said to assure you that your interests would be fully taken care of and at this time the chances of your being called were very slight. Both declared that after the man at Wardman Park Hotel testified that if the committee showed any indication that you were to be summoned that they could take care of it. From the present outlook I personally believe that everything is well in hand from your standpoint. Sinclair is to testify tomorrow. He is going to issue a statement to the committee before he goes on the stand. The high spots in it are that he is going to refuse to discuss his private affairs concerning his friends who are not in any way connected with the transaction. I will have the statement in full on the wire to you before noon Thursday. Fred Starck is anxious to get in touch with you on what he says is important. I do not believe that it is in connection with the main issue on this wire, but believe that it has something to do with a New York transaction. He said that it was important enough for him to take a trip South to see you, but on account of not being well, requested that you telephone him.

(Signed) "Major."

Another message to McLean was dated "The White House." It said: "Telegram received. Have wired Wilkens at Hopkinsville, Ky.

(Signed) "E. W. STARLING."

Starling is a White House secret service man.

Make Wires Public Thursday.  
"I saw the secretary and he said the whole matter would be dropped after Sinclair had been questioned perfunctorily," another message to McLean from Major said.

On January 2 Major wired McLean that Palmer said he had "other people working on Walsh."

The committee adjourned until tomorrow when the remainder of the telegrams will be read. They will not be made public until then.

# Scab Coal Baron, Slomp, Private Secretary to Coolidge, Makes Pitiful Witness in Oil Scandal

By LAURENCE TODD  
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—President Coolidge's private secretary, Bascom Slomp, a millionaire non-union coal operator, was a pitifully evasive witness when he came before the committee investigating the oil scandal, on Feb. 26, to explain his meetings with Edward B. McLean, Albert B. Fall and Fall's lawyer, Glasgow, at Palm Beach in December and January. He could remember that McLean, walking with him on the sand, had said "I'm going to tell 'em all," but he had not asked any questions.

He remembered that Fall, after a dinner at McLean's house, where they all met daily, said that he, also, was going to tell the whole truth. Still the secretary to the President asked no questions. And he did not report to Mr. Coolidge on the confessions of the former cabinet member and the owner of the Washington Post that they had deliberately lied to the Senate committee.

The Innocent Slomp.  
He was just an innocent tourist, and an old friend of McLean!

Word had run about the capitol that the foxy Slomp was to be questioned as to certain telegrams of warning, from leading republican senators on the committee, to prospective witnesses. There had been a "leak" of information that subpoenas were to be issued, and the men wanted had had private information that they would be summoned. Slomp was not asked directly as to whether he had heard of these private tips to witnesses, but Sen. Walsh did ask him how long before Walsh arrived in Palm Beach the McLean-Fall house-party had been informed of his coming. Slomp thought they learned it first from the newspapers. Really, they had been thinking of other things, talking about the Volstead law and the weather, senators, and the oil case had not been much discussed!

Worthless Checks.  
When Mr. Coolidge's confidential man was asked how it happened that he could meet and talk with Fall in Palm Beach, while Senator Walsh, representing the committee, could not get at the ex-cabinet member, Slomp replied that he was "not Mr. Fall's or Mr. McLean's keeper." He had never had anything to do with the oil leases, and did not care to ask questions.

In the hope of locating the hidden funds against which McLean drew the alleged checks for \$100,000 which he claims in his last story he gave to Fall—and then received back and destroyed—the committee questioned officers of the three local banks in which McLean had funds in October and November, 1921. He never had more than \$100,000 in these banks in that period, and most of this time his balance was up.

an advertisement. He helped to cover it.

Pinchot Says Palmer Aided S. P. in \$500,000,000 Steal

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The name of former attorney general A. Mitchell Palmer has been brought into the naval oil lease reserve controversy by Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania.

Pinchot, speaking before the Survey Associates, Inc., here last night, said that "in 1920 Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, without a fight, turned over \$500,000,000 of oil lands from our public domain to the Southern Pacific railroad."

Palmer refused to appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the decision of a lower federal court favorable to the Southern Pacific."

Former Secretary of the Interior Fall, chief figure in the oil lease investigation, "was also involved in the last and most dangerous attack on the national forests," Pinchot said.

"He tried to get them transferred from the department of agriculture to the department of the interior so that he could give them away to private interests, as he did the oil lands."

Injunction Suits Will Decide Government Right to Own Oil

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The government's case for cancellation of the oil leases granted by former Secretary of Interior Fall and Secretary of the Navy Denby to Edward L. Doherty and Harry F. Sinclair will virtually stand or fall by the outcome of injunction suits shortly to be instituted to halt withdrawal of oil from the reserves.

Because of this, Atlee Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts, special presidential counsel, in whose hands President Coolidge has placed prosecution of the cases, were taking "exceptional pains," it was stated, to be ready to fight out the major issues of the case at an early stage of the battle. This, it was said at their offices, explains the delay in taking definite action.

Pomerene and Roberts believe that the defendant oil companies will force the government to show its hand almost immediately after suit is filed to check further oil losses from the reserves. As soon as temporary injunctions are asked, the counsel anticipate that Sinclair and Doherty will ask the courts for immediate hearings on making the injunctions permanent, forcing the government into the open.

Criminal Action Later.  
This applies only to civil suits. Whatever criminal action may be contemplated will be taken later, with the convening of a special grand jury.

The task of Pomerene and Roberts, it was explained today, is difficult because of mountains of documents and testimony to be examined on the one hand and the unavailability of much of it for court use on the other.

With six assistants, they are holding daily conferences, sifting the material turned over to them by the

# DAUGHERTY IN FLIGHT; CHICAGO AND FLORIDA

## Left His Resignation with Coolidge?

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Attorney General Daugherty today left Washington on a trip to Chicago and Florida.

His office announced that the trip was taken on personal business. Daugherty's unexpected departure came at a time when he was believed to be preparing a statement announcing his intention to resign or remain in office. He conferred with President Coolidge twice during the day and announced he would have an important statement to make later in the day.

Instead he motored to the station after his second conference with the president and took a fast train for Chicago which was held five minutes in order that he catch it.

Some time after Daugherty's departure, his office announced that he was going to Chicago on government business and then was going on to Florida on "personal business."

There was no mention made in the statement of his resignation other than to say the department was "functioning one hundred per cent."

The statement issued at Daugherty's office follows: "I have been called to Florida on a personal matter but I am compelled first to go to Chicago to attend to important government business which demands my personal attention."

"I will return from Florida as soon as I can. In the meantime, proper attention will be given to all government matters. The department of justice is functioning 100 per cent. Nevertheless, be in constant touch with the department. Several important cases and other pressing matters which require my personal attention will be taken along with me in order to facilitate action thereon."

Daugherty arrived at the station accompanied only by W. J. Burns, department of justice director of investigation, and his secretary. Burns did not take the train with him.

It was reported at the White House that Daugherty had left his resignation with the president before leaving town.

## Fight on Appeal Conviction of I. W. W. Defense Secretary

By MIRIAM ALLEN deFORD.

(Special to The Federated Press)

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Feb. 27.—Further light on the exact nature of the arrest and conviction of Tom Connors, secretary, California Branch General Defense Committee, on a charge of jury tampering is given as an investigation of Judge C. O. Busick, the condemning judge, continues in the fight for appealing Connors' case.

The circular which formed the basis of Connors' conviction was one of 20,000 sent broadcast thru the state in favor of the repeal bill against the criminal syndicalism law introduced in the state assembly last year by Assemblyman Roy Fellom.

The jurymen, H. D. Arnold, whom Connors has accused of "influencing," Connors himself never saw. Arnold was not even actually a jurymen in any criminal syndicalism case, but simply on the venire. The circulars in question were sent out not only from defense headquarters, but also from several other organizations interested in repealing the bill. There is no evidence whatever that the particular leaflet in question was ever sent out by Connors.

If this conviction stands it means that any agitation against a law affecting court procedure may make its opponents responsible for suborning a jury if by the merest chance some of their propaganda should fall into the hands of a man or woman who has been, is, or may be on a jury trying a case of the nature concerned, and who takes it upon himself to pass the appeal on to the prosecuting attorney, as Arnold did.

It is a direct blow to the referendum in California.

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

## Finnish Workers Pledge Their Support to the DAILY WORKER

We, the delegates of the Finnish Federation, Massachusetts District, assembled in annual meeting, at Worcester, Mass., February 16-17, 1924, extend our greetings to THE DAILY WORKER—the first English Communist Daily in the world.

We pledge our wholehearted support to THE DAILY WORKER in the campaign for subscriptions.

LONG LIVE THE DAILY WORKER!

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V. Salo  
J. Huhtamaki  
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K. Maki  
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E. Halonen  
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# CANVASSERS WILL RAISE FUNDS FOR GERMAN WORKERS

## F. S. R. Wants Volunteers for March 9

Volunteers for a day's house-to-house canvassing in behalf of the starving German workers Sunday March 9, are asked by the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany. The men and women who will give their time to the cause of their comrades across the seas are urged to send in their names promptly to the organization's office at Room 307, 166 Washington street.

Aid from the American workers will not only help to keep the German workers alive, says the F. S. R. appeal. It will also keep alive their faith in the international revolutionary movement.

Russia, Holland, France, America and Czechoslovakia hastened to give aid at the first call but in view of the immeasurable need this aid must be vastly increased. The appeal follows, in part:

Today the metal-workers of Berlin are on strike—tomorrow perhaps, it will be the printers—the chemical workers. In the next few weeks in the Reich and in the various states, about a million civil servants will be thrown on to the street. On the grounds of the Special Powers Act, the regulations for the welfare of the young, care of invalids and protection of mothers and children are all set aside and unemployed benefit has been abolished. Every widening circle are handed over to death by starvation or thrust into strikes. But if strike struggles are to have any hope of success, then it is a case of forward with the mass kitchens for the strikers and their families, with money and food from other countries.

Do not forget the families of political prisoners. The bourgeois state refuses to support them. They also need energetic help. The International Workers Aid takes in all those in need so far as its means and resources allow.

## Mysterious Fire Sweeps the Wabash Shops in Decatur

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 27.—Fire which swept the Wabash shops here early today was brought under control after a bitter battle by the entire fire department.

Starting in the coach shops the flames consumed six buildings in the Wabash yards including the coach shops, two office buildings, water supply service station, blacksmith shop, twelve passenger coaches and a large string of freight cars, at an estimated loss of \$250,000.

Cause of the blaze is undetermined.

## Bach's Passion Is Superbly Rendered by the Apollo Club

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN  
Bach's "Passion According to St. Matthew" was performed for the first time in some years by the Apollo club at Orchestra Hall on Feb. 25. Bach once declared that "music is for the glorification of God, and for pleasant recreation."

Generally speaking, to modern ears the music that old Bach wrote for pleasant recreation offers nothing but an interesting technical display, or the delights of a nap in a chair at a concert hall. But his religious music is some of the finest that the world affords. The Christ myth, with its elaborate system of enslaving belief will pass into the dust heap of dead legends, but the music that it inspired will remain and live.

A Long, Dreamy Reverie.  
The Passion music is an elaborate setting of that part of the gospel of St. Matthew that deals with the crucifixion of Jesus. It calls for a large chorus, solo voices and orchestra. The music contains little that can be called dramatic or exciting; it is the long dreamy reverie of a soul completely at peace. The tenor solo carries the burden of it, with occasional solos for other voices with the chorus singing the words of the mob in the story.

Richard Crooks, a singer not very well known hereabouts, sang the tenor part superbly. His is one of the few voices to which the hackneyed adjective "golden" can truthfully be applied. His interpretation left nothing wanting. He was thorough in the meditative, unperturbed spirit of the calm, faith-inspired genius whose music he sang.

The other soloists, Else Arendt, Mary Welch, Burton Thatcher, and John Barclay had little to do, Mr. Barclay's few arias showed a voice pleasant in quality, but somewhat deficient in power for his part.

The Apollo club is a chorus of some three hundred amateurs directed by Harrison Wild, who is probably the most able choral director in the city, and the effects its members accomplish are those to be expected from an excellent chorus with a conductor of Wild's ability.

The club announces for its last concert this season, to be given at Orchestra Hall on April 7, Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and "Resurgam," by Henry Hadley.

Missouri Votes on Constitution.  
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27.—Missouri voted today on 21 proposed amendments to her state constitution drawn up by a constitutional convention after two years work.

Chester Dies in New York.  
NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—George Randolph Chester, novelist, known to thousands as the author of "Get-rich-quick Wallingford," died at his apartment here today.

Scarlet Fever at Springfield.  
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—A total of 277 cases of scarlet fever was reported to the department of health last week according to figures made public today.

# The Discussion Within the Russian Communist Party

NOTE—The DAILY WORKER will publish, from day to day, in full, the important discussion taking place with the Russian Communist Party that has been grossly misrepresented by the capitalist press. In an introduction to this discussion, issued by the International Press Correspondence, it is pointed out that this is the third great discussion that has taken place within the Russian Communist Party since the victory of the workers' and farmers' revolution in 1917. This introduction, which will be followed tomorrow by the speech of Kamenev, chairman of the Moscow Soviet, at the meeting of the functionaries of the Moscow party organization, is as follows:

THE third great discussion since the victory of the proletarian revolution in Russia is taking place in the Russian Communist Party.

The first discussion dealt with the Brest-Litovsk peace, with the question whether we should take up arms against the German imperialism. The Bolsheviks were victorious in the "armed discussion" against the Mensheviks and Social revolutionaries, but they were too weak for an "armed discussion" with "German imperialism" which, at that time, was still armed to the teeth.

The second discussion in the party took place in the year 1920. After the victory of the Russian Workers and Peasants in the War with Entente imperialism and the inner counter-revolution, the Russian peasantry numbering many millions, began a "discussion" on the so-called War-Communism. The debate arose on the question of the Trade Unions. The originators of the discussion could not understand that the question was identical with the problem of the relations to the peasantry, as was the case also with the discussion on the Brest-Litovsk peace.

The discussion ended at the 10th congress in an extensive compromise with the peasants in the new economic policy, as well as with the consolidation of the party unity according to the line laid down by Lenin, i. e. the strict prohibition of any formation of factions or groups within the Party.

The roots of the third discussion can be traced back to the discussions over the Brest-Litovsk Peace and the Trade Unions; only the number of those comrades who fought on the side of the opposition against Lenin's line, has grown smaller (albeit the leading personalities of the opposition are practically the same now as they were during the former grouping against Lenin's tactics). The attack of the opposition is directed precisely against those principles of the Party, which in former discussions were accepted as the decisions won by Bolshevism in a twenty years struggle.

As at the time of the debate regarding the trade unions, so also now in the third discussion the main question remained in the background. The discussion did not raise round the new economic policy or the relations to the peasantry (these questions seemed to play only a subordinate role), but round the question of the

limits of democracy inside the Party. The resolution of the Central Committee unanimously carried at an opportune time, afforded not the least point of attack for the opposition. The opposition was therefore obliged to seize on the decisions of the 10th congress on Party Unity and on the old guard of Bolshevism, who constitute, so to speak, a personal guarantee of unity.

A victory on this question, or at least, the winning of a concession from the Central Committee would have given the opposition an opportunity to begin their attack on the economic front, in regard to the question of relations to the Peasantry. It has now become clear during the course of the debate, that the opposition was not able to develop a positive economic program, which was considered by any great number of comrades as worth disputing.

Thus nine tenths of the discussion turns upon the question of organization. Just this fact will render the discussion irrelevant for the masses of the membership. Workers Democracy with the Party was realized for the Masses of the Party Members thru the thesis of the Central Committee. The discussion concerning this question was, in its form, its extent and its method a proof that all demands for guarantees for the realization of inner Party Democracy were groundless. There is not perhaps a single party nuclei in the Communist Party of Russia, where the widest and freest discussion was not held or will be held.

There was not a single case where the apparatus, which formed the but of the opposition, has limited the liberty of debate. The masses of the party members, too have likewise not regarded inner Party Democracy as a gift coming from above, they sought and found the guarantees for the carrying out of the decision above all in themselves and in the old guard of Bolshevism which has been well-tried in the struggle against opportunism.

The demands of the opposition to have the liberty of forming factions was energetically refused as threatening the Party Unity. The great mass of the party members were conscious of their responsibility not only to the Russian proletariat and the Russian peasantry, but also to the International Communist Movement and whole-heartedly supported the Central Committee in this question.

The discussion showed that the collective judgement of important questions of the Soviet Union and the Party do not in any way require the formation of factions within the Party. The unity of a governing Party, which is responsible in the first place for the international revolution, cannot be hazarded even for the shortest time without the most serious consequences.

The Party was no less unanimously in agreement with the Central Committee in the second question; the question of the relation of the old Bolshevik guard to the young party generation. In the Communist Party of Russia every current which is directed against Lenin tactics meets with the most violent opposition from the disciples of Lenin, of the old

Bolshevik guard. This guard however, was not at all isolated in the battle for the defense of those results which were immediately attained under the leadership of Lenin.

Thus, as the demands for Liberty for faction building were rejected by the mass of the party members, the old Bolshevik guard discovered the young party members to be on their side against the attempt at splitting the Party according to generations. The declarations of the Leaders of the Youth League, of the Youth organizations of Petrograd and other industrial centres, stand opposed to the decision of a few University Party nuclei, who demand liberty of forming factions. The unity of the old and young Bolshevik guard was not only not shaken during the debate, but strengthened by the fact that the youth gained an insight into the roots of the discussion, which dated back as far as the old struggle of Bolshevism. It was only now that they began to understand the real import of the old struggles within the party.

The result of the discussion will be decided at the All-Russian Party Conference. According to all indications, there is no longer any doubt as to what form the decision will take. Not even a very small minority have definitely adopted the standpoint of the opposition. On the other hand, the overwhelming majority (in some districts 90 and even 100% of the membership) declared themselves to be absolutely for the old Bolshevik guard.

The great majority of the Party took full account of the fact that the Communist Party of Russia is not merely one of the Communist Parties, but is a governing party, whose crisis is at the same time a crisis of the proletarian state, that the Communist Party of Russia is the leading party of International Communism and its crisis means a crisis for the Communist international.

The overwhelming majority of the Party, soberly and without faction

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hatred, pointed out the political faults of the leaders of the opposition. At the same time not one of the comrades of the majority thought of taking advantage of these faults to render the position of the leaders of the opposition impossible, or to deprive them of their positions.

The Communist Party of Russia

will emerge from this discussion, not only richer in experience, but more firmly united and with more closely consolidated ranks.

She Will Recover.  
LITCHFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—Mrs. Maud Coss was badly burned about the face and arms when she threw a sack of gun powder into the kitchen range along with some rubbish. She is expected to recover.

A thousand new members wanted for the "I-want-to-make-THE DAILY WORKER-grow" club. Write for THE DAILY WORKER-grow" club.

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## COMMUNIST-CHILDREN'S-COLUMN

### THE LITTLE GREY DOG

By Herminia Zur Muhlen.

(Synopsis: Little Benjamin was a negro slave who lived with his mother Hannah and his father on a southern plantation in the days of negro slavery. He had just saved a little grey dog from being drowned by his rich master and was feeling happy. The daughter of the rich man then came down from the northern states and wanted her father to give her a black slave as a servant.)

THE rich man thought a while and said, "The young slaves that I own are all clumsy, incapable; the old ones of course could not become accustomed to living in a large city and would be more trouble than help to you. Whom can I give you?"

He considered for a moment, then cried happily, "Now I know, Hannah is just the right one for you. How could I forget her? Of course, she has a little boy."

"I don't want him," the daughter interrupted. "My dear little son must not play with a dirty Negro child. You can keep Hannah's son here."

"You are a good mother, my beloved child," said the rich man, moved. "You always think of your son. Good, Benjamin shall remain here and when you go back to the city tomorrow, I will give you Hannah to take along. So that he may tell her to be ready."

And the rich man called a servant and bid him bring the overseer.

Ah, what a sad night that was in the little hut of the Negroes. Poor Hannah hugged her little son close in her arms and cried as tho her heart would break. Her husband Tom sat gazing at her with worried eyes and was so miserable that he could not say a word. Hannah kept looking anxiously toward the little window, trembling with the fear of seeing the first ray of light that meant that day was near, when she would leave her loved ones.

The little grey dog seemed to understand the grief of his friends, he nestled quite close to Hannah's coat, looking up at them with loving, clever eyes. Then Hannah cried loudly, "If they sell you, too, Tom, what will become of our poor child?" the little dog laid his paw on little Benjamin as tho to say, "Don't fear, poor mother, I will take care of him."

Hannah noticed this, sobbingly patted the shaggy head of the dog, and said to him, "Guard my little boy, you good little dog. We are all as helpless and deserted as you."

The following morning, poor Hannah, weeping bitterly, rode off with the young woman. Her family was not allowed to see her off, for Tom had to work in the field and Benjamin, like all the slaves, was forbidden to come near the house of the rich man.

Little Benjamin lived thru many sad days. His father was so unhappy that he no longer wanted to work, and many evenings he would return

home with his back all bloody. Instead of the carressing and joy to which Benjamin was accustomed there was a strange silence in the house. Tom sat sadly on the ground, sometimes stroking the woolly head of his little son, but never speaking. Only once in a while he would cry out, "Hannah!", sigh deeply, while great tears rolled down his black face. And sometimes he would clench his fist, looking so angry that Benjamin took the little dog and crawled into a corner with him.

The overseer was always unsatisfied with Tom, he complained to the master of the laziness and obstinacy of the slave. Had poor Tom known the results of his disobedience, he would have worked as industriously as he used to, in spite of his anger and unhappiness.

The rich man celebrated his birthday. There was a great feast, chickens and calves and lambs were roasted, the rich foods could be smelled all thru the house, the servants brought countless bottles from the wine-cellar. After supper the young guests danced in the large hall, the older men seated themselves at a table and began to play cards.

The rich man had no luck, he lost again and again, until at last his purse was empty. "One more game," said he to his friend who had won all the money. "We will gamble for my strongest and best slave." And he thought to himself, "If I lose Tom, that will not be a misfortune, for lately he is lazy and obstinate, anyhow."

His friend agreed. The whole life and fate of a human being depended upon a few cards, a bundle of paper. The rich man drew a card, his friend did the same. They threw the cards on the table. The rich man had lost.

When Tom came to work the following morning, the overseer told him to go to the house of the rich man, the master had sold him and his

new master would take him to his estate at once.

That evening Benjamin waited in vain for the return of his father. Night came, it was quite dark, and his father did not come. Benjamin sat huddled on the threshold, peering anxiously into the darkness. The little grey dog lay near him. He was sad and quiet, he seemed to feel that something was wrong. At last Benjamin could stand it no longer, ran crying to the hut of a neighbor, and asked about his father. The stout Negro informed him that a strange master had taken Tom with him that morning; he was sold and would not return.

(To be continued to-morrow)

### The Paris Commune 1871-1924

March 16th, 1924 will bring with it the commemoration for the brave workers who rose against their oppressors and established the first Workers' Dictatorship in France fifty-three years ago.

On this occasion the Young Workers League of Chicago will hold a mass meeting to acquaint the workers, young and old, of the struggles which the Communards faced during the Paris Commune.

Max Schachtman, Editor of the Young Worker, J. Louis Engdahl, Editor of the Daily Worker, and Robert Minor, Editor of the Liberator, will speak at the mass meeting which will be held in Douglas Park Auditorium on Sunday, March 16th, at 8 p. m. Admission free.

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### UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS



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# KILL RADICALS, IS DOCTRINE OF PLATOON ZEALOT

## Dr. Tigert Boosts For Robotizing Education

Shall the platoon system of education rule in all the American schools. John F. Tigert, U. S. Commissioner of Education says it shall and yesterday he opened his Chicago conference in furtherance of this idea which appeals so much to American capitalists.

Meanwhile the Chicago teachers' union is considering what action to take to prevent this robotizing system from being applied in Chicago.

Execute Radicals. Tigert, who is spending Uncle Sam's money to push the platoon system is perhaps the most reactionary commissioner of education who ever held that office. He has said that he believes in putting radicals to death.

Upton Sinclair quotes him in the "Gossings" as warning San Diego school teachers against the increasing tendency of the public schools to delve into sociology and economics, as subjects perilously close to radicalism. Tigert continues:

There is altogether too much preaching of these damnable doctrines of Bolshevism, Anarchy, Communism and Socialism, in this country today. If I had it in my power I would not only imprison, but would expatriate all advocates of these dangerous, un-American doctrines. I would even execute everyone of them—and do it joyfully.

What an "Educator" Thinks. In a speech before the Des Moines convention of the N. E. A., Dr. Tigert said that the vote for Debs proved that 900,000 Americans were advocating the abolition of all law, all constitutions, and all forms of government.

Tigert is an ardent Coolidge man. The platoon system will be further encouraged at the National Educational Association's sessions today, at the Auditorium Theatre.

Last night Dr. Tigert was toastmaster at an affair at the Hotel Sherman at which addresses were made by William W. superintendent in Gary and originator of the notorious Gary System which is now masquerading under the more polite "platoon" name, and by Dr. P. P. Claxton, former U. S. Commissioner of Education and now superintendent at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Candidates for Presidency. Milton Potter, superintendent of schools in Milwaukee, is leading candidate for the presidency of the N. E. A. at the elections to be held at the end of the week's convention. Potter has the support of the American Book Company, which is the leading source of supply for school text books.

## Rumors of Bulgar Revolt Continue to Flourish in Athens

ATHENS, Feb. 27.—An unconfirmed report from the Bulgarian frontier today said Premier Zankoff, head of the revolutionary government, has proclaimed a republic. Troops immediately issued a counter-proclamation in favor of a Communist state, the report said.

(Rumors of trouble in Bulgaria and that King Boris was about to be overthrown have reached Athens persistently within the past few days. They have been as persistently denied by the Bulgarian legation in London.)

## MacDonald, Pacifist, Poincare, War Lord, Leary of Teutons

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Premier Ramsay MacDonald of Great Britain has sent a note to Premier Poincare, urging the necessity of renewal of armament control of Germany. The conference of ambassadors will examine into the facts immediately.

## Storm Hits Shipping

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 27.—A terrific storm struck Norfolk early today, damaging crops and property. Rain, hail, and later snow, accompanied hourly and by 9 a. m. had reached 50 miles an hour. The storm played havoc with shipping in Hampton Roads and coastwise steamers were delayed.

## Forest Fires Cause Big Damage. SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Feb. 27.—Forest fires in the foothills caused \$200,000 damage before being brought under control by 500 workers.

## The Youth in Russia

William F. Kruse, who recently returned from Soviet Russia, will speak on the "Youth of Russia."

In the DAILY WORKER recently appeared a series of articles on the Russian Youth by Conrad Kruse. Now he will relate in person all his impressions gathered during his stay in Russia. This meeting will be held at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Thursday evening, February 28th, at 8:15.

The lecture is being held under the auspices of the Maplewood Branch of the Young Workers League. Workers old and young are invited. Admission free.

## Strike Starts in the Loop

(Continued from page 1.) bevy of bluecoats trotted out with thundering voices crying "Move on!" Red voice calls, distributed by the union in the morning, told the workers the addresses of the buildings on W. Randolph and W. Washington streets where they were to get instructions and form shop strike committees.

Many Read Daily Worker. This strike call was reprinted in its entirety in The DAILY WORKER, the only Chicago daily paper to give prominence to the strike. Many strikers had copies of The DAILY WORKER.

The workers from the union shops went to the W. Washington street address, where meetings were held on three floors and the workers from the non-union factories went to W. Randolph street where two huge halls were thronged with the people from the sweatshops.

Union officials spoke at all the meetings, urging the importance of faithful work on the picket lines and pledging the support of the international union.

Federation Aid Pledged. Charles Willis, of the machinists' union, spoke, representing the Chicago Federation of Labor, and stirred the strikers to enthusiasm at halls in both buildings. He told them that the federation would give

## 100 Per Cent on the Northwest Side

APPROXIMATELY 1,500 strikers gathered in Schoenhofen Hall, 1214 N. Ashland Ave., at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning to listen to plans for the conduct of the strike.

The chairman of the meeting announced that every union shop on the Northwest Side came out 100 per cent and the great majority of the non-union shops. The cloak makers went out to a man.

Sluggers in hundreds are employed by non-union shops to prevent the pickets and organizers from appealing to the employees to quit work and join in the organizing campaign.

The strikers were given instructions to be on the job every morning at 7 o'clock and to report again at 12 o'clock. From now on, declared the chairman, this strike is a serious matter and every striker must be willing to carry out instructions.

## Good Spirit on the West Side

WORKERS in the west side dress and waist shops yesterday quit work and went on strike, taking their place in the general strike called by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to demand better wages, shorter hours and decent working conditions.

Hundreds of workers from scores of shops went to the West Side Auditorium to organize themselves for the strike. The cloak makers of the west side district came out in full force to help the dress and waist workers.

As soon as the workers from the shops assembled, they began to organize themselves for picket duty. Mollie Alterman, in charge of picketing, told the strikers that this strike was not a vacation but it meant work for every striker. Picketing would win the strike, she said. As every worker came into the hall he or she was required to register their name and address with Philip Hauser, who is in charge of the strike on the West Side for the strike committee.

## HITTLER AND LUDENDORFF ON TREASON TRIAL

## Both Plead They Were Out to Destroy Labor

MUNICH, Germany, Feb. 27.—Declaring that Germany would be saved on the day the last Marxian was destroyed, Adolf Hitler, Fascist leader on trial here for high treason, took the stand in defense of General von Ludendorff, leader of the "beer hall" Bavarian revolution.

The trial was held today at the war academy behind barbed wire and bayonets. Dr. Frederick Weber, head of the Oberland Bund, one of the most important of Bavaria's Fascist organizations, took the stand and testified that the purpose of his organization was to create a new fatherland, by destroying the labor unions and the radicals.

His organization wanted the leadership of Ludendorff as he was the proper man to lead the German "whites" against the radicals and the Jews.

Hitler's testimony was sensational. "I am absolutely anti-Semitic," he declared. "I am a fanatical nationalist. I joined the German army during the war (Hitler is an Austrian) rather than the Austrians, because I felt Austria's fate rested in Germany's hand." Referring to his anti-war activities he declared: "I wanted to create an organization to break down the Communists."

Ludendorff wanted to follow in Mussolini's footsteps. "I only wanted to do for Germany what Mussolini did for Italy," he said. "I do not wish to disavow Hitler but I was taken by surprise when the rebellion came off."

them all possible aid because this fight was the fight of all labor.

Willis painted a heart-rending picture of the sweatshop in the home, where father, mother and little child toil sorting out beads and putting them on gowns for almost nothing at all, and said that the strike must end forever this evil that was destroying the lives of the people who were sweated at home but was, by its competition, depressing the conditions of the factory worker.

One demand of the strike is for the elimination of home work.

David McVey, also spoke for the Chicago federation, and the support of the general body of labor of Chicago was again pledged. McVey spoke at the W. Washington street hall and Jay G. Brown, of the Farmer-Labor party addressed the workers at W. Randolph street.

Lining up of non-union strikers into the ranks of the International Ladies' Garment Workers was the next step on the program, following the speeches, and then shop groups were brought together separately and divided into picketing squads.

Strike meetings will be held every morning at 10 o'clock in both buildings—besides those taking place in the West Side Auditorium at W. Adams and Racine streets, and at Schoenhofen Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland avenues.

## Big Gifts Taxed 40 Per Cent Under Bill House Passes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—After a bitter personal row between Chairman Green and Representative Mills, New York, the House today adopted Green's gift tax amendment, designed to stop tax dodging. The vote was 191 to 65.

Green's amendment would impose a tax of one per cent on \$50,000 gifts increasing to 40 per cent on gifts of \$10,000,000 and over. Gifts to charity are exempt, under the amendment.

A definite division in House progressive ranks opened the way to an eleventh hour compromise on the income tax rates in the new revenue bill.

## Mexican Government Will Strip Revolting Fascists of Property

(By The Federated Press) MEXICO CITY, Feb. 27.—The possessions of all fascists will be taken over by the state as a punishment for their rebellion, according to government decision. As the big landowners were among the counter-revolutionists, if this decree is seriously carried out, it will give a big impetus to land redistribution, cutting thru many legal obstacles. The new emergency governor of Zacatecas, Ezequiel Salcedo, labor leader, has done a little confiscating on his own hook. Finding the landowners in rebellion and the treasury empty, he proceeded to take the wealth of the fascist landowners for the treasury and is distributing the land among the peasantry.

## Bok Is Imitated by Banker Offering a \$25,000 Peace Prize

A Detroit banker, now living in California, has deposited a check for \$25,000 to be given to the winner of a new "Educational Peace Prize," Dr. A. O. Thomas, Augusta, Me., announced here today in a speech to the superintendent section of the National Education Association Convention.

Dr. Thomas said he was acting as agent for the banker and that all peace plans must be submitted to him. He refused to name the banker, stating the donor preferred to remain anonymous. The plans must be in his hands by July 1.

## McNary Grain Bill May Pass Senate, by Bankers' Aid

(By The Federated Press) WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A favorable vote by the Senate committee on agriculture, on the McNary grain export marketing bill, with possibly the addition of some features of the Norris-Sinclair bill, is likely before the end of February. The Wheat Growers' Association, National Grange, Farm Bureau Federation, National Farmers' union, and many bankers' organizations have endorsed the McNary measure while opposing the Norris plan of permanent government operation of the marketing of farm products.

## Party Industrial Organizers, Cleveland, to Meet on Friday

The industrial organizers' meeting for Cleveland will meet next Friday, Feb. 29, 8 p. m., at Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid avenue, in the Workers Party office.

This meeting is of very great importance. Every branch industrial organizer is urged to be present, and all tailors who are members or sympathizers of the Workers Party in Cleveland are invited to attend.

## This Professor Will Never Become a Pal of William J. Bryan

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—Dr. Adolf Heilborn, Berlin physiologist, has started a storm of controversy in the medical world by announcing that newborn babies frequently have tails, which they can wag. The tails disappear rapidly as the infant grows, Dr. Heilborn claims.

# FRENCH PACT BRINGS DOWN BELGE CABINET

## Overthrown When It Spurns Poincare

(Special to The Daily Worker) BRUSSELS, Feb. 27.—The Belgian cabinet went down with a crash today following a discussion on the Franco-Belgian economic convention which provides for the redistribution of the profits from the Ruhr-Rhine occupation including operation of railroads, mines, coal deposits, forests and shipping.

By a vote of 95 to 79 the parliament defeated the government and rejected the economic convention. Premier Theunis went to the palace at once and handed in his resignation with those of his ministry to King Albert.

## CO-OPERATION Current Issue of Soviet Pictorial Has Fine Lenin Article

Office of the Postmaster, Chicago, Illinois

"An efficient postal service is dependent in a great degree upon close co-operation between postal workers and the public," says First Assistant Postmaster General John H. Bartlett, in an appeal for better service. "Better mailing means improved postal service. The postal service is the people's service; it is the greatest of public utilities, reaching the most remote parts of the country and serving the greatest number of people. A full and mutual understanding is essential. We must know the needs of the public from a postal viewpoint in order to supply them. The public must have the widest knowledge of the postal service and its requirements before it can extend its full co-operation. The 'Better Mailing Week' will serve to promote this understanding.

"Complaints should never be handled perfunctorily," continues Mr. Bartlett. "Ascertain the patron's trouble; correct it if you can, and if not explain to him fully. Make him a booster rather than a knocker. He will appreciate attention and courtesy. Teach him that good postal service depends upon a complete street and number address, with the stamp in the upper right hand corner, the return address in the upper left hand corner, and the prompt deposit in the mails as soon as the letter or package is ready."

This is good, sound advice. If we follow it we will get what we want: A BETTER POSTAL SERVICE.

## Pruning Knives Stop Work on Tax Bill to Mourn Harding

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Work on the new revenue bill was laid aside by the House as congress did homage to the late President Harding. Under the surface there were rumblings that threatened tax reductions.

Outstanding developments were: 1. The split in progressive ranks, brought about by the Loggworth compromise, was widening, despite denials from progressive leaders.

2. Administration republicans, dissatisfied with amendments that have been written into the bill, which they declare will cause a deficit of \$350,000,000 in the treasury, threaten to vote against the bill.

Most of the major amendments have been disposed of and a final vote on the measure is expected by leaders not later than Friday.

An amendment by Representative Clancy, Michigan, cutting taxes on automobiles and the provision that a board of tax appeals remain to be passed upon by the House.

## Jap Prince and Italian Duchess Die; British Queen Sick

TOKIO, Feb. 27.—Prince Matsuata, one of the two eldest statesmen of Japan, adviser to two emperors and lately to the prince regent, died at Okitsu today.

ROME, Feb. 27.—Maria Isabella, Duchess of Genoa, died during the night of bronchial pneumonia. She was a guest of Queen Margherita at the time.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Queen Mary is indisposed, suffering from a cold, according to a bulletin from Buckingham Palace.

## French Franc Goes on Another Slump Towards the Bottom

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The French franc took a sudden, sharp slump today, falling 34 centimes to the dollar, to 23.80. The pound sterling was quoted at 102.15.

Five Die of Poisoning. STERLING, Colo., Feb. 27.—A total of five have died as the result of botulism following the eating of poisoned meat and physicians fear one more will not recover. Eight others taken ill at the same time are believed past the crisis and hope is held out for their recovery.

## British Shipowners Gains in 1923 Netted 60 Times Sum Dockers Asked

(Special to The Daily Worker) LONDON, Feb. 27.—British shipowners who have been fighting the dockers' demands for a two shilling raise on the plea of "poverty" netted profits in 1923 that total sixty times the amount asked by the workers, according to figures obtained by the dockers' organizations.

The total profits for last year are listed at 122,584,064 pounds for 1,351 shipping companies. The two shilling day increase would amount to an annual charge on the industry of only 2,000,000 pounds. Publication of these facts reduces the "poverty" plea to absurdity.

9.8 Per Cent Profits. These 122,584,064 pounds profits represent a profit of 9.8 per cent on the total capitalization of the 1,351 companies, which is listed at 1,254,000,000 pounds. The actual percentage of profit is much greater for shipping stock is notoriously watered.

Last year's profits were 23,000,000 pounds, or 30 per cent greater than the profits of 1922. While the shipping lords were piling up this fabulous wealth the London, Liverpool and Manchester papers were urging the workers to accept reductions as a patriotic means of restoring industry.

## CO-OPERATION Current Issue of Soviet Pictorial Has Fine Lenin Article

"Lenin was personified realism," answers an article in the March issue of Soviet Pictorial to the accusation of labor's enemies who love to quote Princess Radzwill's "smart" accusation that he used "empty phrases to sway empty heads."

Just how realistic Lenin was in all the problems confronting him in his leadership of the revolution makes interesting reading in the splendid summary of his life and actions in the current issue of this magazine. The article is dotted with photographs of Lenin in his youth, his widow, and the picture of both from the police records of the days of the Czar.

Besides these and one of a close-up of Lenin's body lying in state, the issue contains a full page photograph of Lenin published for the first time in this country. It is an excellent souvenir issue for the files of every worker's library.

Great Britain's recognition of Soviet Russia, Soviet censorship, the latest developments in America's attitude towards Russian recognition, and first-hand information on conditions in Germany are dealt with in timely and interesting articles. Soviet Russia Pictorial sets a high standard.

## Anna Louise Strong to Speak on Her Russian Experience

We know that you are interested to know the truth about Russia. Who can tell the truth? The kept press has been telling its readers so many conflicting stories that even the most docile reader is disgusted and does not believe it. The Communist Press? But the Communists are the rulers of Russia and therefore are suspected of being partial.

There is an opportunity to hear the truth from the mouth of an impartial observer, Anna Louise Strong, who just returned from Russia, where she stayed for almost three years as a correspondent for The Federated Press. As a correspondent she was able to observe more and better than any other individual. As a capable writer and lecturer she will be able to tell what she has seen.

Anna Louise Strong will lecture on the Truth About Russia, Saturday, March 1, at 7:30 p. m., at the Russian Technical School, 1902 W. Division St. Admission 25c.

## Daugherty's Friend Selects Committee for Whitewash Job

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 27.—The senators selected by Frank B. Willis of Ohio to investigate the conduct of Attorney General Daugherty will surely meet with the approval of Daugherty if not of Senator Burton K. Wheeler the author of the resolution to let some fresh air into the Department of Justice.

With the exception of two, the suggested members of the committee are guaranteed to give Daugherty a nice coat of whitewash. Senator Willis is the friend and protector of the attorney-general.

The members of the proposed committee are: Wesley Jones, Washington; Richard Ernst, Kentucky; Bert Fernald, Maine; Samuel Shortridge, California; Robert Howell, Maine; and William Morah, Idaho. Only the two latter could be by any stretch of the imagination considered capable of giving an impartial trial. The majority of them are already predisposed toward Daugherty.

Join the Workers Party.

## The Right Way!

W. E. Woodward, the famous author of "Bunk," one of the big literary sensations of the year, writes to the DAILY WORKER as follows: To THE DAILY WORKER:—I see your paper occasionally and I must say that I think you are going at this thing in precisely the right way.

# WEALTHY WOMEN FELL FOR FRANK'S MOVIE PROMISES

## \$500,000 of Stock Was Quickly Sold

(Special to The Daily Worker) DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 27.—Detroit workers were treated to a picturesque illustration of what is meant by "incentive," which according to the holders of the present order is the motive power behind all progress. The illustration, curiously enough, came in the form of lawsuits started by a number of creditors against the Detroit Motion Picture Co.

The moving spirit behind the organization of the Detroit Motion Picture Company was one Frank L. Talbot. The "incentive" for organizing a motion picture company in Detroit apparently was the number of persons, particularly wealthy women who could be inveigled into buying stock. The plan was novel but was crowned with immediate success.

Promised Place in Movies. Clever stock salesmen sold stock to wealthy women, promising them try-outs and parts in the forthcoming production. Stenographers and other office girls yearning for romance amidst monotonous routine work were not overlooked either.

In order to cover the promises with the cloak of probability, a studio was built, out of the proceeds of the first sales of the stock, and prospective purchasers were invited to come to the studio and take a "camera test". The "testers", generally, were advised to take a course in a motion picture training school in this city. The bait proved excellent, for within a comparatively short time approximately a half million dollars worth of stock was sold. Society women and debutantes proved the best fish.

The Company produced one picture called "Mary". Kennet Harlan, a regular star was brought here for two days to play the leading male role. The leading female role was played by the wife of the promoter Mr. Talbot, undoubtedly for a stellar salary. The many women stock purchasers were given roles in the mob scene.

\$500,000 and No Picture. Then the drama was begun outside of "Mary". The half million dollars were gone, several bills remained unpaid, and the picture was not yet shown. When the suits were filed Mr. Talbot went to New York to market the picture, but he returned a few days ago with the film in his pocket, and the Michigan State Securities Commission at his heels.

The present "incentive" episode was not the first in the life of Frank L. Talbot. In 1916 he managed a charity bazaar for the United German Societies and Church, the proceeds of which were to go for the benefit of the war widows and orphans. Under the terms of the agreement entered into between himself and the committee representing the German organizations he was to get 40% of the gross receipts. He wished to include in the gross receipts money contributed directly to the war widows and orphans fund which had been in existence previously. And altho the dispute which arose as a result of this was settled Talbot's reward for his incentive was almost \$40,000.

## Riga Lies Losing Their Welcome in Most Newspapers

(By The Federated Press) NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—It is interesting to note how small has been the crop of anti-Soviet canards from Riga, Helsingfors and other borderland "listening posts" during the past two weeks.

It would be an error to suppose, however, that the rate of bunk production has decreased. It has increased, as a matter of fact, as any one of New York's newspaper and news service editors might inform you. With the Soviet being recognized by Italy, Norway, Austria, Great Britain—Riga saw the necessity of starting new revolutions within Russia—saw the necessity of setting the Soviet Government at its old occupation of "tottering on the brink."

Trotsky was exiled; the peasants rose by the millions; the Communist party was split in a dozen warring factions. For a day or two the Soviet tottered in obedience to the string pulled by the rumor manufacturers—tottered, that is to say, in the columns of the Times and the Boston Transcript, etc. But the game, once played with so great a zeal, seemed rather flat; and the Federated Press is reliably informed that the Soviet is not likely to collapse, much less totter for some months. The point is that the rumors are still being manufactured wholesale, but they are not getting into the newspapers.

Get This Tangle Straight. NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—"Mrs. Elaine Lee Harris was not the mistress of Eli Rainier, as her husband claims. That is foul slander. She was Rainier's illegitimate daughter."

WARRING CREEDS FIGHT OVER WHO IS DEITY'S CHOICE

Religious Bigots Attack "Miracle" Play

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The way the children of the Lord battle with each other over the proper way to worship him is regretted by all true lovers of peace. The various religious institutions exact a stiff penny from their followers for guidance along the path of righteousness, and they quarrel with each other like fish wives for the ear of the public. There is an element in this country which has inherited from the age of religious persecution, a mania for seeing Catholic plots in everything. Quite recently McAdoo was accused of allowing some mysterious papal insignia to appear in the corner of a dollar bill during his administration. And strange to say Mr. McAdoo denied that it occurred during his incumbency. It never happened, of course, except in the diseased brain of some bigoted moron. In the city of New York three enterprising Jewish theatrical men produced the "Miracle" which is branded as Catholic propaganda in a pamphlet sent thru the mails to hundreds of people in this city. The pamphlet prophesies that God will never allow the Catholics to build a theatre of their own in the Metropolis. They should not be so sure of that. God has a habit of making the best possible bargain on the basis of friendship for those who can deliver the goods. The Jewish producers are called "Judas Iscariots" and the poor protesters of America are in danger of being lured from the path of 100 per cent Americanism into the quagmires of Romanism, thus losing "their priceless heritage," whatever that may be. The pamphlet refers to an incident during a recent meeting of the National Council of Catholic Women, when Archbishop Hayes, who presided, referred to this city as "Catholic New York, with the Cross in the right hand and the Stars and Stripes in the left." This was not balm to the wounded souls of the Protestants. The leaflet also attacked Sir Esme and Lady Howard, British ambassadors to Washington, appointed by the British Labor Party government, who are on their way here. It appears they are Catholics. Morris Gest declared the "Miracle" is a work of art and not connected with Catholic propaganda. There is more easy money in religion than any other line of graft in the country and the leaders of all

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 told 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 Repin, the counter-revolutionist who is posing as a revolutionary "military observer." (NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY.)

CHAPTER VI—Continued. SEREZAHA SURIKOV... tall and well-made, a little bent, chestnut hair touched with gold, a face, at first sight the most ordinary face of a young Red Army soldier, a handsome lad from the country, but lit from within by some sort of fire that beautified every line of the simple face, like a candle turning an unpretentious lantern into a most marvelous star. A broad nose, blue eyes, soft, humorous mouth, gold hair on his cheeks, upper lip and chin. Quiet, taciturn, as if he were keeping some secret, he used to come home after a long day's work in the Cheka. His movements were unhurried, like his sensible rarely spoken words. His mother, with affectionate glance, watched every movement of Serezhka, listened to his every word, and gave what was left over of her affection to Stalmakhov who was already grown-up, hardened, and forgetful of mother-love, remembering it as something for some day.

What Do You Think of "A Week"

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

fancy... Doves spread cloudy-blue wings over their young... Plump naked cupids were scattered about, and in the middle, on a cloud, sat a shepherd and a shepherdess. The shepherd was playing on a lute, probably playing well, because an affectionately thoughtful smile lingered on her face; a little white lamb was nibbling the flowers of a bouquet she had on her knees. The neck of the vase was made in the shape of a flower, and on the blue were scattered stars, gold and silver ones, and some of the powdered glass that glittered with little fires... He had taken the vase in awkward hands. "I don't know where I'm to put this pot," he had said to himself, looking round the room, and had put the vase on the top shelf of the what-not. And every morning, on waking, he had raised his eyes to the what-not, and seeing the vase, had remembered her with humorous affection, that incomprehensible woman, alien in ideas and appearance, beautiful, smelling of rare scents, and so dearly loving him, an uneducated workman, who did not know how to speak words of love and had a face eaten over by smallpox. She was an actress and had soon left the town. He too had gone off on food-work to the country. And when, after long absence, he came back to his room and sought the vase with his eyes, he had seen it standing on the table, covered with dirty ink-spots, with a piece broken out of its neck. It had turned out that Serezhka Surikov, not suspecting

that for Stalmakhov the vase was a love-token, had used it as an ink-pot. Stalmakhov had been much displeased, but not saying a word to Serezhka, had poured the ink out of it, and had set it on the far side of the what-not, so as not to see it, darkened and dirty, with a thin crack spoiling the tender smile of shepherdess. And always now, when people gave him something as a souvenir, a photograph or some sort of useless thing, he remembered the vase and took the gift unwillingly. Even the letters he got from his comrades somehow or other got lost. Suddenly he had a curly-headed boy, so clever, so conscientious, so boundlessly devoted to the Party, buried alive in the ground! Revenge? But there was no one on whom to avenge him. Rage boiled up in him and he clenched his fists. Then he remembered what Gornukh had asked him, and the energy of his hate found an outlet. Yes, he would find Klimin and urge him to be on his guard. And tomorrow he would ask the Party Committee to give him a detachment of troops and then he would go and smash up the bandits. But now, at all costs, he must find Klimin. With this idea he went out of his lodging. Klimin, at the doors of the Party Committee, ran right into Stalmakhov and was amazed at the excitement and bitterness playing on that face, that was usually so calm. "What's the matter with you?" asked Klimin, greeting him. Stalmakhov told him of his

meeting with Gornukh and reported all his fears. They walked quietly along the street empty but for children, dogs and hens that bustled away under the gates. "I tell you plainly, Stalmakhov, I do not know what Gornukh wants me to do," said Klimin irritably. "All the preventive measures that depend on me have been taken, the guard strengthened at the Communist Company... Karaulov has given the battalion to understand that they must be on the watch... And then, too, Gornukh has no sort of data, and in any case I am not going to hold up important economic work on account of the premonitions of a single Chekist. There is enough to do without that, what with thinking of everything and foreseeing each trivial detail. One has to do everybody's work, to such an extent are our comrades incapable. Everything is done slowly, people dawdle, and that when the situation is such that we ought to value and make use of every minute. Working with Ziman is torture; you simply can't stir him up. And now Gornukh with his fears and suspicions... I am sick of things in general today, Stalmakhov... I sent a Chekist into the street on an important mission, and the bandits have killed him and now I cannot forgive myself for sending him at all. He was not fit for such work, too nervous altogether, an intellectual..." "I knew him. He was my comrade. We shared a lodging. His mother is left..." Stalmakhov's voice sounded duller and duller. "He sent me a note from the station, and asked me, in case of his death, to give you this letter. Here it is." A few quiet minutes passed while Klimin hurriedly ran his eyes over the letter, finished it and carefully folded it. "Look here, Klimin... tomorrow I'm going to ask the Party Committee to send me out against the bandits. And that filth that killed him... I'll take the skin off them. And now, I beg you... Read me his letter. Every word of Sergei's is dear to me. I'll listen and see him as you read." "I'll read it," replied Klimin. They sat down on a low bench. (To Be Continued Thursday.)

CAR PATRONS SUFFER WHILE SOLONS WRANGLE

Traction Barons Fight Over the Spoils

The term "rapid transit" when applied to the system of locomotion in vogue in the city of Chicago would cause an Egyptian sphinx to distort his face in an uncontrollable fit of laughter. It would make King Tut step out of his sarcophagus and burst his blood vessels with indignation. It is the joke of that part of the United States which is north of the Mason and Dixie line. The necessity for a subway in Chicago has been conceded by everybody for years. Why is it not dug? Because those who now control the surface lines and elevated and the funny little arrangement known as the Tunnel cannot agree on a division of the spoils. The politicians who run the city from the City Hall with the sanction of the moneyed interests are in a quandary. They cannot satisfy all the grafters, so the subways are not dug. The owners of the antiquated elevated and surface lines want to sell out to the city at a big profit. After they have disposed of that much junk they may decide to dig subways and sell them out after a few more years. Samuel Insull is the traction boss of this city. He could afford to give the elevated lines away for nothing on condition that he has a monopoly on supplying them with power. Having a monopoly on electric power no matter who digs the subway he will get his. The capitalist politicians who are now in control are not concerned with serving the interests of those who put them in office. German Relief Meet Called in Hudson County, N. Y., Mar. 2. JERSEY CITY, Feb. 27.—Thirty organizations of Hudson county at a preliminary meeting combined to call a conference for German relief which will be held Sunday afternoon, March 2nd, at 3 P. M., at the Socialist Educational Club, 256 Central Ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J. The conference is called as part of the great New York conference which was held on Jan. 27, at the New York Labor Temple and at which it was decided to raise \$100,000 within the next three months.

Party in Paterson Is to Hold Foreign-Born Conference March 5.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 27.—A conference for the protection of the foreign-born will be held Wednesday, March 5th, at 7 Bridge street in Workers' Hall. The Workers Party will have its headquarters there and all branches of the Workers Party are asked to be present at the opening Sunday, March 2nd. The young workers have agreed to take care of the prospective headquarters library. The Comrade Club, composed of high school students and all young people interested in radical activities, are also assisting in making the headquarters attractive.

STATIONERY

With Nikolai Lenin Photo also Soviet Russia and Workers of the World flags. Show your loyalty and respect for the greatest leader of the workers, and adorn your fellow worker by writing a letter to your friend. Dozen sheets 20c silver. 100 sheets with envelopes, \$1.25. Agents Wanted.

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Canadian Railroad Workers Are Urged to Keep Eyes Open

By RICHARD A. SCHAEFTER. (Special to The Daily Worker) MONTREAL, Feb. 27.—Canadian members of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Thursday, Feb. 28, 1924 No. Name of Local and Place of Meeting. Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Joint Board, 439 S. Halsted St. 546 Carpenters, 129 W. Erie St. 578 Barbers, 3010 E. 92nd St. 654 Boiler Makers, 75th and Drexel

Amalgamated Bank Sends Easter Dollars to Needy in Europe

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denominations quarrel like bootleggers over the spoils.

A Real Movie Fire. HOLLYWOOD, Cal., Feb. 27.—Fire in the cutting room of the William Fox studios today endangered the lives of two employees and caused \$50,000 damage to the building and films.

Stalmakhov was sorry for her, found it hard to lie to her and at the same time was vexed that he had not lied more and told her that Serezhka had gone to Germany.

Not long before, a woman who had loved him dearly, had given Stalmakhov a little vase as a keepsake. On it was an old-fashioned picture of some sort of amorous

and Railway Shop Laborers will unquestionably be tricked into an unfavorable wage contract or in something still worse by their officers if they don't do some "watchful waiting."

Trouble arose when the railway companies rejected the decision of a board of conciliation granting a wage increase of two cents an hour for men receiving less than 40 cents an hour, while a general increase of five cents an hour originally has been demanded. A strike ballot then was taken and almost 90 per cent of the approximately 30,000 Canadian members of the brotherhood voted in favor of a walk-out. After the arrival here of Grand President F. H. Fjoldal the matter was taken out of the hands of the Canadian Central Committee and the Grand Lodge in Detroit, Mich., was "burdened with the responsibility of calling the strike."

Evidently that delay of the matter should give the "Board of Adjustment No. 1" then in session, time to consider the question. But the board did not give its decision yet. Instead of calling the strike, as was expected here in the ranks of the maintenance men, headquarters sent a letter to the railway association of Canada requesting further negotiations.

The board of adjustment's decision on the matter was supposed to be the last chance offered the railways to come to terms. Now comes another "last chance" and how many more will come along? It seems as if the bureaucrats in the brotherhood's headquarters are trying to kid the workers along until the railway companies are entrenched in such a position that it would be a long chance for the workers to try to come out on strike.

"Bad Man" of Movies Is Badly Beaten by U. S. Custom Guards

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 27.—Tom Mix, killer of bad men in the movies, went to Tijuana, Mexico recently instead of patronizing home bootleggers and as a result he is just recovering from physical damages inflicted on him by two United States custom guards who greeted him when he returned to the land of prohibition.

According to the story Mix tells, he and two friends were returning from Tijuana and when they crossed the border they were called into the custom house and Mix was severely beaten up. "I am going to take this matter up with my congressman," said Tom Mix.

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

- 480 Boiler Makers, 18th and Ashland Ave. 121 Brewery Workers, 1700 E. 21st St. 342 Brewery Workers, 180 W. Washington. 344 Brewery Workers, 180 W. Washington. 2 p. m. 6 Brick and Clay, Leavitt and Barry. 208 Brick and Clay, Chicago Heights. 214 Brick and Clay, Madison, Ill. 63 Bridge and S. L., 180 W. Washington. 13 Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd. 62 Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St. 61 Carpenters, 1449 W. Erie St. 434 Carpenters, South Chi., 11037 Michigan Ave. 504 Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie. 214 Carpenters, 4329 S. Halsted St. 183 Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St. 15136 Commercial Merchant Helpers, 126 W. Randolph St. 865 Cooks, 166 W. Washington St. 134 Electrical, 1507 Ogden Ave. 179 Electrical, R. R., 5436 S. Wentworth Ave. 794 Electrical, M., 71st and Cottage Grove. 115 Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave. 556 Engineers, Morrison Hotel. 50 Firemen and Enginemen, 5055 West- 47th Ave., 7:30 p. m. 528 Firemen and Enginemen, 9118 Commercial Ave. 715 Firemen and Enginemen, Ogden and Taylor. 33 Garment Workers, 311 S. Ashland Ave. 5 v. m. 18 Garment Workers, 1319 W. 14th Pl. 17310 Gas Heat Workers, 180 W. Wash. 84 Glass Workers, 2040 W. North Ave. 386 Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St. 223 Hod Carriers, Monroe and Peoria Sts. 15 Ladies' Garment Workers, 325 W. Van Buren St. 253 Machinists, Roseland, 11465 Michigan. 1525 Machinists, R. R., 112 S. Ashland Ave. 473 Maint. of Way, 218 W. 63d St. 12753 Office Employees Assn., 166 W. Wash. 6:30 p. m. Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St. 871 Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights. 286 Plasterers, Sedgwick and Blackhawk. 215 Plasterers, 29 W. Randolph St. 391 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington. 574 Railway Clerks, 57 E. Van Buren St. 864 Railway Clerks, 6230 So. Park Ave. 491 Railway Clerks, C. M. & St. P. R. R., 2783 W. North Ave. 424 Railroad Trainmen, 127 N. Francisco Ave. 115 Sheet Metal, Ogden and Taylor. 17 Switchmen, 9202 S. Chicago Ave. 121 Switchmen, Ogden and Taylor Sts. 742 Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave. 14 Upholsterers, Ogden and Taylor Sts. 15793 Watchmen (Mun.), 113 S. Ashland Ave. 17616 Warehouse Employees, 166 W. Wash. (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

to the European relatives of their customers and full satisfaction of their depositors and friends is more important to the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank than the largest dividends.

The Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank has proven it also in the important matter of transferring dollars to Europe and is therefore, recognized thruout the United States and Canada as THE BANK thru which dollars are to be sent and in the most efficient way in all European countries. Tens of thousands of people from thruout the country, and hundreds of banks send dollars to Europe thru the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank. In Europe it is also known that the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank is the best bank for dollar payments. This is evidenced by the fact that thousands of people in the United States receive letters from their relatives in Europe to send money only thru the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank or thru those banks that use the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank's service.

Millions of dollars were sent thru the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank and every dollar and every penny was paid out. At a time when the conditions in Europe were acute, especially so in Russia, when people were willing to pay any amount in order to help their relatives thru the system that the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank has introduced for paying dollars to Europe and particularly in Russia, thru the connections with the Russian Commercial and Industrial Bank in Moscow, nevertheless, the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank remained true to the principle of a labor bank and has charged and is now charging absolutely the lowest rates.

In order to attend to the large volume of business that the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago is getting, the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank has established a large foreign exchange department engaging experienced people who know foreign languages. It is very important that bank employees whose duty it is to attend to foreign remittances should know thoroughly the language of the country where the money is going to, otherwise remittances are often delayed for months and at times the money is not paid out at all. At the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank such an occurrence is impossible. In the Russian department, the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank employ people with a knowledge of Russian; in the Polish department, Polish, and in the German department, German, etc. Easter is approaching. Many Americans will send relief to their relatives in Europe and we want to remind them to send only dollars, and that their relatives request them to send dollars thru the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

STEALING FROM SICK AND WOUNDED

By FRED GAVIN. A YOUNG fellow lies flat on his back. His injured spine checks his every move. All he can do is look up at the blank ceilings day after day. An intense pain shoots thru his body at regular intervals. Perhaps he is going crazy. Another young lad in the next cot suffers from rotten lungs. Better medical equipment could lessen his suffering—better food, a more agreeable climate. Neither of the two sufferers are responsible for their horrible misfortunes. They lie and groan in a government hospital. Young in years, their doom is never to be able to resume a normal life. They are incurable of the late war. Some of the other fellows cannot talk. Their throats have been shot to pieces or poison gas has stilled their voices forever. Perhaps they feel like bursting to tell the wrongs done them. Others are raving mad and the brute treatment does not register on a diseased brain. The millions that have been spent by the United States government—inadequate in the very first instance—have been used to pay for the wine-and-women parties of Charles R. Forbes and his friends. What does it matter if thousands of hopeless cripples and diseased men suffer the tortures of hell so long as a group of political friends get their due? Charles R. Forbes was given the job as head of the Veterans' Bureau, by President Harding because he could tell such good stories. Just what kind they were is not revealed. But facts just uncovered show that President Harding chose for one of the most responsible positions in the government one of the worst types of criminals, a former army deserter and a man who was ready to enter any kind of a deal so long as there was money in it for him. Forbes cleaned up \$225,000,000 out of the misery and suffering of thousands of ex-soldiers who fell for "war-for-democracy" stuff in 1918 or were forced in to the world slaughter thru the draft. While millions of dollars are robbed in the Teapot Dome scandal, fabulous sums from the Veterans' Bureau, and millions yet uncovered, the official spokesmen of the Legion and such other organizations who are at one with the discredited poli-

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Educators and Education

The National Education association is holding its sixty-second annual meeting in Chicago. Its open sessions are held in the Auditorium, but the real business is done in the dozens of more or less secret conferences in hotel parlors

The National Education association, in line with the best traditions of American business, is engaged in selling education. It has its own definition of education, however, and in the speeches of the more prominent delegates it is obvious that only doctrines approved by the overlords of finance and industry are listed in the catalogues.

In the present gathering are found almost exclusively those instructors who are holding executive positions—principals and superintendents—and for slavish servility to American capitalist institutions it would be hard to find another collection of individuals to compare with it.

The public schools in the United States are today the centers of anti-labor propaganda; in every community the principals and superintendents are merely agents of the chamber of commerce and employers' associations.

Because of their supposed intellectual attainments they exercise a good deal of influence on the masses; they furnish the "impartial" camouflage for the dominant group and in all the rallies and drives for the dozens of bourgeois enterprises they take a leading part.

Those of the educators gathered here who have so far expressed themselves on the platoon system are in favor of it. The platoon system is an extension of the regimenting process that is making automatons of the children of the American workers and approval of this plan by the executives who are members of the national educational association stamps them part of the machinery of capitalist government.

find out the why and wherefore of this helplessness of the once mighty German working class. Calm, dispassionate probing leads the investigator to one outstanding factor responsible for the hopelessness of the erstwhile flower of the European proletariat. The German masses are today reaping the rewards of the treason perpetrated against the working class of the world by the social democratic leaders. Since the Ebert-Noske despoilers of international socialism assumed control of the rudder of state for the industrialists and financiers, even after events have belied every one of their pretenses. These Judases of the world revolution fought the proletarian dictatorship because they would have the world believe that they were dedicated to the cause of pure democracy. Now Chancellor Marx warns the Reichstag that unless it immediately stops concerning itself with the government he will dissolve it. The Social Democrats fought the establishment of a Soviet Republic because, they said, it would bring about the enslavement of Germany by foreign capitalists. Now, these same unholy pretenders are the very ones to invite the foreign capitalists, to facilitate the turning of Germany into a coolie colony of international capitalist imperialism.

Yes, these are the dismal rewards of treason. The lessons of these blackest betrayals of history are of incalculable import to the working class movement the world over. But this quintessential gall which the German working class is today compelled to drink will yet prove the hemlock to their misleaders. The terrible price now being paid by the world proletariat shall then not have been in vain.

The Taxation Muddle

The House of Representatives has, thru a union of the insurgents and democrats, passed the Garner tax proposal. In essence this measure provides for a 44 per cent tax on all incomes of \$100,000 or over. There is every likelihood that President Coolidge, despite his blatant outbursts in behalf of the original Mellon scheme, will sign this bill.

Many may hail the defeat of the Mellon plan as a tremendous victory for the people. Nothing of the kind is true. The democratic plan, when finally adopted, will satisfy the big business interests because their taxes are reduced by it. It is true that the Mellon plan would benefit them a little more, but our captains of industry are experienced bargainers and under the circumstances, when the government is under so much suspicion, they will feel mighty well satisfied with the reduction of the surtax from 50 to 44 per cent.

What Congress should have done in ending the taxation burden is to remove all taxes from the poor and shift them completely over to the rich. The insurgent republicans should have fought much harder than they did to prevent the enactment by the House of this compromise

Great Work for Education Is Being Carried on by the Communist Party in Soviet Russia

By Henry Noel Brailsford, in "The Russian Workers' Republic," Harper & Bros., Publishers.

THE Russian Communist Party is ripening the whole Russian people for responsibility and power, by its great work for education.

To my mind the most inspiring thing in Russia is that the Social Revolution, instantly and instinctively, began to realize the idea of universal education, which the interests and prejudices of class have thwarted in the rest of Europe. Every fair-minded observer has given the Bolsheviks credit for their prompt efforts to send an illiterate people to school.

Workers Kids to Have Best.

Their ambition is much bolder. They intend that none of the comforts, none of the pleasures, none of the stimuli, which awaken the powers of a child born in Europe in a cultured middle-class home, shall be lacking to the children of the humblest Russian workers. Their belief is that by a great and self-sacrificing effort the entire generation which is coming to maturity in Russia can be raised to a high level of culture.

They will not at once attain their full ambition. They are hampered by poverty. They suffer from a dearth of teachers who share their outlook. Many a long year will pass before the primitive, isolated Russian village can absorb more than the bare rudiments of civilization. But this they have achieved. They have broken the barriers which class and poverty had raised against education.

I saw near Petrograd a big boarding school formerly reserved for the children of the nobility. Today about three in four of its

inmates are the children of manual workers. They were, in their bearing and manners, as refined as the children whose parents belonged to the intelligentsia, as eager to study and as keen to enjoy the pleasures of art and knowledge to which an admirable staff of teachers introduced them. They were learning handicrafts as well as sciences and languages, and whether they exercised a trade or a profession, when they leave school, they will be cultivated men and women, capable of disciplined thought and aesthetic pleasure.

Improvised Laboratory.

The long Russian summer holiday was over before I left, and I saw three big schools at work in and near Petrograd. All were suffering from the lack of materials, especially paper, steel pens, pencils, and school books. But the skill and enthusiasm of the teachers went far to supply the lack. In one of the three the headmaster, whose chief interest was natural science, had got together a most creditable physical laboratory, and nearly all the apparatus had been recently made by the elder pupils themselves. Veteran carpenters' benches and lathes had somehow been commandeered, and even the girls were learning to use them. Bookmaking was also taught. The libraries, chiefly of Russian classics, were in great request, and in the evenings the older pupils conducted a sort of literary salon. One of these three schools had a rather ambitious theater, and occasionally the children performed plays of their own composition, usually dealing with some

historical subject. Another had a thriving band, which played for me, really very well, with a lad of fourteen as conductor.

Teachers Without Books.

I heard some German lessons given, and the teachers had managed, almost without books, to make wonderful progress, with the aid chiefly of blackboard and drawings prepared by the children themselves. Hardly a word of Russian was used in the foreign-language lessons, and in one of these schools some of the elder children, obviously rather proud of their proficiency, started conversing with me in German as I walked about the corridors. Latin and Greek are virtually abolished. For the elder pupils there were lessons in political economy and psychology as well as history, literature, and science. The strain on the teachers must have been terrific, and only the best of them could succeed.

Radical Educational Methods.

Much of the discontent of the more conservative and less efficient teachers was obviously due to their inability to grasp and apply the radical new methods of education prescribed by Lunacharsky and Pokrovsky. The old routine which pumped knowledge out of textbooks into passive children was so much easier than the new methods of activity, self-initiative, and realism. Thus I found the elder pupils in some schools learning arithmetic by working over the actual statistics, percentage, and costings of a particular factory. That wants a better and keener teacher than the old book ex-

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Dr. Norman Thomas found the labor leaders at the St. Louis C. P. P. A. Conference bubbling over with Teapot Dome radiation. But whenever a resolution to declare definitely for a Third Party or a Farmer Labor Party came up, the leaders grabbed it, looked it over, sniffed suspiciously at it, like a dog approaching a tempting piece of meat left in front of a kennel, and glanced at the gallery where Ruthenberg sat with a Machiavelian smile on his features, and then sternly voted down the resolution, no matter how good it was. This is disconcerting to the Doctor. No doubt the Workers' Party should eliminate itself in the interest of harmony and allow the toothless Socialist warriors to mumble their dogmas at the reactionary labor fakery before joining them in a love feast.

Dr. Thomas says we should stop suspecting each other, forget the past, stop criticizing the fakery and let the Teapot Dome do its damnedest. We should let the May 30 conference slide and wait and see what the labor fakery may do under the inspiration of July 4th. Nothing doing, Doctor.

Striking Chicago dress makers may have the need for working class political action literally beaten into their brains before the strike that started yesterday will be over. The police instead of functioning to preserve the peace act openly as assistants of the bosses. Behind the policeman with his club is the judge with his injunction and behind him is the mayor. The latter was placed in his position by the votes of the workers whose heads refused to think in their own interests. The sooner they can learn to elect a worker on a working class ticket the better for them and for their class.

When the ministers are not breaking up some happy home or giving the readers of yellow journalism their money's worth in the form of reading matter heavy with sex, they are throwing monkey wrenches into the business of exploiting female nudity which flourishes in the city of Chicago. The Rev. John W. Furston is morally excited over a burlesque show which rears its shameful head on Randolph street. He must have seen the show judging by the vivid account he gave of it. A Freudian might draw certain conclusions from the holy gentleman's detailed description of the leading lady's lack of clothing, that would not be complimentary to the reverend pastor. As it is we believe that some profession with a cleaner

Employers Dictate to Teachers

(Continued from page 1) teachers' positions. The Journal of the National Education Association for September, 1922, triumphantly quotes the superintendent of schools at Onaway, Michigan, as stating that "teachers' contracts in Onaway, Michigan, will in future require teachers to become members of state and national educational associations." And in the case of St. Joseph, Missouri, the blanks to be filled out by applicants for teaching positions contain the following two questions: "Are you a member of the

gang moved heaven and earth to oust her from her job as a teacher; but it so happened that she had an honest principal, and when they asked him to report her as incompetent he replied: "I will not tell a damned lie."

The convention was held without Miss Gardner, and the teachers appointed a committee of Milwaukee and Chicago "Bolsheviks," which spent the last spring drawing up a constitution and having it made airtight by a competent attorney. At the 1922 convention of the N. E. A., held in Boston, they appeared with a

wanted to finish this work in a hurry, they knew exactly whom they wanted, and it wouldn't have taken five minutes. But the gang would not let that happen; a member of the board of trustees of the N. E. A. began a violent and noisy filibuster, and so prevented the election. The assembly twice rejected a motion to hold an adjourned meeting; they wanted to do their electing right there, but the gang held on and delayed matters, until finally the janitor threatened to turn out the lights, and thus forced the teachers from the hall.

Commercial education and manual training are the keynotes of the present conference. The children of the workers in the grade schools are to be turned into efficient cogs in capitalist industry; those who get as far as high school are to be made into clerks, stenographers, salesmen and advertising men.

Dr. Edwin Broome, superintendent of the Philadelphia schools, has already declared that much of the material used for mental discipline in the public schools should be "weeded out."

Children should not be taught to think, to pursue independent investigations, to cultivate a skeptical frame of mind that makes for discarding of old and useless things, but to obey and worship the dogmas of capitalist society.

To this level has sunk the public school system of the United States, the system that the workers of America many years ago brought into being against the wishes of the ruling class of that day.

From the kindergarten to the universities the youth of the land are taught to hate and despise all activities of the labor movement; either they become, if machine industry does not claim them, the babbitts of the business world or mental enclaves who take up the task of prostituting knowledge.

The Beards, Nearing, Veblens, Deweys and Laskis, and the host of less well-known educators, driven from the public institutions of learning by the rulers, in ever increasing numbers bear witness to the fact that education in America consists of merely impressing on the minds of pupils certain doctrines upon which American capitalism has placed its imprimatur.

The Rewards of Treason

A cloud full of potentialities for suffering and trouble hovers over the German workers today.

We have never for a moment had any doubts about the malign consequence in store for Germany's working class in the activities of the American banker-generals. Now the announcement about the experts' plan for the German railways should knock the bottom out of the lingering illusions for even the most hopeful Ebert "socialist" followers. General Dawes' commission is planning to turn the German railways over to the private capitalists, raise the fares, and reduce the number of workers employed. The British member of the expert enslavers of Germany's proletariat masses has decreed that an international capitalist lien must be placed on the German state railway system; that this system which, with its immensely valuable modern equipment and more than 32,000 miles of roadbed, is perhaps the most efficient in the world, "must be reorganized on a profit-making basis rather than as a military and industrial agent."

Little comment is necessary on what this plan will bring to the German workingmen. At this time, however, it is most appropriate to go beneath the surface of events a bit and

measure of benefit to the biggest capitalists. How little the great mass of workers and dispossessed farmers will benefit from the Garner measure is evident from the fact that even in New York State, the wealthiest state in the union, more than three out of every four families have a family income of less than \$2,500 a year. The individual income, of course, is considerably less. If these are the conditions in New York, then the situation is much worse in the other, the poorer states, of the country. Consequently, the democratic Garner tax bill brings no relief to the overwhelming majority of the people of this country.

The only tax plan that can be of any service to the working masses and relieve them of the present staggering burdens of taxation is that plan which will levy a 100 per cent inheritance tax, a 100 per cent excess tax and a 100 per cent surtax on all incomes above the income of the average workers and farmers.

Unmasking Tyranny

Colonel Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, one of the heroes of the Teapot Dome Oil Tragedy, who is now occupying his office by the grace of Coolidge and the tolerance of the masses, is engaged in denying the navy employs the most elementary constitutional rights supposed to be accorded to every citizen of the country.

The constitution guarantees the inviolability of the right of petition to every citizen. Let, Mr. Roosevelt, who was caught red-handed in the gigantic Sinclair oil steal, is arrogating to himself the power to make a scrap of paper out of the constitution by refusing the naval employes the right to petition publicly "that personnel classification and efficiency ratings and all other government personnel matters be placed under the supervisor of the Civil Service Commission."

Apparently Mr. Roosevelt feels that oil alone hasn't helped him. He is opposed to the much counted American civil service method for advancing and rating government employes. Perhaps Mr. Roosevelt feels that he must also do his bit in the roping of the civil service system which has been going on unnoticed and unopposed under the Harding-Coolidge administration. Very likely Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt finds it necessary to traffic in naval jobs as well as fraudulent oil concessions. We do not want to yield to suspicion, but we wonder.

This incident may appear unimportant in these days of political oil prospecting. In truth it is very significant. It shows that our employing class does not leave a stone unturned to keep this government as airtight as possible against rank and file employe expression, as fool-proof a dictatorship as can be attained.

This high-handed conduct of the oily Roosevelt unmasks the essential tyranny with which our whole government system seeks and lays threadbare all the false democratic claims made for our government by its defenders and apologists.

N. E. A.? If not, will you see a member this year?"

Now the classroom teachers are the real educators in America: they do the actual work of teaching your children; they are the ones who know your children, they spend some 25 hours with them every week, and they are not seduced from the job of understanding children by prominence and applause, nor by high salaries, nor by any other lure. The classroom teachers are the ones we must depend on if education is to be improved. The classroom teachers represent democracy in the school world, and the test of democracy in the N. E. A. is what happens to this rank and file. So I begin my study of this great organization with its Department of Classroom Teachers.

Until a year or two ago the Department of Classroom Teachers of the N. E. A. was nothing but a name. The way it leaped into sudden life is an amusing story. The school superintendents of the N. E. A. decided that they would have an exclusive organization, and hold meetings uncontaminated by the presence of the school proletariat. At their mid-winter convention of 1920 they reorganized themselves into an autonomous body, called the Department of Superintendence. After they had done this, the embarrassing discovery was made that they had violated the by-laws of the N. E. A.; but, of course, at the next convention of the N. E. A. special amendments were passed, so as to legalize what the superintendents had done. Being a superintendent in the N. E. A. is like being a millionaire in a police court.

Now to each of the N. E. A. conventions come the "Bolsheviks" of the Milwaukee Teachers' Association, headed by their president, Ethel Gardner; also the "Bolsheviks" of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, headed by Margaret Haley. These groups are fighting for the school proletariat, and they watch with practiced eyes the tricks and contrivances of their superiors. They pounced upon this brilliant scheme of the Department of Superintendence; why not reorganize the Classroom Teachers' Department of the N. E. A., and have it autonomous, like the Department of Superintendence? A beautiful scheme, you see! The Department of Superintendence had excluded from its membership everyone who was not a superintendent; now let the Department of Classroom Teachers exclude everyone who was not a classroom teacher!

Here was treason and rank rebellion; and actually, these teachers had the insolence to call a convention in Chicago, in February, 1922, at the same time as the mid-winter meeting of the Department of Superintendence. The gang was so indignant that in Milwaukee the board of education refused leave of absence to Miss Ethel Gardner, who was president of the Department of Classroom Teachers, so that she might attend the convention she had called. The

printed part of their scheme. They were going to re-elect Miss Ethel Gardner, the Milwaukee "Bolshevik," as their president; and it goes without saying that the gang did not intend to let that happen. The gang picked out a "tame" teacher, Miss Effie MacGregor, of Minneapolis, and decreed that she was to become president of the Department of Classroom Teachers—in spite of the classroom teachers!

This chapter is called "Dispensers of Prominence," and here you see what I mean. The classroom teachers had never heard of Miss Effie MacGregor; she had never attended a meeting of the Department of Classroom Teachers, nor was she a member of a classroom teachers' association. She had fought hard against the increase of their salaries; but now she was to be their president, and have the spending of their ten thousand dollars for a year! President Charles O. Williams, of the N. E. A., proceeded to place the lady on the main program of the N. E. A., introducing her as "the foremost classroom teacher in the United States." President Williams went on to explain the lady's credentials to that title—she had arranged a movie benefit at a theater, and raised funds to send eight delegates to the convention! Please understand, that is not a joke; that is the N. E. A. idea of "greatness."

Come back with me to Oakland, California, and recall the picture of Fred M. Hunter, superintendent and educational ward leader, with his school henchmen and his grafting contractors. Recall Miss Elizabeth Arlett, "who, while supposed to be teaching the school children of Oakland, was touring the United States, in the interest of Mr. Hunter's candidacy for president of the N. E. A. For that service and her subsequent activities, Miss Arlett was promoted to be principal of a high school in Oakland," etc. You will expect to find Miss Arlett at this 1922 convention, ready to carry out Mr. Hunter's orders for the smashing of the classroom teachers. You will be prepared to hear that the gang went into caucus in Miss Effie MacGregor's room, and that Miss Arlett took the initiative and made the principal speech, endorsing her and outlining the program.

The gang had engaged Symphony Hall for the business meeting of the Department of Classroom Teachers—an afternoon meeting, and there was to be a concert in the hall in the evening. The promise had been made that the hall would be vacated at five o'clock; but not a word was said to the teachers about this, and the gang proceeded to drag the meeting out with technical discussions over the details of the constitution. At six o'clock a slip of paper was sent up to the presiding officer, stating that the meeting had already kept the hall for an hour beyond the time agreed upon, and must vacate immediately!

The teachers had just got down to the work of electing officers; they

so here was the Department of Classroom Teachers left without officers for a year! They did not know what to do; but the gang knew, you may be sure. They sprung the proposition at an assembly of the N. E. A. convention, at which very few of the classroom teachers were present, but at which four out of five of those present were superintendents or members of the supervising force. To this gathering the president of the N. E. A. announced that she "ordered" a meeting of the Classroom Teachers' Department, to be held as soon as this N. E. A. assembly had adjourned. Under the by-laws, the president of the N. E. A. was absolutely without authority to order any such meeting; but she ordered it, and the incoming president of the N. E. A. took charge—Mr. William B. Owen, president of the Chicago Normal School, "ward leader" of the gang in that city.

The meeting was held; that is to say, a number of spectators stayed over, and Mr. Owen called them to order as classroom teachers, but without making any effort to find out whether they really were classroom teachers or not. The climax of absurdity was reached when this meeting—it was held in a theater—was forced to vacate, and adjourned to the Boys' Trade School. Fewer than two hundred people came to this place, and no effort was made to ascertain who they were, or what right they had to vote in the affairs of the classroom teachers. By means of this assemblage, the gang proceeded to elect Miss Effie MacGregor to run the Department of Classroom Teachers for a year. And you may be sure that in the course of that year the gang got busy, and pulled its wires, and saw to it that at the next convention there was a good majority against Miss Ethel Gardner, the Milwaukee "Bolshevik!" The job was an easy one, because the convention was in Oakland, and we have been there and seen how Superintendent Hunter keeps his teachers under his thumb.

I think that to make the above story complete and perfect you will need to know something about the lady-president of the N. E. A. who put this job thru for the gang. You already have her name—Charles O. Williams; she was school superintendent of Shelby County, Tennessee, and immediately after this convention she got her reward—a permanent N. E. A. job, carrying not merely a salary of \$7,500 a year, but the privilege of uplifting the teachers with Southern eloquence at one hundred dollars per lift. This lady ex-superintendent ex-president field secretary also represents her State of Tennessee on the national committee of the democratic party, where she sits in conference with the chiefs of Tammany Hall; so you see exactly where this rascality comes from. Keep the lady in mind, because a year later we shall find her selected by the N. E. A. to uplift the world conference of educators—and to soothe their cravings for peace with weasel words of war.

moral record than the clerical should assume the leadership of a movement like this.

Ramsay MacDonald is a remarkable man. He has succeeded in pleasing nearly all groups in the House of Commons. First he pleased the pacifists, next he pleased the militarists. He pleased the liberals and he pleased the Tories. So far, however, he has failed to please the radicals. His action in laying the keels of seven new warships prompted the Daily Herald labor paper to state that MacDonald was given the opportunity "to bring into play his exceptional genius for parliamentary leadership." By releasing Ghandi, the harmless Hindoo nationalist, he threw the pacifists a bone. This more than makes up for his seven new warships and his murder of 14 rebel Hindoos.

Talking of Ghandi. The British government made no mistake in releasing him. That soft headed political infant wrecked a promising nationalist movement in India by robbing it of its military. The British government called his bluff by clapping him in jail and challenging his "non-resistance" bunk to do its worst. Ghandi stayed in jail until the British thought it well for them to turn him loose. And it is no coincidence that his release occurs at a moment when there is an awakening of the nationalist spirit in India and a reversion to the policy of physical force, the only policy England respects so much.

What does Ghandi do on his release? He called on the Hindoos to do penance in sackcloth and ashes for their "crimes" against the British government. The deaths of the rebel Hindoos, declares this faker, were not due to the cruelty of the British government but to the sinfulness of the Hindoos in using violence. Does MacDonald deserve gratitude for releasing Ghandi? Yes, from the British imperialists whose cause he is better able to serve than the pompous Tories who never forget and never learn.



The Poor Fish says it takes a brave politician nowadays to recognize his own oil can.