

PULLMAN STRIKERS CLAIM IT'S A FIGHT TO LAST DITCH AGAINST THE STOP WATCH

"It's a fight for our last drop of blood!"

That's the way the strikers in the car works department of the Pullman Company label their struggle against this notorious labor-crushing corporation.

It all came out at the strikers' daily meeting, yesterday, at 158 E. 107th street, when the strikers received the report of the meeting of their representatives with the "company committee."

The spokesman for the Pullman Company, including A. B. Gunn, general efficiency and production manager, and C. D. McLaren, had proposed to the strike committee that the strikers go back to their jobs, and that they accept the cut proposed, of 15 to 45 per cent.

Urge Stop Watch System.

The fawning officials stated that they would have the stop watch system installed and that this would speed up the men so that they could make more money.

When this statement was made to the strikers at their mass meeting, one of the men spontaneously broke out with: "That's the system they've been using to get every drop of blood we've got."

And then another striker chimed in with: "And now they are trying to get the last drop."

Go On Masse For Wages.

This morning, April 23rd, is pay-day in the Pullman plant, and the strikers are going en masse to get what is coming to them. The Pullman workers are paid twice each month. The 500 strikers planned yesterday to meet this morning at 7:30 o'clock at the corner of Cottage Grove Avenue and 111th St., and march together to the paymaster's office.

They are going in a body to get their wages as a precaution against the company officials trying to deal with the strikers individually.

Hegewisch Strike Grows.

The strike at Hegewisch is still on, with new men joining the ranks hourly, the same as in Pullman.

It is reported that many other departments in the huge car works, in addition to those which the strikers left, have been crippled by the strike, so that thousands of workers are idle as a result. In fact, production in the whole plant is gradually coming to a standstill.

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PULLMAN STRIKE ALARMS BIG ANTI-UNION COMPANY; BOSS SAYS THEY MAY COMPROMISE

The Pullman Company—for the 57 years of its existence fighting labor unions—is trying hard to hide its alarm at the spreading of the strike begun among the riveters, buckers and heaters at the Pullman plant of southside Chicago.

One of the riveters brought the strikers' grievances to F. L. Simmons, Supervisor of Industrial Relations for the Pullman Company, at his office in the Pullman Building, 79 East Adams street, according to a special interview given the DAILY WORKER by Mr. Simmons yesterday. The riveter said that he had received a 9 per cent cut, reducing his wages from \$12.50 per day to \$11.37, by Mr. Simmons' figures.

Pullman Speeding.

The supervisor suggested that the man make up the difference due to wage cut by speeding up, putting out more work in his 9-hour day. The riveter immediately protested that this was impossible with the time he lost going from job to job in the plant. For each job he has to sign a new contract, on his own time, as he is paid only for work put out, not for hours on the job. All the men striking are on a piece work basis, Mr. Simmons stated. Of course this means keen competition among the men striving to keep up with the specially-paid fast pace-setter.

Pullman and Pinkerton.

The Pullman Company was one of the first great monopoly business institutions in this country. It played a prominent part against the workers in the great railroad strike in 1877, employing Pinkerton detectives as spies and sluggers and using the police.

WOW! JUST TAKE LOOK AT LONG LIST OF CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS THAT THIS HONORABLE JUDGE COMMITTED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Impeachment charges against Federal District Judge W. E. Baker of the Northern District of West Virginia, were filed with the speaker of the House of Representatives today, by District Attorney W. T. Brown of the same district.

The charges were formally referred to the House Judiciary Committee by Speaker Gillett.

Brown charged Judge Baker with drunkenness, confiscation and consumption of seized liquors, illegal imprisonment of citizens, irregularities in certifying his expense accounts and other high crimes and misdemeanors.

St. Paul Meet to See 5,000 on June 17th

Gathering Belongs to Producing Masses

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 22.—Altho the official call for the June 17th convention has been in the mails but a few days, the office of the arrangements committee is being flooded with inquiries and pledges of support from all sections of the country.

One farmer from North Dakota writes, "We realize that a great National Farmer-Labor Party is the only hope of the farmers and industrial workers and you can count on the farmers in this state being present if they have to slap another mortgage on their farms to get there. We can't be any worse off than we are now."

Rank and File Convention.

The question asked most frequently is for the basis of representation for various organizations in the convention. The convention to be held in St. Paul on June 17 is distinctly a rank and file convention. In Minnesota, as well as in the other northwestern states where successful farmer-labor parties are in existence, experience has shown that, to be successful, this new movement must have its roots firmly planted among the workers and farmers. As soon as the leadership is transferred to a group at the top, the interest and enthusiastic support of the workers and farmers is lost.

The basis of representation was therefore fixed so that every organized unit of workers or farmers could be represented in the convention. Every local union, central body, state federation, farmer organization, cooperative or association of professional men or women agreeing to the platform as contained in the call and committed to the building of an independent political movement in opposition to the two old parties will be given one delegate. This is expected to bring five thousand delegates here, who after participating in the nomination of candidates, will go back to all sections of the country enthused with the convention and ready to do their share in building this new movement.

State political organizations having legal standing are entitled to five delegates, without legal standing one delegate. International or national unions and national political parties are entitled to five delegates.

Farmers Given Consideration.

In order to overcome the fact that the farmers were not organized as well as the industrial workers, a special basis of representation was devised for them which provides that any group of twenty-five farmers may send a delegate to represent them in the convention, provided that they are not represented thru some other organization from their county.

Each state has been allotted a definite number of votes in the convention based on their political vote plus one vote for each five thousand votes cast for the progressive candidate receiving the highest number of votes in the 1922 elections in their state. The votes allotted to each state will be divided up equally among all the delegates present in the convention from that state. Delegates from national organizations will cast their votes independent of the state vote.

This assures a convention that will be truly representative. Yet it is arranged in such a way that it cannot be deflected from its goal of building a real farmer-labor movement. The only elements who can capture it are the producing masses and to them it rightfully belongs.

Sugar Workers In Armed Battle With Bosses In Mexico

(By The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY, April 22.—Armed conflict between the workers and the officials of the American Sugar Co. of Los Mochis, Sinaloa, is raging. The company refuses a three-shift system of eight hours instead of two-shift system of 12 hours.

The president and his armed guards who started the attack, are barricaded in the main building to hold off the counter attack of the workers. Several deaths on both sides have been reported. Mexican federal troops are coming to the aid of the company.

Coolidge Regime Gives Its Official Sanction to Morgan-Dawes Scheme

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES SHOWN AS BOOZE RECIPIENTS

WASHINGTON, April 22.—More government officials and employees were named as recipients of liquor seized by the Department of Justice at the hearing of the Senate Daugherty investigating committee.

Warren W. Grimes, department attorney, told the committee that Frank Burke, former chief of the bureau of investigation, ordered large quantities of the seized liquor from a warehouse where it was stored, part of it to his home.

Special Department Agent Ahern and a "Dr. James T. Mitchell" of Washington were also named by Grimes as receivers of some of the liquor.

So far as department records of an investigation of the disappearance of the liquor show, Grimes said, none of it went to the house of E. B. McLean on H street here, while former Attorney General Daugherty and Jess Smith were living there. J. M. Boucher, a department employee, yesterday testified that he had delivered several quarts of it there.

POVERTY, MOTHER OF PROSTITUTION GERMAN SHOWS

Int'l. Workers Aid Gives Proof Of This.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)
BERLIN, April 22.—A grim contribution to the question, Why Girls Become Prostitutes, is made by a Berlin physician, Dr. Minna Flake, who lectured on behalf of the International Workers' Aid before a local teachers' association. Citing example after example from her medical practice, she showed that it is almost invariably economic need that forces girls upon the streets and into houses of prostitution.

Without a word of comment, simply adding case after case, Dr. Flake gave one of the most stirring addresses ever heard by the teachers. Here are but three cases which she cited, which I give in verbatim translation:

Case I.—"A. G., aged 16. Cash girl in a store. She is found guilty of a minor theft, a ribbon or a pair of gloves, and is fired. She finds a new job but, altho reliable and satisfactory in every way, is dismissed immediately when the management hears of her previous offense. She finds no work, and is scolded at home because she increases the economic difficulties of the family by eating without earning her board. She grows despondent and disappears. She is next heard of as a prostitute."

Case II.—"A. K., aged 17. Intolerable conditions at home. Embittered by hunger, the family quarrels constantly, each blaming the other. The girl serves as maid till November, 1923, but after that tries in vain to find a position. She spends the night in the 'rescue mission,' where she falls ill with grippe, and, as she comes home from the hospital, entirely destitute, the family denies her admission. She now earns her living as a girl of the street."

Case III.—"R. S., aged 15. A case of hopeless loneliness; the mother dead, the father blind, nobody cares about the child, she hasn't any friend and no one to counsel her. She ends as a prostitute. The money thus earned is used either to purchase food or else, since she has an irrepressible desire for something to cheer her up, to visit the movies."

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

"CAUTIOUS CAL," BEFORE KEPT SCRIBES CALLS ON BANKERS TO AID WALL STREET TO CHAIN EUROPE TO U. S. IMPERIALISM

NEW YORK CITY, April 22.—Wall Street's efforts to turn Western Europe into a vassal state of American imperialism, received the full endorsement of the Coolidge republican administration here today.

President Cal Coolidge, speaking before the pick of the kept editors of the nation, at the Associated Press luncheon here today, called upon America's bankers to make a large loan to Germany, to assure complete success of the Morgan-Dawes plan.

"I trust that private American capital will be willing to participate in advancing this loan (to Germany under the Dawes plan). Sound business reasons exist why we should participate in financing the work of peace in Europe."

While "Cautious Cal" did not espouse the candidacy of "Hell and Maria" Dawes for the vice-presidency, he held important political conferences while in the city. It is taken for granted that the "Coolidge-Dawes" ticket to be urged at the Cleveland Republican Convention was given thoro consideration.

Coolidge tried to brush aside the numerous scandals that his administration has inherited from the Harding regime, the "most corrupt the nation has ever seen." He tried to assure the capitalist press lackeys listening to him that the era of corruption in Washington old party politics was passing.

Taking up first the scandals, Mr. Coolidge said their genesis lay in the "easy money" era begotten of the war and declared that it was not surprising some government officials had been corrupted.

"From all of this sordidness, the affairs of government, of course, suffered," said the president. "In some of it a few public officers were guilty participants. But the wonder is not that this was so much or so many, rather than it has been so little and so few. The encouraging thing at present is the evidence of a well-kept complete return to normal methods of action and a sane public opinion."

"Law of Service."

Blot and minorities must not expect his help, the president said, in raising the public treasury for money to carry out their projects. Declaring that bill now before congress for projects backed by minorities would spell financial disaster to the nation if their \$3,600,000,000 total was appropriated, he said:

"The law of service must be applied to this situation. At present, our country does not need a greater outlay of expense, but a greater application of constructive economy."

He made in this connection a passing reference to the bonus but did not reveal his attitude on the insurance plan bonus bill now in its final stages in congress.

On taxes the president criticized congress for its failure "up to the present time accurately to comprehend and expeditiously to minister to the need of taxation reform," but said he believed in spite of this there would be tax reduction. He assailed the opponents of the Mellon plan, who, he said, were assuming the country wanted to evade the law of service and sought the benefits of government without paying for that government.

Sticks With Rich.

He said the idea that taxes on the great mass of the people could be cut and more taxes extracted from the rich was an unworkable principle.

He assured his hearers that fundamentally America is sound, its government is in honest hands and its business "including the owners, managers and employees, representatives of honorable and patriotic motives."

Turning then to foreign affairs, the president, after repeating that the League of Nations is dead so far as the United States is concerned, paid high tribute to Secretary Hughes for initiating the idea of the experts' conference on reparations and lent impetus to the Dawes vice-presidential boom by highly praising the work of Dawes and his associates in Europe.

Mr. Coolidge than warmly urged that American bankers make a large loan to Germany, to assure complete success of the Dawes plan. American gold can be of more use abroad than piled up at home, he said, emphasizing again the need of service.

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JUDGE FOELL FORCES STRIKERS TO PROMISE TO REFRAIN FROM PICKETING AS POSTPONEMENT MADE

Judge Charles M. Foell postponed for at least a week the cases of the fifty garment strikers before him yesterday charged with violating the injunction against picketing.

Before Judge Foell postponed the cases he took good care to force the strikers to promise that they would not return to the picket line until their cases are disposed of.

Evidently afraid to face the issue, clearly put before him by the DAILY WORKER, Judge Foell's postponements are looked on as an attempt to escape the odium which the DAILY WORKER has been heaping on him as the employers' "Injunction Judge."

Turns to Jury Trial.

The evidence is completed in the cases of the first group of 13 strikers who appeared before Foell last week. Altho all the witnesses have been heard and the cases would have been quickly completed yesterday morning with the summing up of the two lawyers, Judge Foell declined to finish the cases, pleading he had a jury trial which was more important.

Twelve more cases came up before Judge Sullivan this morning. These are the first cases of the strikers which have come before "Dennie" since his vacation. Hyman Brothers are bringing the charges against the strikers before Judge Sullivan, and Leo Le Bosky will be their lawyer.

The cases brought by the Graceline Dress Company, which are in the hands of Dudley Taylor, and the cases of the Francine Frock Company, with Charles Hyde as the attorney, have also been postponed until April 29, by Judge Foell.

Gunmen Assault Striker.

Gunmen and thugs in the employ of the garment bosses increased their activities yesterday. One of the strikers was assaulted by a cowardly gang of gunmen on West Washington street, who were quickly driven away. Four other strikers, out automobile riding, were hailed into court on absolutely groundless charges, reported to have been brought by hangers-on of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe. They were indicted by the grand jury.

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Foell Injunction Is Unable To Hurt Strike Of The Retail Clerks

The strike of the Retail Clerks' union is progressing favorably in spite of the injunction issued last week, by Judge Charles M. Foell, prohibiting picketing. Winnick, of the Retail Clerks' union, declares that Ossey Brothers' two stores on South Halsted Street have hired scab labor, but he looks for an early and favorable settlement of the strike, nevertheless.

BELGIUM LOSES INDEPENDENCE TO J. P. MORGAN

Banker's Big Loans Give Him the Power

By A. HABARU.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BRUSSELS, Belgium, April 22.—The Morgan interests have gained control of the Belgian government as they have of France, by extending credits, I am informed. The rise of the Belgian franc is not due to a sounder economic and financial policy of the Belgian government, therefore, but is due to the extension of credits to Belgium by the Morgan banks.

The amount of the Morgan credits remains secret, and the government is denying that such credits have been extended. We understand, however, that negotiations have been undertaken with English as well as American bankers which grant Belgium the same credits that have been given France.

WEST VIRGINIA COAL MINERS THANK DAILY WORKER FOR AID GIVEN RELIEF

The DAILY WORKER has just received a letter from Local Union, No. 1425, United Mine Workers of America, at Ohley, West Va., carrying the seal of the union, and voicing the appreciation of the coal miners of this district for the aid given the relief drive by the DAILY WORKER. The letter in part follows:

"Editors, the DAILY WORKER: Our Miners' Relief Committee, at a special meeting, attended by delegates of the two local unions, Nos. 1425 and 3660, voted to send you resolutions thanking you for publishing our appeal, for the support of our members and their families in their long struggle. 'The situation never changes and at the present time it is very critical. There are many sick children and no prospects of a settlement with the mine owners.'"

"Fraternally yours, Miners' Relief Committee.
"J. Charles Bell, Chairman."

CHICAGO TRIBUNE SPITS LIES ABOUT RUSSIAN CHILDREN

Mum About Suffering In America

On Friday, April 11, the Chicago Tribune printed two pictures in its pictorial section showing the suffering of Russian children, plus the imagination of the paid newspaper liars. The captions which go with these pictures speak of the nationalization of children.

This is the latest invention of the enemies of Soviet Russia and recalls the story that had such a wide circulation about the nationalization of women. It may be true that there is still a certain amount of suffering among children in Soviet Russia. But the Tribune fails to speak of the millions of child laborers in this country who slave away in the factories and on the fields for a mere pittance, living under the most frightful conditions.

While U. S. Kids Are Homeless.

The Tribune fails to speak of the thousands of homeless waifs in this country, the wealthiest of capitalist countries. There is no mention anywhere in the Chicago Tribune about the children of the hundreds of thousands of unemployed in this country. Plenty of pictures could be printed showing the suffering of children in this country, or in other capitalist countries. It is not out of pity that the hypocritical Chicago Tribune carries those pictures of Russian children. It is simply part of the campaign of the capitalist press to discredit the first workers' republic.

The Chicago Tribune is one of the worst enemies of the working class of this or any country; it has never once suggested that the United States ought to recognize Soviet Russia. Recognition of Russia by the United States and the resultant trade would aid Soviet Russia to recuperate entirely from the last vestiges of the ravages wrought by the world war, civil war, foreign invasion, blockade, famine.

Russian Trade—U. S. Jobs.

Trade with America would mean machinery for Russia, it would mean an increase of production and further improvement of conditions. Trade with Russia would be a benefit to American workers, it would give employment to hundreds of thousands of workers in this country who are at present out of work. Trade with Russia would relieve the suffering of the children of the hundreds of thousands of unemployed in this country. But the Chicago Tribune does not speak of these things. It specializes in lies about the first workers' republic. It is true that Soviet Russia has not completely recovered, but Russia is on the upgrade, while other capitalist countries, notably Germany, are on the downgrade.

Indignation Caused By Stopping of Film For German Relief

The Chamber of Commerce of Decatur, Ill., stepped in and prevented the showing on Saturday, April 19, of the film, "Russia and Germany—a Tale of Two Republics," on the pretext that there is Communist propaganda in this film, which is being shown in order to save German children from starving.

Banned in Decatur.

This film was to have been seen at the Decatur High School, but was withdrawn at the last moment by J. J. Richeson, superintendent of schools, who did not lay the matter before the board of education, but acted upon the request of John McEvoy, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Decatur. It was impossible to get another hall in the short notice given, and more than 600 people were turned away. Tremendous feeling has been generated by this despicable action, and there is a storm of indignation in Decatur, with the people there clamoring for the picture. A number of workers in Decatur, thoroughly aroused by the unspeakable action of the Chamber of Commerce, and realizing that the only way to fight the chambers of commerce and the capitalist class in general is by joining the Communist movement, are asking for admission into the Workers Party.

This film will be shown in spite of any chambers of commerce. It is being shown all over the country, and this is the first time that any hindrance has been put in its way.

Nation-Wide Demand.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Boston has rented it for the May 1 festival, and other organizations are preparing to rent the picture. It will be shown in Chicago on May 14 at Orchestra Hall. The first showing in New York will be at the Central Opera House, 205 East 67th street, Friday evening, May 9, at which occasion there will also be a musical program by the Uthman Singing Society, a splendid chorus of fifty men.

Demands for the showing of this film are coming from all over the country. The workers of America are thrilled at seeing the workers of Germany battling against the black forces of capitalist and monarchist reaction. They are moved at the sight of German workers and their families fighting against starvation caused by capitalist misrule. The workers of America are anxious also to see the tremendous advance being made in Soviet Russia which is on the upgrade and which is rapidly outstripping the rest of the world. All this they can see in the film, "Russia and Germany—a Tale of Two Republics," released by the International Committee for Workers' Aid, proceeds of which are for the benefit of German workers' relief.

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

LABOR VS. OPEN SHOPPERS IS ST. PAUL POLL ISSUE

Important Election Is Set for May 6th

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 22.—Two economic forces are struggling for political power in the municipal campaign now being waged in this city.

The Citizens' Alliance and the St. Paul Association of Commerce are backing the present mayor, four members of the City Council and the comptroller for re-election.

These men have all lined up with the "open shop" crowd against organized labor, and their masters are now spending a barrel of money to keep them in office.

The Farmer-Labor Federation and the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly are carrying on an aggressive campaign for George L. Siegel, a former member of the State Legislature with a 100 per cent labor record and a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, for mayor; William F. Scott, a member of the City and County Employees, for comptroller, and James Clancy, a plasterer, and Herman Wenzel, barber; C. J. McGlohan, electrician, and Edward Corcoran, printer, for members of the council.

The labor candidates for mayor, comptroller and two councilmen lead the ticket in the primaries and all indications are that a complete victory will be achieved at the general election on May 6.

A victory in this election will mean that the two largest cities in Minnesota, Minneapolis and St. Paul, will be under control of the Farmer-Labor forces, Minneapolis having gone to the workers in the last general election. It will also assure a complete victory for the workers and farmers in the state elections next fall.

The new city officials take office on June 1. A victory for the labor forces means that the great National Farmer-Labor Convention, to be held here on June 17, will be officially welcomed by a mayor who is an ardent supporter of the Farmer-Labor movement.

Hours of 8,000 Yard Masters Cut Down to 9 Daily

(Special to The Daily Worker) Between 8,000 and 10,000 yard masters on railroads in all parts of the country will work nine hours a day instead of 12 under a decision handed down by Judge Cliffe of the U. S. District court here.

The decision was rendered in a test suit started by the Government against the Santa Fe railroad. Suit was brought under the provision of an interstate commerce commission ruling that railroad workers engaged in transmitting messages by wire or telephone regarding the running of trains shall not work more than nine hours a day. The Santa Fe held yardmasters are not in that classification, but the Government contended otherwise.

The decision will be appealed, it was stated. Federal officials said they would start suits against other lines. Judge Cliffe also imposed a fine of \$3,000 on the Santa Fe.

held to have been terminated and they shall be classified as new employees should they again enter the employ of the company.

Every move of the Pullman slaves are therefore, subject to the whims of the high officials of the Pullman Company. It would be difficult indeed, for a Pullman worker, to get away for a convention of his labor union, if he had one, or his political party, without his boss knowing it.

This death benefit scheme builds a Chinese wall around that little industrial czardom known as Pullman, Illinois, beyond which no worker dare stray without permission of the company.

Also Hit by Lay-offs. The workers also lose their death benefits if the shop shuts down, if he is fired thru a reduction of force, or thru lack of work. If the wage slave is ready and returns to his job immediately when he is called by the Pullman Company, after an industrial depression is over, he will have his death benefit restored. But no allowance is made for him if he should happen to die in the meantime.

The Call From Pullman Is "Labor Must Fight!"

Retrenchment is the order of the day in capitalist industry. Workers are being pushed into the army of the unemployed.

All along the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, skilled mechanics are being laid off. That is west of Chicago.

Mills are being closed down in the industrial heart of Pennsylvania. That is to the east of Chicago.

It is only under these conditions, becoming more and more general, that the big bosses of the car works of the Pullman Company, in Pullman, and the Western Steel Car and Foundry Co., in the neighboring industrial suburb, of Hegewisch, Ill., would dare announce the outrageous wage cuts they tried to put into effect last week.

The big bosses had hopes that the unorganized workers, in fear of losing their jobs, would accept any kind of a wage cut. They thought that they could slash their payroll on behalf of their bank roll.

Note their clever plan, not an unusual one. First, they had the men put on piece work. Under the sweating system the men were speeded up to earn what they thought were good wages, \$50 and \$60 per week, an average wage for organized skilled workers. Then came the next move. The men were given the hint that they were earning too much money. Then the announced slash.

It is an encouraging sign of the times that the riveters, fitters, reamers, buckers and heaters, first at the Pullman plant and then in the Hegewisch shops joined in a spontaneous walkout. No craven submission here. Only bold defiance of the bosses. The workers at Pullman and Hegewisch are standing erect in defense of hard won wage rates and working conditions. And the bosses are scared.

The story of Pullman and Hegewisch is the story of the whole nation today. What the Pullman and Hegewisch bosses attempted, the bosses over the whole land are planning to attempt in the days ahead,—days of growing industrial depression.

Let the spirit of the workers of Pullman and Hegewisch, therefore arouse labor in other and distant industrial centers of the land.

Labor in Pullman and Hegewisch has gone into battle to protect itself against the bosses' greed, and already the bosses are dropping to their knees.

THE CRY THAT COMES OUT OF PULLMAN AND HEGEWISCH IS, "LABOR MUST FIGHT!" ONLY THRU FIGHTING CAN LABOR WIN!

THEY WENT LIKE HOT CAKES



ALLEN BLOMQUIST. Greet Allen Blomquist of Pocatello, Idaho, who was one of the best sellers of the Teapot Special of the DAILY WORKER. Blomquist disposed of several hundred copies of this excellent and valuable issue of the paper. He writes that they went like so many hot cakes. Who will outdo him on the May Day DAILY WORKER?

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Union stone masons and helpers here have a won a wage increase of 12½ cents an hour, by which about 200 workmen will profit. A strike of the craft had been on for more than a month for an increase of 25 cents an hour. The new rate is \$1.12½ an hour.

CARSHOP STRIKE SPREADS

(Continued on Page 2) lice and militia forces of government to assist their strike breaking. Workers were plentifully clubbed and shot when the armed forces attempted to break up their meetings. The Pullman Company was equally infamous in the strike of 1894 which brought Eugene V. Debs to the fore.

"Many Union Men." No wonder Simmons, the Industrial Relations supervisor, said that the Pullman Company has always maintained "open shop," considering the worker's union affiliation his "personal affair." Simmons claimed that he knew for sure that many of the Pullman employes were union men.

In trying to play down the seriousness of the present strike at Pullman, Simmons said that only 169 men were out. He said that in view of their 35,000 employes all told, he didn't consider the riveters' demonstration important. He wouldn't show his alarm that the strike might spread among the other workers, and denied that other wage cuts were contemplated. Most of the 35,000 employes of the Pullman Company are not in the shops but in their offices and on the roads. This company monopolizes the production and operation of Pullman cars on all railroads of the North American continent.

Expects To Compromise. "We expect to make some compromise with the riveters, buckers, and heaters within a day or two," Simmons announced. "We pay a little more than any of our competitors now and the men know it."

BELGIAN FASCIST MOVEMENT GAINS WITH BANKS' AID

Middle Classes Falling For Its Dope

By A. HABARU.

(Special to The Daily Worker) BRUSSELS, Belgium, April 22.—Fascist organizations have made much progress in Belgium recently due to the interference of Morgan banking interests in the French and Belgian governments.

Since the beginning of the military occupation of the Ruhr, the Belgian franc has fallen continuously, and this movement has considerably increased in the last few months. Notwithstanding the actual stabilization which appeared when Morgan entered the scene in France, prices remain very high and the cost of living has reached a level never known before.

Many Local Strikes.

As a result great anxiety is spreading in the working class and the petty-bourgeois. Wages are not sufficient and many local strikes have been proclaimed by the workers. The strikes, however, are not united into a big revolutionary struggle of the entire Belgian working class, because of the great influence of Social-Democrats, who are preaching class peace.

As an effect of this Social-Democratic influence, workers remain confident in democracy and parliamentarism. The middle class, however, who are suffering from the economic crisis, have lost much confidence. This situation favors the growth of Fascist organizations.

The Fascist groups are being paid by large trusts and banks. They have made important progress in the last few months. Many anxious middle class members are enrolling in their army.

The Belgian Fascists and the Belgian Legion are the two big Fascist organizations here. They are developing propaganda in the towns and have already begun to act. Protected by official police, they are operating on the land markets, where they oblige peasants to sell their produce at lower prices. In doing this they have succeeded in obtaining the collaboration of the middle class organizations like the Federation of War Veterans.

Thousands of middle class bourgeois youths are now enrolled in the Belgian Fascist. They compose an army, active and reserve, and of secret "supreme councils."

The Fascist danger in Belgium is not yet such an immediate one, but should the economic crisis continue it shall become a prominent factor with which the laboring classes will have to deal.

COOLIDGE REGIME GIVES SANCTION TO MORGAN PLAN

(Continued from Page One)

And with stability assured abroad, the president said, a new opportunity for American leadership for world peace may present itself. When it does, he will call another world conference on limitation of armaments, he said. The present is not the time for this, he added, but as soon as it seems such a parley would be participated in willingly by Europe and would have a chance of success, he will urge that it be held.

Same Old Bunk.

He again perfunctorily commended the Harding world court, but said other measures are necessary, including codification of international law and the holding of frequent international conferences to take up specific problems as they arise.

America first of all must be true to herself and order her course rationally and peacefully at home, he said, in order that her leadership for world peace may be strengthened. And he warned that the America he ever so peaceably inclined, this nation cannot force the millennium on other nations if they are not willing for it. World peace, he said, must come, finally "from the heart of the people."

CARMENT STRIKE CASES POSTPONED BY JUDGE FOELL

(Continued from Page One)

The strikers declare they are encouraged by the increased lawless practice of the garment bosses and their tools. They see in the activities of the thugs that the bosses are desperate at the continued solidarity of the strikers, and are making their last gasp before coming to terms with the union.

The agreement has not yet been reached between the Cloakmakers' Union and the cloak manufacturers. According to Meyer Perlestein, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, a meeting was held Monday night at which the Joint Board decided to postpone negotiations with the manufacturers until the agreement is reached in New York. In New York, Perlestein told the DAILY WORKER, there is likelihood of a strike of the Cloakmakers' Union.

Strikers See Movies.

"However," said Perlestein, "the cloakmakers in New York have a more difficult situation than here in Chicago. There are not many jobbers in this trade in Chicago. Most of the jobbers who sell goods in Chicago deal with New York manufacturers. That is another reason for postponing negotiations here until the New York situation is cleared up."

Motion pictures were exhibited yesterday at 180 West Washington street before a large crowd of the strikers. The picture, "The Boomerang," was accompanied by a talk.

Gompers is still in Washington agitating for stronger beer. Nothing has yet been heard from him relative to his support of the garment strikers, altho one of his latest hobbies has been the study of women in industry. The garment strikers are 80 per cent women.

While the bosses are panic stricken, and are getting their thugs busy, the picket lines are holding firm. The increase in the strike benefit was in effect this week, and Meyer Perlestein has announced that if the garment bosses continue obdurate the strike benefit will again be increased when necessary.

Duluth A. F. of L. Prepares For May 1, International Day

(By The Federated Press)

DULUTH, Minn., April 22.—International Labor Day, May 1, will be celebrated in a giant meeting planned by the Duluth Federated Trades Assembly, which has appointed a committee to seek the co-operation of all locals in the Duluth territory. For years the radicals were the only ones to recognize May 1 as labor's holiday in Duluth.

THE DAILY WORKER

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The Workers Party in Action

MYERSCOUGH IS WRITING ABOUT ILLINOIS MINES

Shows Effect of the Lewis Policies

The sub-district convention of the United Mine Workers of America convenes here today. Thomas Myerscough, of the Progressive Miners' Committee, will make special reports on this convention to the DAILY WORKER. Myerscough has been covering the southern Illinois mine district during the last week and sends the following interesting article from Benton on the effects of President John L. Lewis' policy of "stabilizing" the mining industry.

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH. BENTON, Ill., April 22.—"Shut down for a hell of a long time"; "Been shut down for a month"; "Going to shut down next week." These are the answers one gets when he asks the question, "Are you working?" of the miners here in southern Illinois.

At Indianapolis, in the international convention last January, Lewis said the industry "needed a breathing spell and security against strikes," so as to enable the miners and operators to recover from the effects of too many strikes. All kinds of bunk was used by Lewis and his henchmen to put over the government demand for a long term agreement. They said it was necessary in order that the industry could be stabilized. Lewis made a pretense at being alarmed, because many miners were still in debt as a result of the strike of 1922, claiming that another strike would be disastrous.

The average miner, so far, has been unable to discover any difference between the effects of a strike and the effects of a lockout or shut-down. There is no envelope on pay day in either case, and all will frankly admit that, if the present situation in the mine fields is the definition of stabilization, they would far rather have struck for some improvement of the conditions.

Even the scale committee of high salaried officials could not see the benefit or the wisdom of a move for the shorter work day, the men of the mines, who are forced to look for pay at a siding of coal which they produced in one day, can see not only the wisdom of the move, but also the absolute necessity of it.

The men of Illinois are apprehensive of what the result of this three-year agreement will be, for they know what the results of the previous years have been. They truthfully say, "We've had it for four years and it has left misery and starvation in its wake, so what can we hope for with another three years of it?"

What with the strikes and shut-downs now in effect, with approximately 200,000 miners totally unemployed, while most of the rest of those who man the mines are working but little, the future holds very little in store for the diggers of black diamonds.

What are you doing, Mr. Lewis, on your frequent visits to oily Washington? What are you trying to "stabilize?"

Dillonvale, Ohio, Has Big Plans For Its May Day

(Special to The Daily Worker.) DILLONVALE, Ohio, April 22.—May Day, the International Labor Day, will be celebrated all day in this town with workers of all nationalities participating. A monster parade will march thru the town at 11 a. m. Lunch will be served in Bohemian Hall at noon and a great mass meeting will assemble at 1 o'clock. In the evening the Young Workers League will entertain with an international dance in the hall.

"Speakers in American, Italian, Hungarian and Slavish," are advertised in the brilliant posters the Dillonvale workers display. The Workers Band plan to furnish an elaborate musical program; so that the great May Day celebration should be triumphal with all these organizations co-operating.

All mine workers of Dillonvale and vicinity are especially invited to join their comrade workers in making this May Day the longest-remembered Labor Day.

(Italian and Hungarian papers please copy this announcement.)

Lectures in Lynch Land NEW YORK, April 22.—James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with Headquarters at 69 Fifth Avenue, left today for a short lecture tour in the South. Mr. Johnson has appointments to lecture on April 23 in Asheville, N. C., on the 28th in Greensboro and on the 29th in Durham.

Trachtenberg Tour

List of Western Dates. The list of Trachtenberg's western dates follows. Addresses of halls and hours of meetings will be published later where they are not given here:

Thursday, April 24, Zeigler, Ill. Friday, April 25, St. Louis, Mo., Labor Lyceum, 1243 North Garrison, 8 p. m. Sunday, April 27, Kansas City, Carpenters' Hall, 3114 Paseo, 8 p. m. Monday, April 28, Omaha. Wednesday, April 30, Denver, Col. Friday, May 2, Salt Lake City, Unity Hall, 132 South Second, East. Sunday and Monday, May 4 and 5, Los Angeles, Cal. Wednesday, May 7, San Jose, Cal. Thursday, May 8, Oakland, Cal. Friday, May 9, and Saturday, May 10, San Francisco. Wednesday, May 14, Portland, Ore. Friday, May 16, Tacoma, Wash. Saturday, May 17, Seattle, Wash. Sunday, May 18, Vancouver, B. C., Canada. Monday, May 19, Spokane, Wash. Tuesday, May 20, Butte, Mont. Saturday, May 24, Superior, Wis. Sunday, May 25, St. Paul, Minn. Monday, May 26, Minneapolis, Minn.

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH. BENTON, Ill., April 22.—"Shut down for a hell of a long time"; "Been shut down for a month"; "Going to shut down next week." These are the answers one gets when he asks the question, "Are you working?" of the miners here in southern Illinois.

COMMUNISM OR CAPITALISM IS DEBATE SUBJECT

Toledo "U" Students Greatly Interested

(Special to The Daily Worker.) TOLEDO, O., April 22.—Three members of the local Workers Party will debate with three students from Toledo University on the relative merits of Communism and capitalist reforms as methods of benefiting society. The debate will be held on Sunday, April 27, at 8 p. m., in the Labor Temple Auditorium. Tickets are on sale at the Workers' Bookshop, 131 Michigan street.

Toledo University students have become quite interested in Communism of late and are demanding all the Workers Party literature they can get. The Teapot Dome Special of the DAILY WORKER was distributed on the campus and created considerable excitement. The students were eager to learn more of the truth about the capitalist "democracy" under which they live. Jay Lovestone's book, "The Government Strikebreaker," has been a popular seller among the students, and Lenin's "State and Revolution" is much sought.

Interest in the forthcoming debate is keen among students as well as in Workers Party groups. Both sides expect to turn out in full force, not so much to cheer, but to learn. Toledo local of the Workers Party is offering all assistance to the interested University students to help them get a real understanding of capitalism and Communism.

MINE INSPECTOR'S APPOINTMENT IS ISSUE IN KANSAS

Operators Try To Oust Workers' Man.

PITTSBURGH, Kan., April 22.—A lively fight is being waged over the appointment of Leon Besson as mine inspector. Besson was appointed thru the influence of the union miners, and the coal operators are demanding that his appointment be cancelled and their man, John Crawford, be appointed.

Governor Davis stands pat on the Besson appointment, but the attorney general has ruled that Besson must take an examination—before an examining board which is framed against him. The Industrial Court is dead against the miners' selection, too.

All this struggle over the appointment of a mine inspector comes because his job is a most strategic one during strikes. The mine inspector can rule during a strike that untrained scab miners shall not go down into the mines because they are a menace to industrial safety and human life.

The clash between the Industrial Court and Davis is becoming keener. The court, which was the issue that defeated Allen's side in the last election and installed Davis, is trying to keep the deputy mine inspectors appointed by Allen. It is not likely that Davis will stand for this.

Hearing the names of these deputies called off is like hearing a roll call in the Irish Parliament, with the O'Doungans, O'Harrigans, etc., nearly all of them wearing either a Knights of Columbus pin or ring.

SOCIALISTS WILL BETRAY, SPEAKER TELLS MILWAUKEE

Trachtenberg Warns By German Situation

(Special to The Daily Worker.) MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 22.—"Your Socialist will betray you in the same way that Socialist democrats betrayed the German Workers," Alexander Trachtenberg told a large audience in the Freie Gemeinde hall.

Interested Audience. For two hours the assemblage of workers listened with an intense attention to the splendid lecture on Russia and Germany. In a masterful and vivid manner the speaker outlined the industrial achievements of Soviet Russia in the period of reconstruction; and the notable other accomplishments of a fundamental nature in cultural, military and political fields. The gains of Russian industry is not achieved thru the sacrifice of the workers, but on the contrary, every year witnesses the improvement in the standard of living of the workers.

In picturing the misery of the German workers enslaved by international capitalism, the speaker pointed to the ray of hope which can be seen in the militant spirit of the workers. The next struggle of the German workers will not be a "Putsh" but will be a final and decisive struggle, which will lead to victory and the proletarian dictatorship.

Betrayed German Workers. "Here in Milwaukee," said Trachtenberg, "you have the same elements that have betrayed the working class of Germany. The American Socialists are twin brothers of their German party."

"The problems of the American labor movement and the rapidly developing events in Europe place particular responsibility upon the American workers. You must join the Workers' Party in order that you may do your duty to the international proletarian movement."

MAY BE LAST TIME FOR ROBOT PLAY IN CHICAGO

Scheduled for the Wilds of Milwaukee

(By Labor Defense Press Service.) For the last time before quitting Chicago for the wilds of Milwaukee—and mayhaps, Detroit—The Labor Defense Council's now-famous Robots will present the four-act play, "R. U. R." here tonight, in C. S. P. S. Hall, 1126 W. 18th Street. All seats are seventy-five cents.

The opening performance on Sunday was such a success that it is expected the house will be sold out early. The audience received the play with marked signs of appreciation. It was remarked on all sides that the acting and settings were beyond all expectations. The Labor Defense Council has taken pains to make the production complete in every detail in order that "R. U. R." might be a success from the artistic point of view as well as the financial.

Robots, Unite!

There are differences regarding what Karel Capek had in mind in writing his extraordinary melodrama but the Labor Defense Council's experiment proves there can be no doubt of the effect of the play upon working class audiences. The analogy between the Robots and the modern wage slaves is clearly drawn. The revolt of the Robots and their rallying cry, "ROBOTS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!" carry a prophetic significance to the end.

The Labor Defense Council is going after the owner of Strummel's Hall, Roseland, Illinois, for not producing his special temporary permit when the police interfered with the production of "R. U. R." last Saturday. The owner had a license to run his Pullman hall but claimed that he could not find it. The police looked up the matter in their records and then gave the Labor Defense Council permission to give their performance of the Capek play. By that time the audience had dispersed, which was all the Pullman police robots had hoped for.

Who's To Blame? No further attempt to put on "R. U. R." in Pullman will be made, because of the great expense of producing. The Labor Defense Council will not, however, stop until it gets satisfactory remuneration from the hall owner for the closing of their Saturday performance. The seats had all been set up and everything was ready for the curtain's rise when the police stopped the show.

Deliver Smashing Blow At Fascisti Dictator.

BERNE, Switzerland, April 22. "We feel nothing but contempt for the tyrannical Fascist government of Italy." This is the answer of the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions to an ingratiating invitation received from the Mussolini government to send delegates to an international emigration conference to be held in Rome in the near future. The Fascist government is trying to create the impression that it is deeply interested in social questions.

The Swiss workers replied to the Italian dictator: "We beg to inform you that we are very much interested in the emigration question, but we are unable to take part either in the preparations for the conference or in the conference itself, in view of the fact that the Italian bona fide trade unions . . . are persecuted and oppressed by your government. You must not count upon our co-operation until a complete reversal of this policy has taken place."

GENERAL STRIKE TIES UP HAVANA; PAPERS SUSPEND

Walkout Called To Aid Harbor Workers.

HAVANA, Cuba, April 22.—The general strike here in support of the striking dock workers widened when the entire street car service of the city was stopped by the walkout of all the motormen and conductors. Some of the Spanish language papers have suspended as the printers have quit with the other strikers.

A wire from the Transport Workers Union of Havana, has been received by Solidaridad, Spanish language organ of the I. W. W., appealing for support in the succinct words: "A general strike in the harbor. Try to stop treason." In reply the general administration of the I. W. W. sent a pledge of solidarity, signed by Secretary-Treasurer Tom Doyle, and Executive Board Chairman Joe Fisher. The message declares that the Marine Transport Section of the I. W. W. is standing loyally behind the striking longshoremen and promises that no I. W. W. seaman will work cargo or assist the bosses in any way.

3,000,000 JOBLESS, 5,000,000 ON PART TIME IN GERMANY

According to the latest figures received by the Committee for International Workers' Aid, 32 So. Wabash Ave., unemployment and part-time work have increased so tremendously in Germany that not less than a quarter of the whole population is suffering from one or the other. There are now about three million wholly unemployed and about five million short-time workers. If dependents are also taken into consideration, there are some 24 million persons living in penury and semi-starvation.

The distress of strikers and locked-out workers is especially great. The fight for the eight-hour day is in full progress. Employers are forcing an almost general eleven and twelve-hour day on the workers. The German workers need the help of workers in other countries in the fight they are waging. The Committee for International Workers' Aid is rallying the workers of America to send help TO THE WORKERS OF GERMANY.

Thieves Stick Together. TRENTON, N. J., April 22.—The treasurer is a necessary national institution, according to speakers before the local chapter, American Institute of Banking.

You Can Do What Goldberg Is Doing

The DAILY WORKER, just the other day, carried a news story of the painters' strike at St. Louis, Mo. It was a good story. It was the kind of stuff that the DAILY WORKER likes to get and put into its columns. It was a story of a workers' struggle. The story was written by H. L. Goldberg.

But Goldberg did more than write the story. Two hundred and fifty copies of this issue of the DAILY WORKER were rushed off to St. Louis, and Goldberg saw to it that these copies got into the hands of the strikers. There will be other stories by Goldberg about the St. Louis strike. There will be other bundles of the DAILY WORKER going to St. Louis. That is the kind of work that counts.

The painters in St. Louis, who read the DAILY WORKER while out on strike, will subscribe and continue to read it after the strike is over. That is the way to build the circulation of the DAILY WORKER among the workers of the nation. That is what you ought to be doing to help. What about it?

Labor News - - Political and Industrial Activities of Farmers and Workers

STATE POLICE FIGHTING STRIKE IN CABIN CREEK

Guns and Injunctions Used on Miners.

By TOM TIPPETT (Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press) ESKDALE, W. Va., April 22.—There are still 2000 members of the United Mine Workers of America on strike on Cabin Creek. They, together with their wives and children, number 10,000 people, and are all living in tents or barracks and have been since 1922. Wreckage of the national coal strike. Cabin Creek is in the Charleston territory of West Virginia and was solidly organized in 1912 by Mother Jones after much trouble. The "Bull Moose special," an armored train, played an important part in the 1912-13 Cabin Creek strike. This train passed slowly thru the valley and fired a machine gun broadside into a tent colony occupied exclusively by striking miners' women and children at Holly Grove on Paint Creek. On Cabin Creek the men were not bluffed by the armed monster. (Chief Justice Wm. Howard Taft was then president.) A fort was erected on the mountain side and a war began that ended with the Kenyon congressional investigation.

Won In 1912, Lost In 1922 The publicity surrounding this trouble and the cry of protest from outside contributed much toward success for the miners. After a year the strike was won in 1913. Peace reigned on the creek with the union firmly established until the 1922 national coal strike. No settlement has been made since and the mines are operating with strikebreakers.

The inevitable tent colony, erected to shelter the families, thrown out of company houses on the roadside, still houses these unfortunate people though they are badly dilapidated after standing the elements two years. District 17, U. M. W. A., is supporting these strikers, as well as thousands of others similarly situated throughout the state. The strike relief provides coarse food and nothing more.

Huddled Like Cattle. The suffering is indescribable. The badly worn tents stand all along the creek on odd patches of land not owned by the coal companies. One colony is exactly like another. Hundreds of women and children huddle together like cattle. In the Eskdale colony alone 12 children died last year—all under three years old. The living ones seem to be half starved, though they declare they have enough to eat. There are a few barracks but most families live in tents. The countryside bristles with state police with huge searchlights mounted thru-out the valley. Guns of every description are everywhere in evidence against the evicted mine workers and their families.

Injunction and State Police. An injunction rigidly enforced by the state police provides six months in jail and a \$50 fine for a striker caught "speaking with" a strikebreaker. The strikebreakers here were shipped from Alabama, most of them.

In the face of what already seems defeat the sufferers say they will fight on to victory. And they have won victory after victory in this fashion in previous struggles. The history of their union is an uninterrupted chapter of that kind of misery.

Tent Colony Needs Clothing. The tent colonists need clothing badly and will appreciate any old castoffs of any size for men, women or children. Such things should be sent to William Bowring, Eskdale, W. Va.

NOISY STEEL TRUST PREACHER ASSAILS "REDS" AS GRAND JURY GETS SIX SYNDICALISM CASES

(Special to the Daily Worker.) YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 22.—The Labor Defense and Free Speech Council will devote Saturday and Sunday to canvassing the Ohio and Pennsylvania steel district for the six Farrell syndicalism cases which are now going before the grand jury at Mercer, Pa. Workers Party branches are co-operating. House to house canvasses will be made in all the steel towns surrounding Farrell, with Youngstown as the headquarters. The case of these six Workers Party members involves the right of workers to assemble in Steel Trust towns.

Sky Pilot Organizes Fascisti. FARRELL, Pa., April 22.—The battle going on in this city between the defense in charge of the Farrell cases was given a sudden twist today when the plute press came out with scare lines announcing that Rev. Leo J. Medic, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, here only a few weeks from Lackawana, N. Y., has found it necessary to organize what he is pleased to call the "American-Croatian Protective Society" to save himself and congregation from the "Red Terror."

Meeting behind closed doors with five of his vestrymen the holy sky pilot mapped out plans to combat the spread of Communism which he charges is preventing the work of his holiness in Farrell. Medic's story to the plute press about the alleged red terror is but part of the campaign instituted to poison the public mind just before the grand jury acts on the Farrell cases.

A Hot Time Coming For Medic. Medic's story runs like fiction and if he lies to his God as he does to the workers in Farrell he will need something better than an asbestos overcoat when he comes to wade the river Jordan.

He charged that Workers Party members refused to stand up when the band played the Star Spangled Banner and that they would be expelled from the Party if they attended church; that the youngsters in Farrell went around on Palm Sunday with palm leaves hitched to their coat tails and that women scoffed at him, compelling him to have Squire Franek and the great sleuth, Chief Leyschok, come to his rescue. The Mussolini of Farrell further tells the good people that the Croatian Society voted overwhelmingly against the erection of a new church and that the reds were responsible for this.

The sky pilot completes his yarn by asserting that his life has been threatened by the Communists.

D. of J. Fink Framed Yarn. The defense has investigated his yarn and lo! and behold! the servant of the Lord admits that Department



The Poor Fish says that the soldiers would have got their bonus a long time ago but that they thought the war was over when the kaiser was licked.

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SECRETARY WORK GIVING AWAY BIG U. S. COAL FIELDS

Fall's Successor Hands Out 800,000 Acres.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—Coal land to the extent of 800,000 acres in Utah and 100 acres in California and Washington has just been restored to entry by private interests by order of the United States Department of the Interior, under Secretary Work. At the same time the Geological Survey reports that 19 applications for coal-prospecting permits and 20 applications for coal leases were answered during the month of March. Oil prospecting applications, under the leasing act of Feb. 25, 1920, numbered 234 during the month.

More than 150,000 acres of public land in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, South Dakota and Utah were designated as non-irrigable under the enlarged homestead acts by the Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior during the month of March, 1924, and made subject to entry as homesteads of 320 acres or less. Over 250,000 acres of the public domain in Arizona, California, Colorado and Montana were also classified under the stock-raising homestead law and designated for entry in tracts of 640 acres or less. Much of the acreage involved in these designations is included in original entries or in applications under the enlarged and stock-raising homestead acts which confer a preference right.

About 100,000 acres of land in California were withdrawn as public water reserves. Nearly 6,000 acres in California, Colorado, Washington and Wyoming were classified as power-site lands and a little more than 3,000 acres in Wyoming previously included in power-site withdrawal and not valuable for power were restored to entry. The area of land withdrawn as valuable for power was increased nearly 2,000 acres in Colorado and decreased nearly 2,000 acres in Washington.

LEFKOWITZ LINES UP FOR AUTHOR OF SHIFT SYSTEM

Fake Teacher - Liberal Supports Ettinger.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, April 22.—With an oratorical appeal for the maintenance of the "merit system," Abraham Lefkowitz, of Teachers Union No. 5, so-called "Progressive" and handy-man of the Socialist Party, put across a resolution before the Central Trades and Labor Council, endorsing the reelection of William L. Ettinger, a Tammany Democrat, as Superintendent of Schools of the City of New York. The resolution was presented by Mr. Lefkowitz, as part of the report of the Committee on Education. He was the only spokesman on the resolution. There was no further discussion and no objection, and it was therefore declared carried.

Ettinger Plan Like Gary's
William L. Ettinger, is well-known in this city and throughout the country as the initiator of the Ettinger Plan, a half brother of the notorious Gary Plan. Under the Ettinger Plan, the city and the real estate sharks save a tremendous amount of money which would ordinarily have to be spent on new schools. Instead of a seat for every child, we have but one seat for two and sometimes more children. The schools are run in shifts, like a factory, at all hours of the day, whether the time is suitable for study or not. Labor has consistently opposed every attempt to limit or curtail educational opportunity. The extension of the "platoon" system was recently condemned before the Chicago Federation of Labor. And yet we find a labor man, and so-called progressive, in support of the founder of the Ettinger plan.

A Prime Red Baiter
Mr. Ettinger was Superintendent of Schools at the time of the expulsion of Samuel Schmalhausen, Benjamin Glassberg, Henry Schneer, Ray Ragozin and Thomas Mufson from the public schools, for their opinions. Not only has Ettinger made no move to restore these teachers to their positions, but he has recently declared himself opposed to the granting of a license to David Berenberg. On the ground that he is a Socialist.

In climbing on the Ettinger band wagon, Lefkowitz has practically turned his back upon his fellow Union members who were expelled for their ideas.

Some weeks ago Ettinger spoke in support of a by-law under which teachers might be dismissed for "conduct unbecoming a teacher." So broad and sweeping is this provision that it completely does away with any possible security of tenure.

Mr. Ettinger's term expires on April 30. He is having a hard fight for re-election on account of a dispute within the Democratic machine. He has been fishing for labor's support for a long time and Lefkowitz has "brought home the bacon."

Soviet Government Gives Church Lands To Jews For Farming

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, April 22.—Eight hundred thousand acres of the most fertile land in Europe, former czarist estates and church lands in Southern Ukraine and Northern Crimea, have been offered to the Jews for agricultural colonization purposes. The Ukrainian Soviet government has recently passed resolutions favoring this move.

Many thousands of Ukrainian Jews whose business interests have been destroyed and who have suffered in the old pogroms are now turning to the land in a serious endeavor to become agriculturists. The Soviet government recognizes the grave need for assisting this urban Jewish population to adapt itself to the economic conditions.

Zionists both in Russia and America approve the colonization plan. The Russian Zionists appealed to the American Jews to raise a \$1,000,000 fund for the establishment of these colonies in the Ukraine and Crimea. The Soviet government has already granted transportation rates and other privileges to the Jews.

CALIFORNIA BAY DISTRICT UNITES FOR FOREIGN BORN

30 Organizations Form Council To Fight

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—At a mass meeting of representatives from thirty different groups, including Serbian, Greek, Hungarian, Lithuanian, Italian, South Slavic, Finnish, Lettish, Estonian and German language organizations the local Workers Party branches and the Socialist Party, and five unions of this district, held here in the Workers Party hall last Wednesday, a Bay District Council for the Protection of the Foreign-born Workers was formed.

After a short explanation of the danger still facing the workers thru the immigration bill now before Congress with its registration and identification clauses and its provisions allowing for the entrance into this country of immigrants under contract to work in certain industries and localities at the discretion of the Secretary of Labor, the temporary chairman urged the carrying on of an aggressive campaign, in connection with similar councils in other cities, for the purpose of making the strongest possible fight against such exception legislation.

For Farm-Labor Party.
An Executive Committee of five was elected to plan the local campaign, which is to include the holding of mass meetings of the language groups as well as a big joint protest in which all will unite. In order to make the protest as forceful as possible, the council voted unanimously to participate actively in the agitation for the formation of a farmer-labor party in this state and throughout the nation. This places the groups represented squarely behind the movement for an independent political party of the industrial and agricultural producers as the most effective means of protection against such discriminatory laws.

Hit Registration Plan.
The resolution to the Council points out that the Johnson bill's provision for the filing of photographs of immigrants at Washington, would lead to the introduction of a nationwide registration and espionage system. By a "joker" in another paragraph this measure would require the alien to prove his innocence of charges made against him by immigration officials, thus reversing the whole basis of our legal procedure. The proposed legislation is also attacked on the ground that it would permit the revival of the contract labor system and because of the wide exercise of discretionary power granted consular officers abroad in their certification of immigrants.

State F.-L. Convention Coming.
The resolution, besides calling on the foreign-born to aid the movement for independent workingclass political action, endorses the call for a state convention on May 31 to establish a farmer-labor party in this state and similarly endorses the call for the June 17 convention at St. Paul.

Members of language organizations or workingclass groups not represented at this conference are asked to get in touch with the Council's organizer at 225 Valencia street. The office is open from 8-10 p. m., and by appointment during the day. Address all communications to "Council for Protection of Foreign-Born."

Brookwood Summer Courses.
Short summer courses are offered this year by the Brookwood Workers' College at Katonah, N. Y. A "labor institute" of one week will be held June 23 to 28 especially for delegates to the annual convention of the Women's Trade Union League, although attendance will not be restricted to them. A two-week course will be given July 7 to 20, which is designed for officers, organizers, business agents, and members of unions. Current labor problems will be the basis of this course.

RUSSIANS WILL HOUSE 10,000 ORPHANS IN MODEL CITY NEAR MOSCOW WITH LENIN FUND AID

A children's model city, where all the best educational and mechanical and agricultural equipment will be provided, will be built for the 10,000 homeless orphans in the environs of Moscow, states a report from the American delegate of the Committee for International Workers' Aid.

The report goes on to tell of the tremendous efforts which are being made on behalf of the children. Thousands have been taken from the streets and placed in institutions. The Lenin fund for children organized recently by the All-Russian congress of Soviets will solve the problem of the homeless waifs.

Krupskaya, Lenin's wife, has opposed any memorial to her husband except the fund to be used for the care of delinquent children. Lenin loved children and always insisted that the children shall be provided for first. Krupskaya carries out his wish.

Lies About Russian Children.
The Soviet Government is not suppressing any news about conditions in Russia. The reports state that there is still a certain amount of suffering among the children, that there are still scars left by the various occurrences of the last ten years in Russia, such as blockade by the capitalist powers and invasions by foreign armies or attacks by counter-revolutionary armies financed by the capitalist governments. Hoover and the American government with the aid of the counter-revolutionary general Yudenitch, are in part responsible for the remnant of suffering that is still left.

But the capitalist press is howling about nationalization of children in Soviet Russia, about the neglect of children, about Soviet Russia being over-run with homeless waifs. This is not out of pity for the children, but out of hatred for the first workers' republic. Now that the workers all over the world are clamoring for the recognition of Soviet Russia the kept press is intensifying its campaign for discrediting the Soviet republic.

How About U. S. Child Slaves?

Nothing is said by the capitalist press about the suffering of children in this country, where there are two million five hundred thousand child laborers, more than in any country in the world.

Recently a case has come to light of an orphan boy in Canada who was kept in practical slavery working on a farm from early morning to night without receiving any wages at all. He was then sent away penniless and had to walk for miles to the nearest city. This is only one case of cruelty to child laborers on the farms, and there are thousands of such cases in Canada, and in this country. In New York City children under ten years of age in over two thousand families are doing sweat-shop work in homes which are hovels rather than homes.

But the capitalist press does not proclaim these facts and only digs up reports about suffering of children in Russia and distorts these reports in its campaign of slander. Instead of suggesting that Soviet Russia be recognized, the kept press is intensifying its campaign of hatred.

Liberals Balk Labor Education.

LONDON, England, April 22.—Liberal members in parliament are not going to let the Labor government run any startling educational bills thru the House of Commons. The Liberals have just formed a special committee to keep special watch on all educational measures introduced.

Moron Kansas City Censors Play Their Tricks On Fifth Year

(Special to The Daily Worker)
KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 22.—Almost the entire film of "The Fifth Year" was ruled "immoral and obscene" by the movie censorship board of morons here; so that this picture had to be combined with "Polikushka" to make an evening's program.

One of the censors, named Flynn, backed by a Chamber of Commerce "red" spy named Boyle, an illiterate ex-intelligence officer, ruled "immoral and obscene:" Lenin, Zinoviev, and other Soviet officials; the Red Army; all Russian mass meetings; all meetings of the Communist International; and all Russian factories. All that was left uncensored was the scenery and the Russian children. When the ruling was appealed the two women from the Parent-Teachers Association and the liberal who made up the appointed board, unanimously upheld the censor.

Business Confers With Teachers On Control of Youth

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK CITY, April 22.—The third annual conference of business men and teachers has been meeting in this city. The Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association sponsors these meetings, which are directed by a specialist in commercial education.

Prominent speakers from the business world discussed commercial occupations, preparation and placement with the teachers. Big Business thinks there is nothing like having the teachers inculcate the philosophy of success in the nation's youth.

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

DAUGHERTY DIDN'T SHOW HONESTY WITH HIS FELLOW THIEVES

(By The Federated Press)
WASHINGTON, April 22.—Gaston B. Means, praised by Wm. J. Burns as "one" of the best investigators I ever knew," has given the Brookhart committee further testimony as to Jess Smith's taking of graft from the whisky ring. He told the senators that on the day before Jess Smith—"friend and bumper" of Harry Daugherty—committed suicide in Daugherty's apartment, Jess told Means that Daugherty had refused to return his split of a big fund which the whisky ring had paid Jess for removal permits.

Still more sensational was Means' statement that A. Mitchell Palmer was called in by Daugherty, and went away "looking scared to death," and that Jess Smith told him that Daugherty and Burns had intended at first to indict Palmer and Francis P. Garvan, former alien property custodian, for their sale of the Bosch Magneto property to an alien felon, Kerns. Means declared Smith informed him that Daugherty decided to hold Palmer under blackmail, and make him manipulate the Democrats in congress in accordance with Daugherty's wishes.

George W. Storck, accountant for the department of justice, testified outrageous frauds in the sale of seized German properties in the Philippines, under Governor General Harrison. Storck said that former Assistant Attorney General Grim was blocked in trying to proceed with these and other cases requiring prosecution, and that in the Philippine cases no prosecution ever was started.

AS WE SEE IT

O'Flaherty Coming Back
The DAILY WORKER has just received a letter from a reader at Port Clinton, Ohio, reading in part as follows:

"What has become of Thomas J. O'Flaherty's 'As We See It' column? That is the first write-up I look for each day. There is something lacking without it. Please give us more of it, and I am sure the readers will enjoy and learn more from it."

This gives us an opportunity to assure all of our readers that O'Flaherty will soon be back with us again. Our columnist was forced to undergo an operation recently, which we had hoped would incapacitate him for only a few days. Instead of being able to return, however, O'Flaherty was forced to take a more extended leave of absence. We are hoping that this will terminate as soon as possible, however, and that his "As We See It" paragraphs will soon be back again in the last column on the last page. We know that all of our readers will join us in this very earnest wish.

Philippine Leader Says Congress Is For Independence

TOKIO, Japan, April 22.—The bill now before the insular affairs committee creating Philippine independence will receive a majority in both Houses of Congress, Manuel Quexon, President of the Philippine Senate said when interviewed here. "I believe the majority in both houses of Congress favor Philippine independence," Quexon declared.

"I hope, that the independence bill will be passed by the present session. I have every reason to believe that a majority in both houses of Congress will favor the measure."

It is believed in the United States that President Coolidge and the oil gang will use their influence to defeat Philippine independence.

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American Finance Imperialism in Action

ARTICLE II.
Mexico.

Under the guise of protecting the weaker nations of South and Central America the United States has assumed the undisputed hegemony over this territory. The Pan-American Union growing out of the Monroe Doctrine is completely dominated by American imperialists.

American bankers are the dominant figures in the International Committee of Bankers in Mexico. Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. is chairman of this committee. Mortimer L. Schiff is the vice-president of the American sections. Charles E. Mitchell of the National City Bank, John J. Mitchell of the Illinois Merchants Trust Co., Charles H. Sabin of the Guaranty Trust Co., Albert H. Wiggin of the Chase National Bank, and Robert Winsor of Kidder-Pea-body & Co., Boston, are among the other leading figures in this group of international exploiters. Foreign investments in Mexico indicate that American capitalists lead in oil and mining. United States investors have twice as much capital (\$130,000,000) invested in oil and five times as much capital invested in mining (\$250,000,000) as does Great Britain. Over \$150,000,000 of American capital is invested in railroads and more than \$120,000,000 in agriculture. American capitalists hold more than \$25,000,000 of the Mexican national debt bond issue. Wall Street is planning to spend upward of \$150,000,000 in new oil investments. There is a tendency for a heavy flow of American capital southward. New York and Philadelphia bankers have announced the floating of a new loan of \$40,000,000 to the Mexican government.

In South America. The nitrate beds of Chile; the oil, meat and wheat of Peru; the coffee and rubber plantations of Brazil; and the packing industry of the Argentine Republic; are steadily falling into American control. Speaking before the Investment Bankers' Association, on October 20, 1923, Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, boasted that "American investments in Latin America has passed from the period of adventure to the period of helpful, productive and permanent investment. American companies are securing to an increasing extent contracts for the construction of public works in Latin America. Port works, drainage works, water works and street railway systems constructed by American companies are now in evidence in almost every country of South and Central America. Since the close of the Great War the American people have loaned to Latin America in public loans, disregarding the loans of all private enterprises over a half billion dollars. The precise amount is \$529,580,000." Since 1921 American investors have purchased Chilean external bonds to the extent of \$62,000,000 and internal bonds totaling \$5,000,000. American investments in Chilean iron and copper mines have materially increased. Our Latin American trade has risen from \$1,073,000,000 for the ten months ending November 1, 1922 to \$1,440,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1923.

Our total Latin American trade amounted to only \$750,000,000 in the year preceding the war. The most notable growth is in exports, which alone will probably total close to \$700,000,000 as against \$208,000,000 in 1924. The Latin American countries now take 45 per cent of their imports from the United States as against less than 25 per cent in the year before the war. The official custom house returns of the 20 countries forming the Latin American group show \$834,000,000 in merchandise imported from the United States in 1921 as against \$319,000,000 before the war. This is an increase of over 150 per cent. To illustrate, America's share of Mexican imports in 1913 was 48 per cent; in 1921 it was 76 per cent. Its share of Cuban imports in 1913 was 63 per cent; in 1921 it was 75 per cent. Our share of Argentine's imports in 1913 was only 15 per cent; in 1921 it rose to 28 per cent. Our share of Brazil's imports rose from 16 per cent in 1913 to 31 per cent in 1921. In 1913 Uruguay's imports were only 12 per cent from the United States, in 1921 it reached the figure of 26 per cent. The outstanding feature of this tremendous increase in trade in both exports and imports is that manufactured articles constitute approximately 80 per cent of the total purchased from the United States by South America.

The Sweep of Dominion. Several months ago there was form-

ed the Bank of Central and South America to specialize in Latin American investments. The importance of this organization is clearly seen when one analyzes the personnel of the Board of Directors. M. Anderson, of J. P. Morgan & Co., James Brown of Brown Bros. & Co., W. Palen Con-way of the Guaranty Trust Co., Walter E. Frew of the Corn Exchange Bank, G. W. McGarrath of the Mechanical and Metals National Bank, Maurice A. Oudin of the Marine National Electric Co., and E. R. Stettinius of J. P. Morgan & Co., are among the leading directors in this organization of financiers.

American capital is rapidly tightening its grip on Brazil. According to the Wall Street Journal, there is today invested close to \$300,000,000 of American capital here. Federal, state and municipal bonds, railways, navigation, packing, mining, cable, coffee, and mercantile and public utility concerns form the bulk of American investments. The United States is also playing the leading role in the electrification of South America. In the last decade over \$100,000,000 have been invested in this field alone, in Brazil, Argentina and other South American nations. It is safe to say that at least one-quarter of a billion dollars of American money is now invested in Argentina.

Mr. Samuel Insull and ex-Senator Lorimer preside over a corporation capitalized at more than a billion dollars controlling the main industries of the Republic of Colombia. As a reward for building a national railway this group has secured the right to exploit for fifty years more than 200 acres of proven petroleum lands for each mile of railway constructed. Our capitalists are planning to develop the iron, coal, lumber, oil, chemical, limestone, and packing house industries.

The Standard Oil Co. is getting great concessions in Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru and Argentina. In Argentina American capital is coming into conflict with British capital. The contract recently closed between Bolivia and Standard Oil gives the American corporation 8,500,000 acres of petroleum land for 55 years and the right to build and run railways, tramways, harbors, telephone and telegraph and all other public utilities.

The International Petroleum Company, 60 per cent of whose stock is owned by the Imperial Oil Co. of Canada, which is in turn 80 per cent controlled by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, owns the huge De Mares concession of 2,000,000 acres in Colombia. The same corporation owns 400,000 acres in Peru, which has the highest grade of oil known today. American bankers have concluded successful loans to Guatemala, Costa Rica, Salvador and Honduras. In Guatemala an American bank has just been set up to draw all paper money out of circulation. Haiti has just borrowed \$7,500,000, Chile \$44,000,000, Uruguay \$15,000,000, Brazil \$55,000,000, Argentine \$250,000,000.

American banking interests and the United Fruit Company have just bought the International Railways of Central America, valued at \$60,000,000. This is the largest American-owned railroad outside the United States. It gives direct access from the east coast to Fonseca Bay where the United States has concessions for the construction of a naval base to guard the Pacific end of the Panama Canal.

The significance of this sweep of American control cannot be over-estimated. When Dr. Rowe pointed out that American investment has passed from the "period of adventure" to the period of "productive and permanent investment" he had unconsciously touched the pitch of the whole imperialist problem and its vital import to the working class. When American capitalists invest their millions wrung from the workers in such permanent fields as mines, railways, and public utilities, they avoidably secure complete control of the country and shape the policies and politics of the governments of these weaker nations. Out of this economic condition there grows numerous alliances, ententes, and conflicts. No sooner had the United States declared war against Germany than there was an echo of American hostility in the Latin countries south of the United States.

What is more, the balance of class power and class relationships in these backward countries is tremendously influenced and colored by the fact that the basic industries are dominated and owned by foreign investors having at their beck and call the most powerful government in the world to guarantee the safety of their invest-

ments and the stability of their profits. In the words of General Leonard Wood, a stable government is a "government under which foreign capital invests at ordinary rates of profits."

Towards The East. It has oft been said that the Pacific will be the scene of the next world war. The United States is fully aware of this political truth and has taken financial, military and political measures to prepare for such a war should it occur. American commerce with the Oriental countries is now three times what it was ten years ago, and accounts for almost 25 per cent of our total trade. Within the last year alone American trade with the Far East has increased 25 per cent. Here, as in the Latin American countries, our exports are largely of manufactured goods.

In China, American shipping and railway interests are extending their control. Wilson's withdrawal from the Six Power group has not hindered the extension of American interests. The Robert Dollar Co., the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., the Admiral Oriental Line, and the Green Star Steamship Corporation are among the leading shipping firms plying between China and America. When the foreign governments concentrated warships at Canton in order to prevent Dr. Sun Yet Sen from seizing the customs funds, an American flotilla of five destroyers participated and an American admiral was put in charge of naval operations. The Department of Commerce is now proposing several amendments to the China trade act of 1922 so as to remove the federal tax and other penalties and thus aid American corporations in Chinese business.

It has been estimated by the Union Trust Co. of Cleveland, that the recent Japanese earthquake has resulted in the destruction of 2 per cent of the wealth of the entire empire in an area covering one-seventh of the country. This has enabled the American capitalists to extend their influence in Japan. The United States is proving to be the leading banker and manufacturer in supplying the funds for Japanese reconstruction. It has been estimated that about \$300,000,000 will be needed to help Japan restore its losses.

A group of American capitalists, amongst whom are found such powerful concerns as J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Co., the First National Bank of New York, Brown Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, Lee, Higginson & Co., have just gotten together with about fifteen other banking firms and floated a loan of \$150,000,000 to Japan. This is the largest long term foreign loan floated in the United States since the armistice and marks a positive step in advance towards American financial and commercial supremacy in the Far East.

At the close of last year there was organized in Tokio the Japanese-American Engineers' & Contracting Corporation, capitalized at \$50,000,000, which is to be financed and controlled jointly by American and Jap-

CLASS WAR PRISONER LIKES DAILY WORKER; THINKS GARMENT STRIKERS ARE PUTTING UP AN HEROIC FIGHT

To the DAILY WORKER: Someone has placed my name on the subscription list to the DAILY WORKER. I wish to thank that one, whoever it may be. I immensely enjoy perusing its columns. The DAILY WORKER staff must certainly be waging a beautiful fight and instilling a wonderful spirit of solidarity for and into the ranks of the striking International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

These striking garment workers are putting up a good fight. I wholly agree with them that strikes are won on the picket line, altho the organization in which I hold a membership card (I. W. W.) believes that strikes are won on the job. That is scientific, there is no doubt. It is too scientific for the amount of real class education that we, the masses have had. We've had the fear of the boss instilled into us even before we were old enough to walk and to expect us to very suddenly lose that fear is expecting too much. It takes more class education to successfully strike on the job than the masses will have in the next 25 years.

Women's Political Convention. WASHINGTON, April 22.—Twenty-five states have responded thus far to the call for delegates to a meeting to be held here early in May to formally organize the Woman's Committee for Political Action. Delegates to the national convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action will be elected, and a program will be adopted. The movement is similar in general purpose to the C. P. P. A.

Wedded With Typewriter. MONROE, Mich., April 22.—A typewriter came to the rescue when two deaf mutes appeared before Justice Lee Smith today to be married. The justice pounded out the ritual, an interpreter translated it into the sign language as the justice recited it and Jacob Kaler, 35, and Mildred Comer, 21, both of Bucyrus, Ohio, were married without saying a word.

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN



RUBBER SLAVES RAID HOMES OF WHITE MASTERS

Punish Exploiters Who Pay 6 Cents A Day

(Crusader Service.) GEORGETOWN, Demerara, April 8.—(By Mail)—Exploited beyond endurance on starvation wages, the colored workers of this British colony staged an armed demonstration here on April 7. The demonstration began as a workers' parade and ended in the raiding of the homes of the bourgeoisie, the wrecking of street trams, the turning off of the electric power and the general demoralization of the scared bosses and colonial authorities.

As the great workers' parade, called in protest against working conditions and wages here, passed McInroy's building, many of the participants left the line and rushed the tram cars, demanding that the motormen and conductors join the demonstration against labor's exploiters. The idea spread and many workers now drew from the lines and stores, were closed and the clerks invited to join the demonstration or go home.

Chief of Police Thrashed. Chief Ticket Inspector Phillips, a Barbadian, got a good licking for attempting to take the place of a motormen who was ordered from his post by the demonstrators. The workers then marched upon the water tanks and power house and forced the workers to quit and join the demonstration.

Many of the homes of the rich were entered and the luxurious furnishings torn down and thrown out into the yards or on to the sidewalks. The workers made no effort to loot. They just threw things out. Among the homes entered was that of Cados, manager and local representative of the Demerara Bauxite Co. and Sproston, Ltd. All of the expensive furnishings were torn down and destroyed, and many a box of fine cigars and cases of champagne and other high-priced wine were destroyed by the starving workers.

The demonstrators experienced little opposition from the police who are, indeed, in sympathy with the poor starving wretches. However, reprisals may be attempted by the bourgeoisie as war ships have been cabled for and several are now on the way. Object to 6-Cent Wage.

The workers of Demerara have been existing in precarious condition for some time past. Unemployment is rife and wages are extremely low. The bosses want to give a man only six cents a day for arduous work in the jungles gathering rubber.

SIoux FALLS IS STAGING FIERCE ELECTION FIGHT

Old Party Pols Strike For Workers' Vote

SIoux FALLS, S. D., April 22.—The great American democracy is on trial in Sioux Falls. The most spectacular and bitterly contested city election ever held in Sioux Falls turned out to be a "stalemate." Mayor Burnside, "friend of labor," who graduated from a hack driver to the chief magistracy of South Dakota's largest city, which he has held for 21 years, was up for re-election. He was opposed by George W. Egan, four times unsuccessful Republican candidate for Governor, twice disbarred for swindling his clients, and now under a two-year sentence to the State Penitentiary, charged with making false affidavits in connection with an insurance loss. The third candidate was Thomas McKinnin, a contractor.

Egan received 550 votes out of over 11,000, but did not receive a majority, and the final battle is to take place between Egan and McKinnin today. Practically all of the unorganized labor of Sioux Falls, support Egan, who is an actor orator and a 100 per cent "boob-charmer." The "best people" and the business interests generally, are supporting McKinnin. The vote for Egan is regarded—not as an endorsement of him or his record—but as a mass protest against existing conditions—locally and nationally. As an aftermath of the election last Tuesday, charges of wholesale illegal voting are being made by a Citizens' Committee, and about 1500 votes cast are being investigated. It is charged that Egan's supporters ransacked the country towns surrounding Sioux Falls, and ran in several hundred votes for him.

Kiwanis Robbing Cradles. (Special to The Daily Worker) CLEVELAND, O., April 22.—The Kiwanis Club, at South Euclid, is to finance a nursery school for children of 22 months to school age to be established here at the Rainbow Hospital. The school will be modeled after the Merrill-Palmer School in Detroit and a teacher will be brought from the Mary Ward Settlement in London. The business men catch them young.

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In the May Issue! "THE MOVIES IN RUSSIA"

By WM. F. KRUSE. A generously illustrated article by one who has travelled thru-out Russia with a moving picture camera. OTHER FEATURES: Democratic Japan.....M. Hoshi The Famine in Germany.....Max Bedacht A Middle Class American Reacts to Russia.....Karl Borders Interesting Photographs.....Internationally Known Contributors

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Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
(Phone: Monroe 4712)

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

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Editor
MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail Sept. 21, 1933 at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Imperialism In The Open

President Coolidge, in his speech before the editors of the Associated Press, in New York, the choicest collection of capitalism's paid publicists, comes out openly for the establishment of the hegemony of the House of Morgan over Europe backed by the full power of the United States government.

He dismissed the fact that the capital has been found to be peopled with thieves large and small with a wave of his hand. Corruption, he said, was to be expected following such an outburst of patriotism as American participation in the world war for the rights of small nations, and most of his speech was devoted to a glorification of the lords of finance and industry who, according to the Coolidge code, are the backbone of the nation and for whom the American masses should be grateful seeing that an all-wise providence had provided them with such far-sighted and generous rulers.

On the matter of taxes the president was quite positive. The rich must not be discriminated against in favor of the poor; that, he opined, "was an unworkable principle."

Having settled the question of who owns America the president then gave more than a hint that this ownership should be extended to other lands. He spoke highly of the Dawes plan which turns the European nations into slave states upon which the House of Morgan levies tribute and hoped for the endorsement of this scheme by the electorate.

The fact that such a speech was delivered to such a gathering, at a time like this, is not without significance.

President Coolidge appeared before the Associated Press editors, not as the spokesman of the American people, but as the mouthpiece of the House of Morgan and every editor present knew it. It is in this manner that the editors of the capitalist press are informed of the tasks they are expected to perform. In this instance the task is that of convincing the American masses that civilization in Europe can be saved only by the assurance to the House of Morgan that the armed forces of America are behind it in its project of establishing a receivership of European industry.

It is a glorious plan that the House of Morgan has devised. It is a dream of conquest that would have made Napoleon turn green with envy; it is the most ambitious and unscrupulous use of mighty financial power that the world has ever seen.

For five and one-half years the financiers that made billions out of the world struggle have watched the peoples of Europe sink lower and lower into the pit of misery their rulers dug for them. The international bankers have peered with a cold and calculating eye at the convulsions of diseased and starving men, women and children and have computed with seeming accuracy the exact moment when it would be possible without a great risk to bind them for unnumbered years to the chariot of the finance-capitalists.

The gold of the European nations has been flowing in a steady stream to the shores of America; our financiers have aided with it every band of cut-throats whom they believed could weaken the powers of resistance of the European working class. They have made common cause with any and every national capitalist group that showed unusual ruthlessness and virility.

The time is ripe to strike, they think, and so the masses of America will again be deluged with cleverly written news-stories and articles enlogizing the unselfish purposes of the House of Morgan and blaming all the evils of which the masses complain upon the "unsettled European situation."

Once again the American masses will be urged to come to the rescue of a suffering world and to place its salvation in the hands of Coolidge, Dawes, Hughes and other spokesmen of the House of Morgan.

It is more than probable that the nominee of the democrat party will also be committed to such a scheme but not quite so openly. The bandits of American imperialism will have more than one string to their bow and if a candidate of either of the capitalist parties is returned in the coming election the American workers and farmers will be cast for the role of international policemen—a police force that will be expected to enforce the dictates of the rulers of America upon any people that revolts against the payment of tribute to House of Morgan.

The answer of the workers and farmers of the United States to this brazen scheme must be the organization of a mass party of workers and farmers on June 17 and the prosecution with renewed intensification of all organization—on both the industrial and political field.

It Pays to be Crazy

Our leading dailies that have of late been complaining that their delicate esthetic senses are being outraged by the Teapot and Wheeler disclosures of corruption and rottenness in the government are getting back to normalcy. For these well-kept mouthpieces of the employers, normalcy means but one thing in the code of newspaperdom. This is: feed the readers scandal stories, murder tales, divorce mysteries, and lurid exposures of sex depravity. Thus, recent days have brought the old Harry Thaw case on the front pages of our metropolitan press in place of some Teapot Dome testimony.

Napoleon once said that "one newspaper was worth 100,000 bayonets." He knew whereof he spoke. Even in taking up the Thaw trash instead of the Washington exposures, the capitalist press has hidden certain facts which, if given adequate currency amongst the masses, might harm the existing order.

For instance, while the newspapers were filling up acres of print refreshing the memories of the informed and educating the uninformed, they significantly omitted saying a word about the huge estate of Harry Thaw. But on taking pains to scan carefully the financial press, not printed for or read by the workers, one finds that "Harry Thaw's share of the hundred million dollar estate left by William Thaw is estimated to have quintupled to \$5,000,000 in seven years since his incarceration as insane."

This is interesting as well as instructive. How comes it that a man who has been adjudged insane by the highest medical and judicial authorities of capitalism can have his fortune quintupled without doing a stroke of work? What magic was employed by this wizard of lunacy that his wealth increased five hundred per cent while he was in the crazy house?

Offhand it would seem that it pays to be crazy. It has never occurred that a member of the working class, a miner, a steel worker, a railroad worker, should become a millionaire by the most arduous work. Yet, Thaw, doing nothing became a multimillionaire. It surely must be a crazy system when individuals who are incarcerated in insane asylums and do no productive work at all can become multimillionaires in less than a decade merely because they own the means of production and exchange socially used, while the overwhelming mass of the workingmen and farmers are condemned to intolerable living conditions and bankruptcy tho they are engaged in industry and agriculture from sunrise to sunset every day thruout the year.

Recognition Creeps Closer.

The Soviet Recognition tide draws ever closer to the borders of the United States. Like the tide that overwhelmed King Canute, it is restless, ever rising, irresistible.

In spite of the avalanche of abuse hurled at Soviet Russia these past years, in spite of the open and continuous assault of the kept press, Alexander Yazikoff, official representative of the Union of Soviet Republics, is at Montreal, ready to open negotiations for trade relations and recognition with the Canadian government.

That is getting pretty close. That is the closest that any Soviet representative has been to the borders of the United States since Ludwig Martens was deported from this country.

No wonder then that the kept organs of the international bankers should be on the job. They have discovered "red propaganda" in Yazikoff's baggage. To be sure, it consisted of only a few harmless books in the Russian language that no "honest-to-goodness" Canadian could read, but the yellow press can't be expected to be too careful about details.

If an ignorant policeman can report Lester F. Ward's "Dynamic Sociology" as a treatise for making dynamite, then a capitalist editor can surely discover in one Russian book, in the possession of Yazikoff, a force potent enough to wreck the whole capitalist structure in this western world.

But this form of Soviet baiting has worn itself out. No matter how much the kept press screams, the noise it makes is drowned in the demand for Soviet recognition. The workers of the United States welcome Alexander Yazikoff to this side of the Canadian border. Soon even the capitalist politicians in Washington will be doing the same thing, in spite of themselves, and the subsidized press will applaud, because it will be compelled to.

Pinchot--Penitent Prodigal

Says Pinchot, the progressive: "Nobody questions that, I, as a loyal republican will support him (Coolidge) in the campaign."

Will the labor leaders of Pennsylvania and the liberals in and out of the state who have been singing the praises of this "friend of labor" now rise and explain upon what their appraisal of the attitude of Pinchot was based?

To be a "loyal republican" after the nauseating disclosures of crass corruption and criminality in the republican cabinet that have been made means but one thing—that Pinchot is loyal to the reactionary capitalist interests the republican party represents.

The Pinchot position is, we believe, a trying one for the band of progressives who were cheered by the thought of the millennium that was close at hand as the result of his election.

The simile of the dog returning to his vomit seems particularly apt in this instance.

Whom Shall We Organize--The Workers or The Bosses?

By the Needle Trades International Committee.

Should you ask the average union member of our needle trade the question, "Wherein lies the present chaos in the industry and what caused the recent growth of the great distress of the workers?" he would certainly answer you in the following manner:

The chaos is the result of the fact that the entire industry has been transformed into a network of contracting shops. The sweat shop disease has spread to all corners. Cloaks, men's clothing, caps, embroidery and many other products are being manufactured in all sorts of hidden dens. The union cannot have any measure of control over these hidden places. The union has even lost its control over the so-called legitimate shops, which they did control some time ago.

Many Non-Unionists. A large part of the workers in the needle trades is unorganized. The union has seldom taken special measures to organize the workers in those factories which are found in small places surrounding the larger needle trade centers of the country. The large numbers of unorganized are instrumental in spreading still further the sweat shop system. Because of crumbling politics of the union, the employers are in a position to take still more advantage of the disease. Their hunger for ever increasing profits has no bounds. They therefore use to the utmost all possible scab holes, with the result that the disease affects the workers to an even greater degree. The employers profit by this epidemic, while the workers suffer. Their misery is constantly increasing because of it. Unemployment is large, the season short, wages miserably low, the speeding up in the shops is unbearable. The sanitary conditions in the greater number of

the contracting shops are horrible, etc.

It may be that not every worker whom you ask will answer you in this manner, but it is, nevertheless, certain that the average worker sees the problem in this light, and that is simply because there are no other factors that can have caused the present chaos and the present miserable conditions. And one does not need to be a specialist to understand whence have come our present sickness in the needle trades.

What Is To Be Done?

Then what is to be done to cure the disease? It seems to be quite clear that among the most important tasks before us, two main points stand out: First, to exert all our energy to organize the unorganized workers, and, secondly, to carry on a strenuous campaign to uproot the newly planted sweating system. Where there is a will there is a way.

In the year 1910 the New York cloakmakers revolted against the sweating system then existing, and as a result of the revolt, we have built up a powerful union. Many other branches of our needle trade unions have also been built up as a result of the revolt against the sweating epidemic. Certainly at the present time we are not any weaker than in those days when we had almost no union at all! And is the sweating system any less evil today than it formally was? We have the strength to put up a fight against this evil. There are several means open to us by which we can start a real fight against the sweating holes and the sweat shop bosses. If we wish to cure our disease we must start by organizing the unorganized workers, and destroy all the germs causing the disease.

Difficult But Necessary.

Of course it is a difficult task, but it is a necessary task and no matter how difficult we must and we can ac-

complish it.

But our leaders have lately been mainly concerned with making their work easier. We have become as accustomed to settle our difficulties by artful means, that we have almost forgotten that labor organizations must, at all times, still carry on a fight for better conditions. As the old fashioned grandmothers we have become so accustomed to look for a magic cure for every illness, that we have already forgotten that certain diseases must be operated on at the roots.

Our leaders claim that it is difficult to organize the unorganized workers. To be sure, the workers are not as yet class conscious. The bosses, and even all sorts of small contractors are more class conscious than the unorganized workers, so our leaders have undertaken to organize the bosses rather than the workers, and instead of working to wipe out the nests of the sweating contractors, they are working to organize the sweating contractors.

A short time ago, for instance, Feinberg, the manager of the N. Y. Cloakmakers' Joint Board, brought forth a plan whereby the union might organize the small contractors that supply bundles of cloaks to all bedroom and kitchen holes in different parts of the city.

Organizing Contractors.

In the New York branch of the Amalgamated the union leaders have been quite chummy for some time with all sorts of organizations of small contractors. Lately their relations have become still more friendly. Some jesters say that even the lock-outs made by the contractors against the tailors were inspired by certain union leaders. We have become accustomed to a policy of concessions—you contractors give me something and I will give you something, too. It is understood that neither gave up anything of their own, except at the

expense of the worker, but their union leaders believe that with this sort of policy they accomplish a great amount of good for the worker.

Several weeks ago there was in New York a strike of tuckers, hemstitchers and pleaters, and the union organizers of the International worked hard to organize the employers into an association.

And now we hear that some of the leaders of the capmakers union also have a plan to organize. Whom?—the contractors. Why? Well, that is the style, and it is impossible to convince these leaders that this style is not for the interests of the worker.

A Confused Strategy.

Only last summer have the capmakers carried thru a strike with the end in view of cleaning out the leeches and the sweatshops. The workers gladly entered the struggle when called by the union for this purpose. According to the report of the leaders the strike ended successfully. And what have we now?

We confess that we cannot understand the depth and the wisdom of the strategy of our leadership, but from the depths of the heart the cry must needs come: to the devil with such strategic wisdom! We still have our senses and have not yet lost consciousness. We cannot find in the afore mentioned strategy any wisdom that works in the interest of the worker. We understand that when it is necessary to organize the workers, and root out the nests of the sweatshop bosses, we cannot work it backward. Don't bother us with your maneuvers. We have had enough of your "Grandmother" medicines. The disease in our midst is already full grown.

The workers—they we must organize, but not the employers. They can take care of their own affairs without the aid of the working class leaders.

and the services of a noted musician, Franz Beidel, have been employed to make orchestrations of these tunes.

In the German half of the picture the task was much more difficult notwithstanding the reputed wealth of German folk music. The arrangers found that practically all German non-operative music consisted either of folk tune or nationalistic patriotic airs. The sweetly sentimental, contentment loving folk music was found to be expressive of a "Golden Age" Germany that no longer exists. This labor film shows the actual Germany of today, the Germany of reality, and the old folk tunes, with very few exceptions, were actually incongruous.

The nationalist tunes were obviously out of the question. For the accompaniment to the pathetic conditions of the German worker, recourse had to be taken to Tchaikovsky and other Russians of the old school, showing the reversal of conditions in the two countries. For the labor revolt sections of the film, special medleys of German labor songs dear to the hearts of the "Liedertafeln" were arranged, topped off with the magnificent new "Hundertachten Marsch" of the Workers' armed guards. Thus "Russian and Germany" becomes a musical as well as a pictorial treat.

Straws of Alfalfa

By JOEL SHOMAKER
Ye Olde Hay Editor

WHAT, O WHAT
SHALL THE HARVEST BE?
I WAS TALKING
TO A STORE MAN,
WITH RUBBER tire goggles
ASTRADDLE HIS long nose,
AND HE told me
HIS PLAN to settle
THE FARM question,
WAS TO PAY the farmers
FIXED PRICES for all crops
AND LET the old hayseeds
ROOT HOG or die.
JUST LIKE union workers
WITH WAGES by the scales.
A CHEWING GUM fellow
WITH MONEY to burn
AND HIS lunch tablets
IN ONE CORNER of a
SMALL VEST pocket
BROKE IN on our talk.
HE WANTED to see
ALL FARMERS move to cities,
SO LABOR would be cheap
THAT MAN would have
GAME PRESERVES instead of farms
TOURIST PARKS in place of dairies
AND FARM products ruled off
THE PUBLIC markets
AS UNFIT for human food
I WAS just thinking
WHAT FUNNY old birds
THE MEN and the women
OF THIS NATION will be
WHEN FARMS and gardens
ARE MEMORIES of the past
AND ALL PEOPLE wear nose bags,
TO CATCH food calories
DRIFTING in the air
AND EVERY one will dress
IN FIG LEAF robes
BUT YE OLD politicians
WITH WEAK KNEES and sore gums
WHY DON'T YOU do something
TO HELP the farmers
OWN THE LAND and be
FREE AMERICAN citizens?

Literature - - Music - - Drama

MUSIC.

Children's Concerts Close

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Children's concerts of the Chicago Symphony orchestra came to a close for this season at Orchestra Hall on April 17. In order to test the quickness of ear which his audience had developed during the season Stock had the principal player of each wind instrument stand behind a screen and play a phrase or two. The tone qualities of most of the instruments were readily recognized, tho the clarinet and oboe did not prompt as quick and as loud response as the others. This is good music education, for many a veteran concert goer who has not had this sort of training has not so quick an ear.

The program opened with the prelude to the third act of Wagner's "Lohengrin" followed by the world's second most popular tune, the bridal chorus in the same opera.

Then followed the second and third movements of the Beethoven eighth symphony. As customary Mr. Stock had the themes of these thrown on a screen in notation and gave his listeners a beautifully foolish text to sing them to. The text of the opened theme of the second movement has

changed in four years. When this work was played during the first season of children's concerts the text was "Oh Henry, Oh Henry, where did you get that billygoat", while last Thursday it was "Oh Lizzie, Oh Lizzie, where did I put my monkey wrench". Beautiful poetry, and of the sort that sticks with the music, so that one does not easily forget words or tune.

The Saint-Saens "Danse Macabre", a symphonic poem describing the dance of ghosts on their graves at midnight, and the brilliant festival march "Pomp and Circumstance" by Edward Elgar closed the program.

The children's concerts of the Chicago Symphony orchestra are beyond doubt the best means of music education in the city. If music courses in all the schools of Chicago were abolished, and the pupils sent to these concerts instead, they would know and appreciate music better than any long school courses in singing could teach them.

The only regret is, as many Symphony devotees could tell you, that there are no concerts of this kind for adults.

Mendelssohn Club Farewell

The Chicago Mendelssohn club, a men's chorus directed by Harrison Wild, gave its final concert of the

season at Orchestra Hall with John Charles Thomas, baritone, as guest soloist. The concert brought to performance a great deal of music, some good, some not so good. The best of the concert, in singing and in music, was an old English ballet "Thru Bushes and Thru Briars" arranged for part singing by R. Vaughan Williams. It is a quiet, rustic bit, and excellently sung.

An unusual arrangement of symphonic music was the second movement of Dvorak's "New World" symphony set to a Negro spiritual text. In the symphony the music is a slow, idyllic solo for English horn. The text fitted the music well, but one may question a bit the application of a text to a composition intended as pure music.

"The Farewell of Hiawatha," set from Longfellow by Arthur Foote, is a trifle long and bombastic. But the pure delight of such composition as the Negro spiritual "Wait 'Til Ah Put On Mah Crown" by William Reddick, and the comic song "But They Didn't" by Rogers as performed by the Mendelssohn club amply makes up for it.

John Charles Thomas sings the English language so that one can recognize and understand it as such. This alone is a high art, but Thomas has a great deal more. A big voice, superb quality, interpretative ability are some of them. The compositions he sang were mainly of the French impressionist style of concert song, but the one Russian work he sang got his audience and this writer more than the French compositions. That was "The Evening Prayer" by Musorgski, which tells about a little child, half asleep, forced to pray for his parents and all his sisters and his cousins and his aunts, whom he reckoned up by dozens. If it were not for the fact that it takes a most wide awake singer to sing in a manner that gives one the impression that he is all but dozing, one might have thought that Musorgski's song was written about John Charles Thomas, saying his prayers in a dress suit, standing before a piano on the platform of Orchestra Hall, with a large audience and the Mendelssohn club looking on.

Noted Musician Has Composed Music For New Motion Picture

Fully as great care has been exercised in the selection of the music which will accompany the new motion picture of the International Workers' Aid, Friends of Soviet Russia, as in the selection and titling of the picture itself.

The Russian half of the picture shows the contrast between the old production methods and the new social order so it is comparatively simple to carry the theme of the former in the beautiful old Russian folk-songs while the latter is served with the gorgeously inspiring new music of the revolutionary movement. Many of these new selections will be played in this country for the first time,

THE VIEWS OF OUR READERS ON LIFE, LABOR, INDUSTRY, POLITICS

A STRANGE ANIMAL.

I met a unique specimen of the Furriers' Union today. I spoke in an I. W. W. hall on boring from within and mass union idea vs. dual union idea. He took the floor and asked for further advice. I joined him at end of meeting and his philosophy was as follows: "I know all the ideas of the Communists and the Socialists. I don't care for their papers, as they give a biased view. The capitalists are biased the other way. So I take the liberal-labor papers—the Dial, the Nation, the New Republic and the Manchester Guardian. They are just as much against capitalism as the Communists, they fully understand the labor movement and they give the Absolute Truth without bias."

I can understand a bourgeois being a pacifist and a liberal, but a worker! He says he has studied Communism—and he still believes in Absolute Truth divorced from any materialist foundation! The New Republic recently wrote up John L. Lewis of the Miners, as an "honest and pugnacious fighter!" Hard, in the Nation, said that Foster wants to "convert the A. F. of L. masses into leaving their unions and forming perfect industrial unions." And none of these papers deigned to mention the recent slugging campaign of the N. Y. Forward crowd in the speaker's own union—the Furriers!

This is all true. I would not have believed yesterday such a man could exist.

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN.

To the DAILY WORKER: The view expressed in Monday morning's DAILY WORKER that the epilogue to the play, "R. U. R.," to be shown at the C. S. P. S. Hall on Wednesday night, supplies the play with a weak ending, has many adherents.

However, I believe the ending to R. U. R. is fully as strong as the rest of the Robot play if properly interpreted. Those who consider the ending weak claim that the epilogue does not carry out the revolutionary philosophy of the other acts. According to my interpretation it does.

Primus and Helena are reformed robots, that is, they represent workers just after the proletarian revolution. The robots previous to the uniting of the "robots of the world," represented the average worker. The robots mind was not perceptible. He was the worker who was so busy coining money for his masters and fighting the wars of another class that he had no time to think.

But after the revolution, the robot worker for the first time had leisure for a little introspection. He no longer needed to spend all his time for others. Among his first thoughts were thoughts of self. The revolutionary robot said, "Lo, I have a soul. I have time for a real education, for romance, for the art of living."

This revelation of the spiritual self is my interpretation of the epilogue. As soon as the once lowly minded, dulled and stolid worker came to the realization of the joy of living the future of the race was secure.

—K. R. C.