

War Drums Throb in Europe on Eve of Geneva Meet

WILL ASK BURNS SPIES TO TELL OF JURY FIXING

75 Subpoenaed for Contempt Case

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The Burns detectives not cited for contempt of court for "spying upon, bribing and intimidating" the jury trying Harry F. Sinclair and Albert B. Fall, are subpoenaed to testify against their bosses. Practically all the sixteen Burns "operatives" who trailed the jury are summoned as witnesses. Included among them are McMullin, or "Long," who has already testified that Burns, his son, and Charles G. Ruddy, manager of the Washington Burns Detective agency office, had him forge an affidavit.

VARE AND SMITH TO BLOCK WORK IN THE SENATE

Seat Buying Case Is Cause of Deadlock

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—Congress assemblies Nov. 5 to take up the discussion of the right of Vare of Pennsylvania and Smith of Illinois to sit in the senate—these two men being charged by the Reed committee appointed last year to investigate the misuse of funds in senatorial elections and primary elections with practically buying enough votes to get themselves into power.

ORDER GARVEY TO BE DEPORTED AT ONCE TO JAMAICA

Wife of Negro Leader Denounces Banishment

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—Marcus Garvey, famous as organizer of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, arrived here today preparatory to being deported to Jamaica, the place of his birth. He was ordered released from Atlanta Penitentiary last week where he had been serving a five-year term for violation of the U. S. postal laws in connection with his organization of the "Black Star" steamship line. The release papers stipulated that Garvey was to be deported to Jamaica at once.

Hundred Per Cent Strike of Hosiery Workers in Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 27 (FP).—Inspired by literature from the Philadelphia headquarters of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers the employees of the non-union Millay hosiery factory joined the union. Stool pigeons told the manager and a "yellow dog" contract was drawn up for the workers to sign. The proposed contract pledged the workers to avoid the union. When the workers wouldn't sign the company locked them out.

Cathedral Bouncers in Cleveland Snatch Books Away From Unemployed

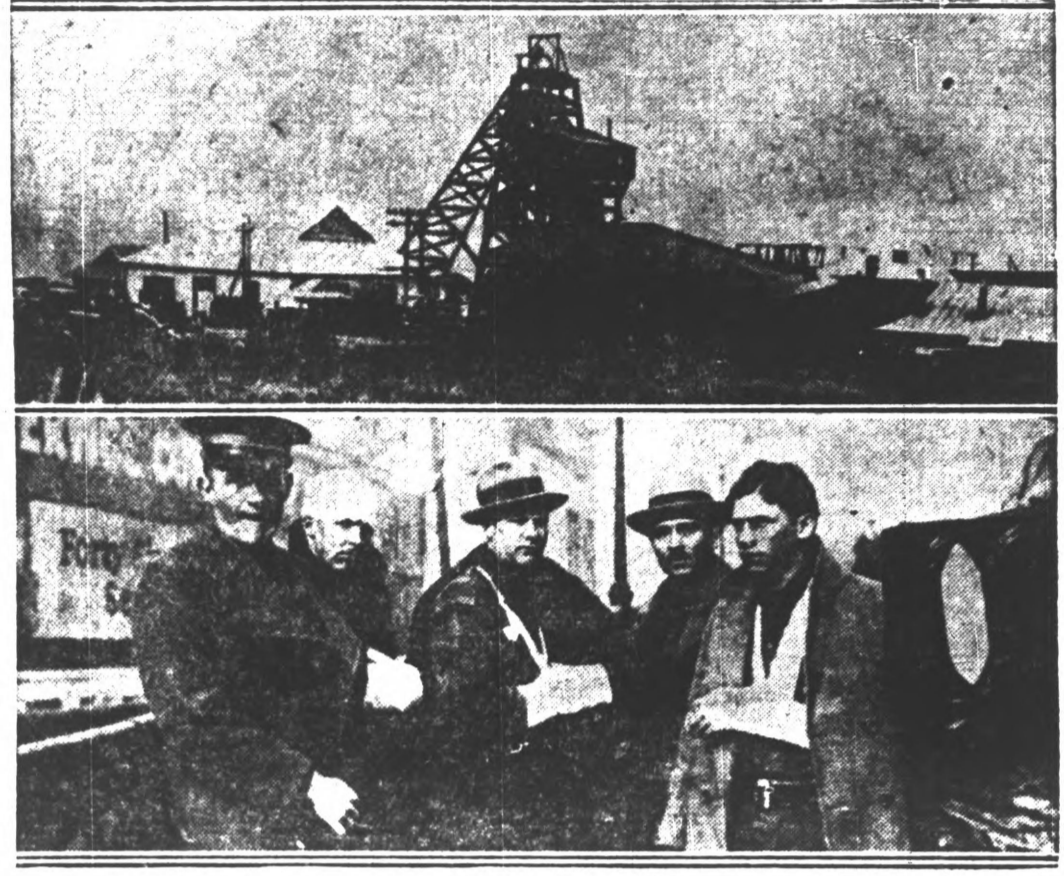
CLEVELAND, Ohio., Nov. 27.—Some of the unemployed in Cleveland, in an effort to raise a little money to keep from starving, put a stand in front of Trinity Cathedral at Euclid and 22nd St., as they did in other parts of the city streets to sell the book written by Bishop William Montgomery Brown, "Christianism and Communism." The sign read: "This book sold by unemployed, buy it for 25c."

Daily Worker Will Carry Full Story of Kidnapping Of A. K. Orr—By Himself

The DAILY WORKER has received the following wire from A. K. Orr, Colorado strike leader, the story of whose kidnapping and beating we carried Friday:

DENVER, Nov. 27.—I was released from Pueblo county jail Wednesday after being held 17 days without a charge against me. I was taken into the hills by state police who beat me about the face severely and fired two shots at me. Accompanied by Attorney Henderson I saw Governor Adams today but he would not promise immediate action. I am a British subject and have requested the British ambassador to investigate. Details will follow by air mail.

Where Governor Adams' Troopers and Rocky Mountain Fuel Co. Guards Killed Six Pickets; the Columbine Mine, Near Denver



Lower picture shows three wounded strikers after the shooting, under arrest and guarded by one of the killers.

Colorado and Penna. Miners Struggle

COLORADO COAL DIGGERS KEEPING MINES TIED UP

Columbine Shuts Down; Relief Needed

DENVER, Nov. 27.—Federal press correspondent has just completed an automobile tour of nearly a thousand miles, making survey of actual situations in various coal fields affected by the strike and finds that real miners are standing solidly for the Jacksonville scale.

Red Trade Union Heads Issue Appeal for Support Of Colorado Coal Strike

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 27.—The Executive Bureau of the Red Trade Union International today issued an appeal to workers of all countries expressing its solidarity with the Colorado miners protesting against the blood-sucking of the employers and the authorities against the strike.

UNION SQ. MEET RALLIES WORKERS TO COLO. STRIKE

As a result of a demonstration attended by thousands of men and women workers in Union Square Saturday afternoon, relief and support for the striking Colorado miners has been stimulated notably throughout the New York district, reports to The DAILY WORKER showed last night.

Most Effective Strike—Gunmen Everywhere.

Old miners say the south was never closed so tight in any strike so far experienced where coal miners were concerned. Every camp is guarded by thugs with pistols, rifles and machine guns, but they can't dig coal with machine guns and miners stand pat for victory. The whole question of success here depends on relief which is seriously needed immediately.

Fremont County Shut Down.

Fremont County fields are closed with exception of one small mine. A larger mine was working fifty men until a week ago, when they produced thirty-five tons in one day, and the operators decided this was too expensive coal, little more than one-tenth of normal production.

COAL SITUATION IDEAL IS VIEW UNION ENEMIES

WASHINGTON.—Unless the United Mine Workers of America, backed by the American Federation of Labor, shall promptly secure the passage of a Senate resolution empowering a special committee to investigate the reasons and remedies for the present bituminous coal strike, the hope for investigation of the conditions in the coal fields will go glimmering.

Morgan, Mellon, Coolidge, Fisher Satisfied

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Minor Speaks.

"In Colorado," said Robert Minor, editor of The DAILY WORKER, "the capitalist class is shooting down unarmed workers. They are facing not only special armed thugs of Rockefeller but also the uniformed state police."

Display Mass Power.

Joe Rogers, of the I. W. W., called upon the workers to display their mass power. William F. Dunne, associate editor of The DAILY WORKER, said, "The mist of mass murder that has been in the Colorado air for a month, ever since the strike was called, has fallen in a bloody rain."

Bratianu Declares Uprisings May Come; Hostile to U. S. S. R.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 27.—Despite the political armistice that has been officially proclaimed by all parties until the burial of Jon Bratianu, much underhand political activity is taking place. It is expected that after Monday the politicians will make public their decisions in the matter of a coalition government and the interval is being utilized in ascertaining political line up. Especial attention is being paid to Juliu Maniu, leader of the National Peasant Party, who is understood to be sympathetic to the Carolists, and who may take a leading part in bringing Carol back to Rumania in the troubled times which are anticipated.

"I Am in Politics Yet," Says Graftor Forbes, on Release

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 27.—Col. Chas. R. Forbes, convicted of grafting on the injured soldiers in the great war, stepped out of the Federal penitentiary today, well ahead of his assigned date of release, hale and hearty and showing none of the ill effects of prison life which humbler inmates suffer.

USSR Delegates Arrive.

GENEVA, Nov. 27.—The Soviet Union delegation to the Preparatory Disarmament Conference, headed by Maxim Litvinoff, arrived here yesterday. Litvinoff refused to make any statement before the meeting of the conference Wednesday.

ASHAMED OF EXPULSIONS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio., Nov. 27.—Officials of Otterbein University which is located at Westerville, home of the Anti-Saloon League of America, admitted that they were forced to adopt disciplinary measures against ten students who got drunk after the Otterbein-Heidelberg game, and added, "We are ashamed of it."

POLES PLAN NEW ATTACK AGAINST LITHUANIA; SEE WORLD WAR DANGER

Bukharin Calls Pole Designs a Move Against Soviet Union; USSR Delegates Reach Geneva

KONIGSBERG, Germany, Nov. 27.—An unconfirmed report from Kovno stated that a revolt led by supporters of the emigre leader Colonel Pletskaits and having the support of Poland had been attempted.

The report stated that proclamations had been posted about Kovno calling for a revolt against the Waldemaras government. Colonel Pletskaits has his headquarters at Vilna, which he has used as a center for a pro-Polish uprising in Lithuania. The sudden visit of Marshal Pilsudski to Vilna is regarded here as evidence that Poland is attempting to instigate a revolt in Lithuania as well as planning a military invasion if necessary.

TROTSKY GROUP FORMING PARTY, STALIN STATES

MOSCOW, Nov. 27.—Joseph Stalin secretary of the All Union Communist Party, in a speech at the Moscow Provincial Conference of the Party declared that the Opposition had been completely wrong in its theses on the relations between the working class and the peasantry and that the Opposition's predictions of the inevitable failure of the revolution had been groundless.

The revolution had not failed, but the Opposition had, Stalin declared. In conclusion Stalin declared: "The platform of the Opposition testifies to its complete separation from the Party, the working class and the proletarian revolution. It is the platform of intellectuals who have broken from Leninism and lost a perspective of the realities of life."

Must Dissolve Group. "No wonder then that the Party and the working class have absolutely turned the Opposition away. It is impossible to remain in two parties at the same time; to adhere to the old Leninist Party and belong to the new Trotskyist Party. It is necessary to choose between the two parties."

Lithuania Protests. BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Declaring that her independence was being threatened by Poland, Lithuania has addressed an appeal to the League of Nations, according to a report from Kovno.

Premier Waldemaras of Lithuania in a personal note to Sir Eric Drummond, secretary general of the league, declared that Lithuanian emigres were being armed by Poland, which was forming military organizations for the overthrow of his government, according to the Kovno reports.

Berlin, Nov. 27.—The German government announced last night that it will maintain an attitude of "strictest neutrality" in the Polish-Lithuanian controversy.

Altho the government makes no secret of its belief in Polish designs against Lithuania, its attitude is to a large extent determined by the German industrialists who complain that a protest to Poland would hurt the recently renewed trade negotiations with Warsaw.

USSR Delegates Arrive. GENEVA, Nov. 27.—The Soviet Union delegation to the Preparatory Disarmament Conference, headed by Maxim Litvinoff, arrived here yesterday. Litvinoff refused to make any statement before the meeting of the conference Wednesday.

Besides Litvinoff the Soviet delegation will include Anatole Lunacharsky, commissar of education; Theodore Ugaroff, member of the Central Executive Committee; General Simeon Pogatcheff, vice-chief of the general staff of the army, and Admiral Behrens, formerly naval attaché in London.

Jugoslavs Ratify Pact. BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Nov. 27.—The Franco-Yugoslav treaty of "friendship" was signed yesterday by King Alexander.

Feeling here against Italy has been considerably intensified by the Italian-Albanian treaty, which is regarded as a move on the part of Italian imperialism to complete the process of absorbing Albania as a foothold by military operations against Yugoslavia. The Italian-Albanian treaty is also regarded as a threatening answer to the Franco-Yugoslav treaty.

Italian encroachments in Dalmatia have been bitterly protested in the Belgrade press.

That the Vintila Bratianu intends to continue his brother's hostile policy toward the Soviet Union was foreshadowed in his announced desire for closer relations between Poland and Rumania. He also refuses to entertain any question of the possibility of autonomy for the oppressed minorities allotted to Rumania as her share of World War booty.

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
 Daily, Except Sunday
 First Street, New York, N. Y. Phone, Orchard 1680
 Cable Address: "Dalwork"

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
 By Mail (in New York only): By Mail (outside of New York):
 \$2.50 three months. \$4.50 six months. \$6.00 per year. \$3.50 six months. \$2.00 three months.

Address and mail out checks to
 THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

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ROCKEFELLER'S SKYSCRAPER'S

Workers' Schools Grow Fast Over United States

By Fred Ellis



The War Danger and the Geneva Conference

The internal imperialist conflicts and the menace of war have taken first place in the press for the last week. Statesmen like Jovanel of France and generals like Robertson of England have stated openly that the great powers are preparing for war and Jovanel even sets the date—1935—a date which in our opinion is much too far in the future.

Since the break-up of the British-Japanese-American naval conference there has been a notable increase in the tension of international relationships and the imperialist rivalries which disintegrated the conference and speeded up the race in naval armaments had in turn been sharpened by the British break with the Soviet Union and the world struggle for oil resources.

The "disarmament" conference of the league of nations which goes into session this week in Geneva meets in a war atmosphere. The Paris correspondent of The New York Times is forced to report: "The week's developments make it look as if the Geneva arms meeting would have rather futile results. The political map of Europe gives one an impression that the Continent is rapidly getting in the condition where anybody's war is likely to become everybody's war."

Certainly the league of nations cannot rise above the imperialist forces which created it. It is true that the danger spots in Europe which focus attention now are largely within the confines of small nations.

But every one of the bickerings and all the threats of war arising from the Polish-Lithuanian conflict, the Yugoslav-Albanian struggle, with Bulgaria and Hungary involved, the Rumanian government crisis, are traceable to the maneuvering of the big imperialist powers—Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States, with Germany taking advantage of divisions wherever possible in order to regain her lost status as an imperialist power.

Great Britain supports Mussolini's openly warlike policy in the Balkans. France supports Jugoslavia. Rumania and Poland have a military alliance and both have an alliance with France, (the Pilsudski bases himself more on Britain) while the recent huge American loan to Poland and the appointment of an American adviser places American imperialist interests in the center of the European controversy.

The aggressive role played by British imperialism in the offensive against the Soviet Union has been hampered somewhat of late by the rising tide of protest from Lord Cecil, Lloyd George, and others, against the open break with America at Geneva and the tremendous burden of taxation for increased armaments which this implies. Large sections of the British middle class, it is evident from these protests, are in disagreement with the government's policy. The official leadership of the Labor Party, however, is doing little or nothing to rally the masses against the war danger. As a matter of fact, the support of the MacDonald wing of the labor party for the government's Indian commission, on which the Indians are given no representation, constitutes open aid to the whole imperialist program.

But the presence of an official delegation from the Soviet Union at Geneva is nevertheless a defeat for British imperialist diplomacy. It means that the other nations in the league have at last been forced to recognize openly the fundamental fact that discussion of such questions as disarmament and non-aggression agreements, with representatives of the Soviet Union barred, is a meaningless procedure.

The recent dispatches from Bucharest, purporting to give accounts of widespread uprisings in Soviet Ukraine, and obviously concocted in one of the many anti-Soviet Union lie factories, are quite clearly intended to weaken the position of the Soviet Union delegation at Geneva and at the same time divert attention from the deep crisis in Rumania following the death of Bratianu. The Rumanian terror government has reason to fear that the Soviet Union delegation will make certain demands relative to stolen Bessarabia and its starving and persecuted peasantry. Such demands will, in the present situation, receive a respectful hearing in many quarters.

The Geneva conference, which begins Wednesday, will be of historic importance. The alignments for the next war are in process of formation. The imperialist powers are jockeying for position.

The struggle for world markets, for new areas and peoples to exploit, for new sources of raw materials, is absorbing the energies of the rulingclass of all imperialist nations. But no territories remain that can be grabbed without exciting the cupidity of other imperialist nations and precipitating war.

The world outside the Soviet Union is divided up between the imperialist nations. Unable to conquer the Soviet Union and put the burden of the reconstruction of European capitalism upon the Russian workers and peasants, the European rulingclass has shifted the burden to the shoulders of the workers and peasants at home. The class conflict has been sharpened.

War against the Soviet Union once more tempts the imperialist nations and their satellites and the Polish offensive against Lithuania is first of all an offensive against the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile the imperialist conflicts increase and the war menace grows greater.

War on the Soviet Union, war among themselves, the downfall of capitalist government under the drive of the masses and the rise of workers and peasants governments—these are the alternatives that face the European rulingclass.

From the first two lines of action will come the third. The struggle which must be waged by the working class in defense of the Soviet Union and against imperialist war will strengthen the masses for the struggle for power in this period when the imperialist war clouds hang low over all the world.

The Soviet Union delegation at Geneva will speak first of all to the world's working class and as the conference develops it will have statements to make which will expose the imperialist conspiracies to the millions of toilers upon whom imperialism depends for cannon-fodder.

The False Teeth

By STIRLING BOWEN

(In Two Installments)

Hermann Straus pointed his thumb backward toward George Bjornson saying to Miss Atwood: "He'll be chairman."

"Yes," Larson said loudly letting Bjornson hear: "we thought he'd make the handsomest chairman we could get. He's all decked out in a new set of teeth."

Miss Atwood laughed pleasantly: "Oh, ho-ho-ho, let's see your new teeth, fellow worker. My! They look fine!"

Bjornson at his battered cluttered desk was drawing back his lips displaying teeth too even, too smooth, too white. Miss Atwood walked across to where he sat writing reports as Detroit secretary of the Metal and Machinery Workers' Industrial Union of the Industrial Workers of the World. Letting no one else hear she asked how they felt, adding: "Can you eat with them all right?"

"Yes, fine. It seems good to have them after everything I went through with my own. Only I'm pretty conscious of them when I talk. But I don't think they'll bother me any tonight."

"I hope not. Look at me while you're talking. Let's see if I can notice anything."

Looking at her Bjornson said: "It's going to be the first time I was ever chairman for Bill Haywood."

"You're not worried are you?" When Bjornson smiled she continued: "I'm sure you'll make a good job of it. And really your teeth, your mouth looks perfectly natural. You'd never know. The boys certainly wouldn't have made you chairman if they hadn't known you could do it. I think it's fine."

Six miles westward at the city's edge James McFee, one of the older men, was coming alone into the city over the Wabash Railroad. Dusk was gathering. Poking his head out of the box car door he began looking forward along the train toward train yards, outlying factories, gray smoke banks hanging darkly above the Detroit chimney line. When his train slowed to 10 miles an hour McFee swung down to the gravel path beside the track, running a few steps with the train, then slowing to a walk. Leaving the tracks he started across an unfenced field, following a diagonal path toward a street car line's terminus. Softened by recent showers, light clay on the path was freezing slowly, crusting with evening cold. McFee's train was clattering over intersecting tracks between lighted canaphores behind him.

Downtown in the I. W. W. hall Bjornson still sat looking at Miss Atwood. There was something he had been wanting to tell her. Finally he said: "It certainly was good of you to get my teeth all fixed up this way, Miss Atwood—fellow worker."

She told him to stop thinking about it.

"How much did it set you back?" She told him to forget that, adding: "I had the money. 'Twas money I didn't learn myself you know. Why worry about it? Why think about it? Why shouldn't that money be used toward making you strong and well for the work you're doing?"

"There aren't many like you that feel that way."

"But just think! By helping you get your teeth fixed I had something special to do with getting this meeting arranged for tonight, making it a success. 'Twas something I could do easily but that maybe nobody else that you know could have done—just at this time anyhow. With all you boys giving all your time to defense work you haven't any time to take a regular job and earn money for dentist bills. I wish I could do the same thing for some of the other boys. My! I saw one boy last night up here in the hall with his teeth all black with decay and stain. They looked as bad as yours did."

"Who was it?"

"I don't know his name. I'd never seen him but once before. And I didn't know how he'd take my asking him about his teeth. I haven't any spare money just now but in a week or so I'll have some more coming in. I could do something for somebody in that way, a little something anyhow. Of course I'm not rich—"

Bjornson told her she was already doing much, distributing literature, going bail for political prisoners, alienating herself from her family, nevertheless using the respectable prestige of her family's name for I. W. W. defense work.

"You're doing a lot as it is," he repeated.

Feet were sounding on the stairs outside the door, approaching the top evenly, somewhat lightly. McFee entered, looking at the group around the room, saying in a matter-of-fact low voice: "Hello, fellow workers."

"There's McFee," Bjornson said to Miss Atwood. "I think he just got in from Chicago."

McFee stood looking over the group, waving to Bjornson, who said: "Hello, fellow worker."

Then to Miss Atwood Bjornson said: "I didn't think he'd remember me. The only time McFee and I ever met was in Chicago at the convention two years ago. I wasn't even a delegate. I was last year but not that time."

"It's remarkable to be able to remember faces that way," Miss Atwood said.

"Yes; some of these characters are great at it—regular camera eyes. I guess it comes from spotting stool pigeons."

McFee was standing rolling a cigarette, talking with the group, saying Haywood would be in town about 7 o'clock. The meeting in Toledo two nights before had been encouraging, although the permit to use the hall they wanted there was cancelled at the last minute.

"The Toledo police were at the door when Haywood arrived," McFee said. "But Haywood was master of the situation, master of them all."

Bjornson called across to ask what happened.

"Oh, he was master of them all," McFee repeated. "Fellow workers," Haywood said to the crowd outside the hall, "we've been flim-flammed. But we haven't been beaten. We'll hold our meeting in the street. The streets, they told me when I was a kid in school, are public."

"And when the superintendent of police, who was there in person, told Haywood he'd be arrested if he spoke in the street," McFee continued, "why then Haywood announced he had a better idea than that, by God."

"We'll take over the old picnic ground once again," Haywood said.—Coogan's Grove. I've been there many a time. It's just over the city line—just the spot."

McFee said they could have heard Haywood's voice two blocks the way he boomed it out.

Richard Edmond asked if they went to the grove.

"Did we go?" McFee asked. "You bet we went. Haywood sang out with: 'We've all been to Coogan's Grove at least once and it's time we went again.' The committee got torches. And inside of a half hour we were all there."

"These police officers you see here, they've all had orders from above to keep us out of this hall," Haywood told the crowd before we moved on. 'You all know what Above is, don't you?' he asked all the stiffs.

"Well," he said, "the head policeman here is taking it on himself to keep us off the streets besides. But the I. W. W. is going to have a meeting. That's what the hand bills say, isn't it? To Coogan's Grove, fellow workers! The streets in this town are too narrow anyway."

"That's the way he put it out to them," McFee said.

Edmond said by God that was good. Torrey, Larson, Taliferro, Tyler, Straus were sitting laughing with boisterous approval. Miss Atwood and Bjornson at the desk were smiling approvingly also.

"My! It certainly is great when things come off like that," she said. "I wonder what will happen tonight here."

McFee was coming their way.

"Bjornson is my name," Bjornson said. "You're McFee, I gather. This is Miss Atwood, Fellow Worker Atwood. Have a chair. How are things in Chicago?"

Bjornson pulled up a chair for McFee.

"So-so," McFee said casually. "My teeth have gone bad on me. My jaw has been aching for three days now."

Bjornson said: "Is that right? I certainly know what that is all right."

"Yes," McFee said, "my jaw kept me awake most of last night."

"It's tough on a fellow all right," Bjornson said.

McFee looked brightly at Bjornson saying: "Yours look all right."

"Yes, I had mine yanked out the other day—couldn't stand it any longer. These here are phoney."

Bjornson tapped a front tooth with his finger nail.

"Oh, I see. I wondered. I didn't think they looked as if they were bothering you much."

McFee laughed in a curious way at Bjornson, then at Miss Atwood.

Across the room Edmund was calling Bjornson: "Come here. We've got to settle something."

Pushing his chair back, avoiding Miss Atwood's feet, Bjornson went walking leisurely toward the group, saying: "I guess we'd better have the other light on here. You fellows can't see to talk."

Going to the wall, switching on another light, Bjornson sat down. Edmund was discussing arrangements for the meeting—chairs, poles, resolutions, collection, leaflets, literature table.

At Bjornson's desk near the front windows McFee and Miss Atwood were left sitting looking into the street. Noisy automobile horns, street car bells, newsboy voices were distinguishable in muffled clamor. Men were sitting shoulder to shoulder on stools along the white enameled counter in the brightly lighted Union Coffee House across the street. A few doors away adjoining a lodging house the Corktown Lunch also was filling with men.

It was late autumn. Western harvests were in. Wheat, oats, corn were moving eastward from Kansas, Iowa, the Dakotas toward Minneapolis mills, Duluth elevators. Lumber camps were closing. Workers in those occupations were gathering in cities for winter; freighting, hitch-hiking out of timber lands, prairie country toward industrial centers.

Miss Atwood asked: "How long have your teeth been bothering you, fellow worker?"

"About a year and a half—"

"Do you know what the trouble is?"

"They're just rotting in my head, that's all. There isn't much to find out about teeth and you find that out when they begin to ache."

"My! How long since you've been to a dentist?"

"I can't remember. I don't know whether my mother ever took me or not."

"Bad teeth are awful things. You can't do your best when your teeth are bad. Let me get them fixed for you. Come on; let me do that."

"What?"—McFee looking at her, mouth smiling, eyes hardening slightly.

"I'll tell you a secret. You musn't tell. It's a secret, remember. I had Fellow Worker Bjornson's teeth fixed for him. I don't think anything about it. I can do little things like that once in a while for the boys. You see, I had some real estate and some of those terrible, terrible dividends left to me by my family. And I choose to use what I can spare this way. 'Tisn't much. But I can do a few little things like that. I did it for Bjornson. Why not let me do it for you? It's really nothing, for me, you know. And Bjornson is a different person since he had his teeth fixed, since he got those terrible teeth out. Come on, fellow worker."

"I think I'll have to ask Bjornson about this," McFee said, his eyes squinting humorously, cunningly.

"Oh, no! You musn't do that!"

"Who says I musn't?"

"Please; you musn't. Bjornson would be embarrassed. There's no use in everybody's knowing when I use a little thing like that. I wouldn't have told you—. 'Twould be a betrayal, really, to mention it to him. The poor fellow has suffered so."

"Oh, I'll just ask him where he got his new teeth, that's all. Don't worry about his being embarrassed."

Miss Atwood leaning forward said: "Will you please not say anything to him? I'll not say anything more to you about your own teeth if this is the way you feel about it. But spare Bjornson that, please. You know how he'd feel. I think your attitude is unkind, unfeeling. It's not what I'd expect to find up here in this hall certainly, in an I. W. W. hall. My! To think!"

Looking at her intently McFee said: "I wouldn't expect to find you up here either." Again it was difficult to tell whether he was smiling.

Miss Atwood gasped. Recovering she said sharply: "Oh, I know you. I know your kind. But your attitude will never get the I. W. W. anywhere. Your kind is one of the troubles with the I. W. W. Yes, you're one of the great ones who say: 'I am holier than thou.' You go around looking everybody up. I'm an anarchist. I'm just an unknown obscure anarchist. But I'm as good as you are for all your I. W. W. mess, for all your I. W. W. purity. After all, you're not the I. W. W."

Smearing but with lips trembling she added: "But I suppose you think I'm nothing. I suppose you think women have no place in an I. W. W. hall. I'm just a mere woman, a mere human being, I suppose; yes."

Tears were showing in her eye corners. Rising she went walking rapidly toward the door.

The men in the other part of the room looked up.

"Are you going, Miss Atwood? Good bye then fellow worker," Bjornson called, Miss Atwood not answering.

"—see you at the meeting," Larson called after her.

She disappeared out the door blurring back over her. McFee alone realizing the word broke on her tongue.

(To Be Continued.)

INSPIRED by the success of the Workers School of New York, which has now become the largest institution for working-class education in the entire country, there is a veritable epidemic of Workers' Schools springing up in industrial centers all over the United States.

For instance, there is the Workers School of Boston, with Harry J. Canter as director and Eva Stone as secretary. It is planning to offer thirteen courses beginning January 1, including a course in the Fundamentals of Communism, with Harry Canter as instructor; a course in Problems of Organization, with Alex Bail as instructor; a course in Trade Union History and Tactics, taught by S. Weisman; Science for Workers, Professor Whiting; Modern Literature, Professor Dana; Marxian Economics, Max Lerner; American History, Lewis Marks; Labor Journalism, Harry Canter; Problems of the Woman Worker, Dr. A. Konikow; a course in Russian with Dr. Cheskias as instructor, and two courses in elementary and advanced English, with Allen Binch and Mrs. Clifford and one or more courses dealing with Youth Problems.

Philadelphia. In Philadelphia, the Workers School, under the direction of Thomas Foley, with M. Epstein acting as secretary, is offering courses in Fundamentals of Communism, Trade Union Problems, History of the International Labor Movement; and Marxism and Leninism, as well as courses in English and Workers Correspondence. Some of the instructors announced are Ray Ragozin and Will Herzberg, whose services are being supplied by the New York Workers School, and Herbert Benjamin.

Detroit. In Detroit, the Workers School has issued a catalogue announcing a course in the A B C of the Class Struggle, instructor A. Gerlach; Elements of Political Education, John Schmeis; Trade Union Problems, Wm. Reynolds; Party Organization, Albert Weisbord; Elementary and Advanced English, instructors to be announced; American Labor History, Mm. Mollenhauer; Workers Correspondence and Shop Newspapers, Vera Buch. The director of the School is A. Gerlach. A branch of the Detroit Workers School is being opened in Grand Rapids, Michigan, where a course in Fundamentals of the Class Struggle and courses in English will be offered.

Chicago. In Chicago, the Workers School is offering a course in Fundamentals of Leninism, Elementary Economics, History of the American Labor Movement, Party Organization and Tactics, History of the International Labor Movement, Public Speaking, Historical Materialism, Fundamentals of Communism, and three classes in English. They are also planning a branch school on the South Side to give educational facilities for the colored population in that section of Chicago. The Chicago school is planning to move into new headquarters, where it can develop more favorably.

Cleveland. In the City of Cleveland, a similar school has been established, offering courses in Fundamentals of the Class Struggle, instructor Tom Johnson; Trade Union Movement, J. Brahtin, and English courses. Teachers are also to be sent from Cleveland to nearby towns and additional courses are promised.

Minneapolis. In Minneapolis, there is a small school offering a course in Fundamentals of the Class Struggle. In Kansas City a school with classes in Elementary and Advanced Economics and in English. In New Haven, Conn., a school with courses in Fundamentals of Communism, Public Speaking and English, and a branch in Stamford offering a course in Fundamentals of Communism.

The West Coast. ON the Pacific Coast, in the city of Seattle, several courses are being offered similar to those in other small schools. In San Francisco, Dick Ettlinger is the director of a small school which offers two or three courses every year. Various other cities are developing similar activities.

Directed From Big Central School. ALL of these schools are guided from the parent school, the Workers School of New York. All of them are parts of a chain of working-class schools. The Workers School of New York supplies teachers and forum lecturers to nearby branches, in New Jersey and Connecticut towns and in Philadelphia. It also sends forum lecturers as far south as Baltimore and as far north as Boston.

To the schools the director of the New York Workers School sends outlines for courses and advice based upon the experiences of the New York Workers School. Workers in any part of the country trying to establish study courses along the lines of any of the 50-odd courses offered by the Workers School of New York can get information on course outlines, etc. by writing to Bertram W. Wolfe, 108 E. 14th Street, New York City. Inquiries of this nature come from such distant points as Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles on the West Coast and Jacksonville, Florida and Breckenridge, Texas in the South, from New England cities and from Mexico and the Philippine Islands.