

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

BRIGADIER GENERAL AMOS A. FRIES, chief of the American Chemical Warfare Service is decidedly of the opinion that the use of poison gas in war is harmless and humane, the exceedingly efficient. What the gas does is to put the foe to sleep long enough to enable the gas-using army to break thru. Of course the humane gas-users would not hurt a hair on the heads of the sleeping beauties! After the latter awake and rub their eyes they will learn that the enemy has passed over them while they were having their beauty sleep.

WE would like to agree with the general. Indeed if this were so, war would surpass in the favor of tired business men and habitués of night clubs the Turkish baths and the health resorts where the worn bodies of capitalists are fitted for robbing once more. Various brands of gas and wars of short and long duration would be featured in full-page advertisements. Correspondence schools would spring up like mushrooms to teach the people how to make their own gas in their spare time and how to organize a war in the backyard where the cost of renting trenches would be reduced to almost nothing.

GENERAL FRIES said (he was addressing the American Chemical Society) that war gas is not poisonous, does not contain germs and leaves no lingering after-effects. So, unless a soldier is killed by accident in this kind of a war there is no profession where the life hazards are lower. Here is a chance for those afflicted with insomnia. The next war may mark the beginning of the millennium. With the horror taken out of war the most shameless pacifist will not mark the impertinence to rob the sleepless of its benefits.

THERE are more ways of qualifying for a remunerative position than by starting at the bottom and counting the number of rungs in the ladder of success. The secret of success is taking the precaution to pick the right parents. Thousands of brilliant fellows have wended a thorny path thru life because of their carelessness in selecting their immediate ancestors. Some remedy matters by a judicious selection of a mate. Jose Emilio Obregon for instance!

MARRIAGES are supposed to be made in heaven but money is not. The I have recently heard a jobless worker say that god owned the world. Jose Emilio Obregon married the daughter of President Machado of Cuba, the gentleman who was recently responsible for the murder of several Cuban trade unionists. Machado is not the president of an independent Cuba, but the Cuban overseer for American imperialism. So his son-in-law Obregon is now on the payroll of the Chase National Bank, one of the largest financial institutions in the world. The murder business in Cuba pays well provided the radical workers are at the receiving end.

HERE is a choice morsel of Americana clipped from the advertising columns of the New York Times: LECTURE BUREAU—WOULD you like to be one to form a committee? (Continued on Page Three)

Could Save Sacco and Vanzetti



Gov. A. T. Fuller, of Massachusetts, in whose hands the fate of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, radicals condemned to die, has been swamped with letters, telegrams and cablegrams from all parts of the world protesting the execution of the two men.

JUDGE IN SACCO VANZETTI TRIAL BITTERLY SCORED

Legislator Charges He Boasted of Prejudice

BOSTON, April 14.—A bitter denunciation of Judge Webster Thayer, who presided at the trial of Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Nicola Sacco, for his "relentless prejudice" was made before the house of representatives of the state this afternoon by Roland D. Sawyer, democrat, a clergyman of Ware.

He was asking consideration of his proposal calling for the appointment of an impartial committee to inquire into the case of the two framed-up Italian radicals, sentenced to die in the electric chair. Thayer Boasted of Prejudice. "Judge Thayer boasted of 'the kind of a job he would do on Sacco and Vanzetti' in the lobby at the trial, in clubs and trains," declared Sawyer. When the jury was viewing a scene in the woods and the trust of a man and girl was interrupted, the judge waved his handkerchief to the fleeing girl, said the legislator. Took Case Lightly. Judge Thayer's conduct during the trial showed, Sawyer said, that "the whole affair of sending these men to the electric chair was with him a gay affair." Dr. Sawyer also scored former District Attorney Katzman of Norfolk county as a man "anxious for his victim."

St. Louis Labor Hits Verdict. ST. LOUIS, April 14.—A resolution denouncing the death sentence of Sacco and Vanzetti was passed at a special meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of this city.

Keep U. S. From Warring on China, Asks Nationalist Foreign Office in Cable to the American Workers

HANKOW, April 14.—The American people are not aware of the crimes their government is committing, so the Chinese people appeal to all citizens of America. We ask you: Is it true that America's economic and political interests in China necessitate the catastrophic change in America towards China?

Imperialists Plan World War To Crush Chinese. "We are sure and feel others know also that not one American citizen nor one American cent would be endangered by the success of the Nationalist revolution in China. We know further that this same assurance would have been given by the leaders of American foreign policy—if during the past few weeks in the White House new decisions had not been adopted which have radically changed the old policy in China, if it had not been decided that time was at hand to plunge into a new world war to 'solve all the Japanese, British, and American difficulties in the Pacific' and so make the world free for trade and prosperity. Only by such a change in policy could the aggressive actions, the threats, suggestions, the rash steps taken recently by American diplomats and militarists in China must be explained.

Ask American Workers To Protest War On China. But do the American people know and concur in this policy? Are the American people willing that their policy of friendship towards China should be abandoned, that their country should combine with Western powers in a war in the Far East? If the American people approve such a war, then the Nanking bombardment, the concentration of naval forces at Shanghai, the evacuation of all American citizens at Hankow, the tenor of seven articles in American newspapers in China, are reasonable and well timed.

But if the American people do not know what is portending, if they do not desire to have their sons and brothers the victims of another great world catastrophe and one in which the friendship built up for a half century would be irremediably lost, then the American people should be on their guard. We Chinese people wish therefore, to tell the people of America that their government is leading them to a new bloody massacre in our land, a massacre in comparison with which the world war would be a mere ripple on the sea.

In this massacre, countless people, young and old, would be murdered, killed, drowned, blown up, poisoned by gas. Untold treasures and cultural achievement of priceless value would perish.—Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister.

Shanghai Has 600,000 Workers Organized In Seventeen Big Unions

SHANGHAI, April 14.—Over six hundred thousand workers in Shanghai are organized, according to a statement issued by the chairman of the Shanghai Council of Trade Unions. The largest of the seventeen unions affiliated with the council is the textile and garment workers' union, which has a membership of more than 200,000. The executive committee of the council consists of 41 members, which elects a presidium of seven.

Smash World's Altitude Record for Seaplanes

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The world's altitude record for seaplanes was broken this afternoon by Lt. George R. Henderson, naval air service, who flew a regular service observation plane. The former record was 20,200 feet. According to unofficial figures this was broken by several hundred feet. The navy department declined to give out the definite figures until instruments on the plane have been calibrated. The flight was made over the naval air station here. It had been surrounded with great secrecy. Officials of the national aeronautical association were on hand to check the flight. Read The Daily Worker Every Day.

Warehouse Men In Control of Sapiro Co-ops Says Reed

DETROIT, April 14.—Fifteen of the 22 directors of the Sapiro-organized burley tobacco cooperative in Kentucky were financially interested in warehouses while operating the association for farmers, Senator James A. Reed, chief of Henry Ford's counsel, charged today at the million-dollar Ford-Sapiro libel suit. Many of the warehouses, purchased for the cooperative, Reed added, were those in which the directors were financially interested.

Ralph M. Baker, the director of warehouses, Reed further charged, bought two warehouses from himself, all of this was carried out, Reed said, under contracts prepared by Sapiro. Three Out of Five. Aaron Sapiro, the cooperative king, testified that three of the five men on the executive committee which directed the organization committee, were warehouse owners. Ralph M. Barker and James C. Stone owned warehouses while John T. Collins, a banker, owned stock in warehouses, said Sapiro. Robert W. Binkham, Louisville publisher, and W. E. Sims, a Versailles, Ky., grower.

Reed brought out this condition in an effort to show that the growers did not control their own cooperative under Sapiro's guidance. Sapiro however declared this was not unusual, because many Kentucky farmers owned stock in warehouses. better wages. Goodness knows their hours are short enough. Then why the union? What is the reason for the existence of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents? For Political Purposes. Avowedly, this association of muck-amucks is that statistical machine of the insurance trust. It is supposed to compile all the highly mysterious data which accumulates every year in the insurance world. It sorts the wheat from the chaff and gives the great believing American public weighty pamphlets on thrift, how to save, what we die from, and a general line of sweetness and "truth" with regard to the benefits to be derived from life insurance, including "industrial" weekly payment life insurance. Actually, it is the lobbying machine for the "Big Four." Does a nice little insurance company want a bill passed which will make it lawful for it to refuse to pay, let us say, its Russian death claims? The Association of Life Insurance Presidents will see to it. Does the "Big Four" want an increase of permitted expenses (as in 1925)? The Presidents Union will (Continued on Page Three)

Naval Affairs Head Says No Disarmament Confab Will Be Held

WASHINGTON, April 14.—American efforts to accomplish further naval disarmament, through the three-power conference to start at Geneva in June, will likely prove unsuccessful, Rep. Thomas S. Butler of Pennsylvania, chairman of the house naval affairs committee, predicted today after a visit to the White House. "The United States has nothing to sacrifice in this conference, and I do not believe the other powers, Great Britain and Japan, will be in a sacrificing mood," said Butler.

Painter Bosses Get Injunction Against Workers

Supreme Court Justice Callahan, the same judge who on Wednesday refused to grant a change of venue to Ben Gold and the 10 other fur workers now being tried at Mineola, L. I., yesterday granted an injunction restraining members of District Council 19, of the painters, paperhangers, and decorators from calling a strike before June 19. Several thousand painters have been out on strike for nearly two weeks, demanding a \$2 per week increase. The judge based his decision on an agreement which he said existed between 30 boss-painters of Brooklyn and Queens and the district council of the union, and which does not expire until June 19. Lawyers for the bosses, in asking for the injunction argued that if the judge complies with their request, "it will have a far-reaching influence on the cost of building construction and will affect millions of dollars in contracts."

Chicago Discussing Armour's Retirement After Fraud Charge

CHICAGO, April 14.—Retirement from business by the Armour Grain Company, announced in a statement from Philip D. and Lester Armour, today was the main subject of discussion in Chicago grain circles. The Armour Company has been the dominating influence on the board of trade for years; and the projected retirement means an all-around realignment of the famous grain exchange. A public arbitrator recently found the Armour Company guilty of a gross fraud, involving the swindling of \$2,000,000 away from a cooperative.

Goes to Nicaragua



HENRY L. STIMSON. Now the cat's out of the bag. It's special rights for an inter-oceanic canal which the United States wants in Nicaragua—as well as a monopoly for the United Fruit Company. Former secretary of war, Henry L. Stimson, has been appointed by the President to "investigate" the Nicaraguan situation. His job will be to arrange a peace between the warring factions—in which the U. S. gets the canal rights and other spoils.

JURY OF BUSINESS MEN TO TRY GOLD AND 10 FURRIERS

MINEOLA, L. I., April 14.—The tendency to be followed by the prosecution in the trial of Ben Gold and the 10 other leaders of the New York fur workers whose trial on a charge of "assault" which began here this morning was indicated when Elvin Edwards, district attorney of Nassau county, began the examination of prospective jurors by asking them if they belonged "to any Communist order, or any other order favoring a change in the government of the United States."

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POWERS PREPARE FOR WAR AS CHEN CONSIDERS NOTES

Send Chiang Copies to Split Kuomintang

SHANGHAI, April 14.—Foreign warships are concentrating at Hankow, it is reported here, awaiting the action of the Nationalist Government regarding the identic notes sent by the imperialist powers. In an attempt to split the Nationalist movement, the powers have sent copies of their notes to Chiang Kai-Shek. Chen Prepares Note. What action Chiang will take on the notes is unknown. A great deal hinges on the right wing conference at Nanking tomorrow. It is expected that Eugene Chen, Nationalist Foreign Minister at Hankow, will ask an investigation of the Nanking affair in separate notes addressed to the powers. Nationalists Take Pukow. The Nationalists have retaken Pukow, according to a report received here by Shun Pao, a leading Chinese newspaper. The Nationalists executed a surprise attack, surrounding and disarming 1,400 White Russian mercenaries belonging to Chang Tsung-chang, Shantungese war lord.

Deny Concentration. Soviet officials have denied the statements that have appeared in foreign press that U. S. S. R. troops are concentrating on the Manchurian border. Officials point to the pacific note that has been sent to the defunct Peking Government and contrast it with the threatening message that has been sent to the Nationalists by the imperialists. A dispatch from Kharkov states that Ukrainian Labor Unions are flooded with applications from workers who wish to go to China to fight for the liberation movement. A statement declaring that though Soviet Russia sympathizes with the struggle of the Chinese workers and peasants she refuses to adopt any form of militarist intervention that has been issued by the unions.

Japan Sends Destroyers. TOKIO, April 14.—Japan has increased her forces at Tientsin from eight to three companies of infantry. Four Japanese destroyers, originally under orders to proceed to Shanghai (Continued on Page Two)

BERWIND WHITE MINERS' STRIKE ENDS WITH GAIN

Pittsburg Coal Company Tries to Raid Meeting

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., April 14 (FP).—The first skirmish of the year in the Pennsylvania non-union coal fields ends without a gain in wages but with the workers in a strong position otherwise. The strike ended when Superintendent Newbaker of the Berwind-White Coal Co. promised to reinstate all the pickets he had discharged. The strike lasted three days and hit two of the companies' largest mines. It was declared at a Sunday mass meeting after the company refused demands for union wages, check-weighmen and recognition. Sheriff There. Mass picketing began, with a hundred miners on the line. Sheriff Markel appeared with a force of deputies and six state police. The latter were decked out with rifles and cartridge belts. The sheriff at once issued orders against picketing with more than two men every 15 feet. The strikers yielded to this order but they ignored a demand to stay away from the mine mouth where they met men going to and from work. But many workers were intimidated by the deputies and police. The coal market was still bad. A committee of ten strikers had a conference with Newbaker, and offered terms. They said they would call the strike off on condition that he would reinstate every striker, particularly the 15 picket leaders whom he discharged when the walkout began. Otherwise they said they would do all in their power to spread the strike through the county. Newbaker accepted and the walkout ended. Stopped Wage Cut. Strike promoters are encouraged. They have made new contacts in the non-union fields. They have demon- (Continued on Page Two)

Prudential Life Gives \$250,000 Bribe

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON. Without a shadow of doubt, the lowest paid workers in New York City are the clerical staff of the "Big Four." Their numbers run into thousands. At Number One Madison Avenue, the headquarters of the Metropolitan Life, fifteen dollars a week is a good wage. Talk of trade union organization is met with instant dismissal. The agent who unwittingly sells weekly payment insurance is an extremely poorly paid worker. His hours are indefinite, his income more or less uncertain, and he is bullied by a small army of bosses in disguise as managers and assistant managers, several of whom are attached to each office. There are about 100 branch offices of the "Big Four" scattered throughout Greater New York. Start Union. Some time ago an effort was made to organize the agents into a representative union. It was a complete fizzle. Here also the slightest hint of unionization is met with the cold steel of dismissal. The upper strata of the "Big Four," that is to say the directors, officials and presidents are themselves not so

PREVIOUS EVENTS OF INSURANCE EXPOSE

The DAILY WORKER today continues its exposé of the "Big Four" insurance trust. The "Big Four" are the Metropolitan, Prudential, John Hancock and Colonial Life Insurance Companies. This powerful combine which is supposed to be "mutual," is in reality controlled by an unscrupulous gang of Wall Street financiers. They insure 40 million American workers. Specific charges of fraud, misrepresentation, subornation and the misuse of company funds have been met with silence on the part of the crooked officials who fatten upon the unfortunate workers who are taken in by these leeches. Names prominent in the exposé are Charles Evans Hughes, Charles M. Schwab, Supt. of Insurance James A. Beha and others prominent in legislative and financial circles. "het up" against organization. Witness, for instance, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. As clanish and class conscious as a union as ever graced an industry or business. Its reason for existence is very easy to determine. Surely a life insurance president's pay is great enough. True, these companies with one insignificant exception are "mutual." The meaning of the word "mutual" is best indicated by the Standard Dic-

tionary definition which gives it as "shared or experienced alike." How great these president's salaries are can be seen below: Haley Fiske, Metropolitan \$150,000 Ed. D. Duffield, Prudential 75,000 Walton L. Crocker, Hancock 50,000 E. Heppenheimer, Colonial 30,000 These four underpaid little officials only receive a quarter of a million dollars between them every year. Surely they don't need a union for

Furriers Stand 100% As the Police Continue Terror

By L. A. SUSKIN
Member Fur Workers' Union, Local 1.

In every nook and corner of each fur shop the workers are discussing the manner in which Matthew Woll, Hugh Frayne and the McGrady gang are trying to break up the furriers' union that was built up upon the energy and blood of the fur workers during their bitter struggles. Shall they establish a company union that shall serve the interests of the manufacturers? They are talking of how the bosses are intimidating the workers to go down and register in the scab union that was set up by the official of the American Federation of Labor, and threatening the workers that they will lose their jobs if they don't go register in the scab union. Many manufacturers have hung up signs that all workers must register or lose their jobs despite the fact that they have worked for them for many years.

Don't Want Sweat-Shops.

How the labor fakery is trying to reduce the conditions and standard of living of the fur workers, how they want to give back the forty-four hour week and give the manufacturers a standard of production which means the enslaving of the workers to the bosses; how they want to establish the six day week, instead of five that was won in the bitter struggle of seventeen weeks where many workers were clubbed and beaten by the gorillas and police of the manufacturers and where many workers were maimed and crippled, the result of which many workers are still serving long prison terms on framed-up charges of the manufacturers where the judges who served the bosses persecuted the workers for being active in the strike; the way the officials of the American Federation of Labor are instigating a conspiracy to send a way the best and most active members for long prison terms. All this is being energetically discussed.

Beat Workers.

When one passes the fur district one can see the members of the industrial squad who are ever ready to beat and slug the workers. Police are stationed near every building and prevent workers from speaking to each other, and if one reads a newspaper or leaflet it is grabbed out of his hands and is arrested in the bargain. Not many days ago the industrial squad of the police department were ordered to terrorize the workers, and they did a good job of it. They beat and slugged the workers unmercifully with black-jacks and butts of the revolvers. Cossacks on horses trampled upon the workers, armored cars with machine guns were to be put in use at a signal.

Reign of Terror.

At a certain restaurant on Sixth avenue where a good many fur workers eat their noonday lunch, the police pulled the workers from the tables into the street beat and

Minister Had Too Many Wives; Arrested



Arrested at Detroit on a charge of forgery and turned over to the police of Grand Haven, Mich., Robert Alan MacLaren-Brown, former minister, above, faces charges of bigamy in many states. Declared by police to have several aliases, MacLaren-Brown is said to have begun his career in the ministry in New Jersey.

clubbed them and then put them under arrest. Many people who do not work in the fur trade were also searched, clubbed and beaten by the squad.

Labor Fakery Try Bulldozing Methods.

The officials of the American Federation of Labor go from shop to shop, hold conferences with the manufacturers on schemes for getting the fur workers to register in the scab union and break the Joint Board of the furriers' union. The bosses willingly stop the factories in the middle of the day when the workers are at work so that the officials of the American Federation of Labor can hold speeches to those who work in the factory; and in the evening at the gates of the factories they have their gangsters from the East Side and the industrial squad terrorize and force the workers to register in the company union that was organized by Matthew Woll, Hugh Frayne, etc. The workers defy them and stay with the Joint Board.

Bosses Join With A. F. of L.

In one of the large shops of the fur industry, B. Geiser & Sons, the bosses hung a sign on the wall announcing that the workers must register in the scab union if they do not want to be discharged from their job. Upon this the workers immediately got up, dropped their tools, declared a strike in the shop, went down to the office of the Joint Board of Furriers' Union elected a strike and picketing committee and the strike is now in full blast. The workers hold huge mass picketing demonstrations and are joined by other workers who come down from other shops. The bosses tried to provoke a fight with the pickets, so that the police and the industrial squad should beat and slug the pickets but to no avail. The officials of the American Federation of Labor are trying high and low to get scabs for the firm, but cannot get many. The workers are solid behind the Joint Board Furriers' Union and are ready to stay out until the bosses get the false illusion out of their heads of trying to break the Joint Board Furriers' Union and establish a company union with the labor fakery.

Many shops have passed resolutions of protest on the jailing of our leaders Ben Gold and others on framed-up charges and sent the prisoners, who are jailed in Mineola, L. I. a Klux town, telegrams of solidarity and determination to secure their releases.

The fur workers realize what it means to lose their union that they have bled for so many years in order to build it up. They know what a company is controlled by the direct agents of the manufacturers under the guise of officials of the American Federation of Labor. Officials who wanted to break the militant strike of the fur workers lasting seventeen weeks, where the workers won the five day week, increases in wages and many other substantial gains. The workers are all standing solid behind the Joint Board Furriers' Union.

Foreign Domination of China Must Stop, Says Consul General Here

"New China believes that before China can restore peace throughout the country the disturbing element of foreign influence and interference must be removed," said Ziang Ling-chang, Chinese Consul General here in a speech broadcast by radio station WGL.

"The first thing to do is to abolish all unequal and obsolete treaties, upon which the undue foreign rights were supposedly founded," he continued.

"China welcomes all foreigners to trade, to teach or live in China," he said: "But only on condition that no foreigner should enjoy more rights in Chinese soil than the Chinese enjoy in their own country."

Two Judges Are Absent From Trial Of Oil Swindlers

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Two justices of the United States Supreme Court are disqualified from sitting on the case in the appeal of the Teapot Dome Oil lease because of their connection with the frauds perpetrated against the government in the scandals that aroused nation-wide interest two years ago.

Justice Harlan F. Stone, former attorney general, declined to participate because of his connection with the case in his former office. Justice Willis Van Devanter absented himself from the hearings because his brother-in-law, John W. Lacey, appeared as a lawyer for the grafters.

The government seeks to cancel the leases Fall gave Sinclair on the ground that, like the Doheny lease to Elk Hills, it was "grounded in fraud." The government lost in the Wyoming federal court, but won in the eighth circuit court.

Aid Needed for Many Imprisoned Needle Workers

By ALEX JACKINSON
A sharp struggle is taking place in the New York needle trades. Those who have dared question the supremacy of the ruling class have fallen victims of the courts. There are, as a result, more than a score of cloak-makers and furriers in prison today.

Families left destitute. Fatherless children. Men locked behind iron bars. And the fight is not over. More victims are certain to fall before the cutting knife of reaction is broken by the working class.

Aid Jailed Workers.

To aid the imprisoned and those about to be imprisoned, a joint Defense and Relief Committee was formed by the Joint Boards of the cloak and fur workers' unions. The committee has many tasks to perform. Cases to appeal. Families to take care of. There are injunctions to fight.

At present the Defense Committee is active in Mineola, trying to save Ben Gold and the other 10 furriers from being railroaded to prison.

There are a number of lawyers working on the case whose fees must be met. To carry on this vitally important work FUNDS ARE NEEDED. The committee has worked out plans to raise a fraction of the huge sum required. One of them is to hold a bazaar on May 12, 13, 14, and 15, in the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.

Bazaar For 4 Days.

It is imperative that this event be a success. To make it so, articles, especially saleable are needed. YOU must supply them. If you have some jewelry you can afford to be without, bring it down and it will be sold. The readers of THE DAILY WORKERS are expected to cooperate actively in this venture. Don't delay.

Special Issue of "Unity."

A week before the bazaar, UNITY, the militant labor paper issued by the Joint Boards will issue a special number, explaining the history of the struggle now going on. It will also contain greetings from imprisoned workers.

Many Ways to Help.

The committee is also issuing 100,000 one-dollar defense certificates. They will be mailed to most of the organized workers of the city. When you receive your certificate enclose a dollar and mail it back without delay. If you are not an organized worker send in your dollar to the address given below and you will receive a certificate.

To make the bazaar a success a great deal of preliminary work is necessary. Volunteers are needed, many of them. Men and women, boys and girls are wanted.

Tickets for the bazaar will cost 50 cents each. Address your articles for sale, and get your tickets and further information from the Joint Defense and Relief Committee, Cloak-makers and Furriers, Room 714, 41 Union Square, N. Y. C.

Earl Carroll Still Unconscious in S. C.

GREENVILLE, S. C., April 14.—Deep in the oblivion of unconsciousness, which has enveloped him now for more than 28 hours, Earl Carroll, New York theatrical producer, who collapsed enroute to the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary to serve a term for perjury, lay this afternoon in the Greenville City Hospital, while four physicians sought to probe the mystery of his ailment.

Faint glimmers of awakening were seen at intervals in vague and formless mutterings and occasional slight movement. But for the most part Carroll lay as still as death, pallid and wasted.

He was like that, without sign or motion of life, when his wife entered his room shortly after noon and dropped to her knees, weeping at his side.

Jewish Chicken Killers Strike for Union; Rabbis Say It Opposes Religion

By IRVING FREEMAN.
(Federated Press).

NEWARK, N. J., April 14.—Killing chickens is easy to understand, but the Hebrew law is not so easy. The Schoctim, or group of workers who kill the chickens and other fowl for the kosher trade have been quietly organizing in the A. F. of L. for the last six months. But the local orthodox rabbis who bless the kosher killing function claimed that the Hebrew law did not permit the Schoctim to organize.

The workers had to give their own interpretation of the law. They ruled that it did not forbid organizations or strikes. They struck against numerous grievances as to working conditions. And after two weeks of strike they are determined to stick out till they win recognition of their bosses operating the Jewish chicken markets in the city of Newark. The union expects to open a cooperative chicken market of its own.

Aid Needed for Many Imprisoned Needle Workers

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Borwind White Miners Win Partial Victory

(Continued from Page One)
stated that the non-strike men are interested in organizing. And they have forced the scab organizations to be more cautious. For instance, a wage cut had been passed at a nearby mine in Carpenter Park, reducing tonnage rates to 33 cents. The notice was withdrawn.

The strike was officially endorsed by the United Mine Workers, International organizer, Fred Thomas, and District No. 2 organizers, Paolo and Slifco, arriving promptly. The Windber miners themselves called the walkout after speeches by Powers Haggood, Tony Minerich and George Papen, visiting union miners.

Somerset County strike, solidly with the United Mine Workers in the great national strike of 1922. A walkout of Borwind-White men was followed by U. M. W. (Rockefeller) Consolidation Coal Co. and other miners. In central Pennsylvania, just north of Somerset, the union is working under a temporary truce. But a strike prevails in the Pittsburgh district, as in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Thugs Fail to Stop Meeting.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., April 14.—A huge mass meeting of miners was held here under the auspices of Local Union No. 2399, of Daisytown, United Mine Workers of America. In spite of every attempt to break it up, and in spite of the campaign of lies conducted by the local paper, under operators' control, about 4,000 were in attendance.

Halt Thirty Men.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company's coal and iron police stopped about thirty non-union miners who heard of the meeting and tried to attend. They were working in the Crescent Mine property of the company, and are practical prisoners when the question of joining the union comes up.

Only the jealousy of the state police prevented an armed raid on the meeting by coal and iron police (company gunmen). The Pittsburgh Coal Co. sent its guards down to break up the meeting, but the state constabulary, who were at the meeting in force, regarded this as an invasion on their rights, and chared the company thugs back onto company property.

The Brownsville Telegraph published the next day a faithful story that only 250 miners attended the meeting.

HENRIETTA, Okla., April 14.—

Twenty-seven miners entombed in the Old Wise Coal Company mine near this city had a narrow escape from death by drowning today when the waters of McDonald Creek overflowed a lowland section near the mouth of the mine.

According to officials of the company, the men at first believed drowned, were found to be safe in a high lateral tunnel.

As soon as the water which flooded the main shaft receded, the entombed men can wade to the point from which they can be rescued, officials of the mine company said.

There was doubt at the mine offices as to the exact number of miners trapped. The estimates ranged from twenty-three to twenty-seven men. At the mouth of the shaft, however, the latter number was believed correct.

Escape By Mirac.

Little hope of rescuing the men alive had been held when the waters poured through the main shaft. That the group saved their lives by fleeing to a place of safety under the ground was considered a miracle by those on the scene. Death had appeared inevitable.

After a tense silence, rescue workers who were trying to communicate with the trapped men through a drill hole, finally heard voices from within the tunnel where the men sought safety.

All were safe, a spokesman shouted.

Accidents More Numerous.

More than forty men were at work in the mine, but about half of them were not in the danger level. Very little provision against such a flood had been made by the coal operators, the Eagle Picher Smelter Co.

The United Mine Workers of America wages a continual fight against dangerous conditions in mines, but lately has been somewhat on the defensive, a situation which miners believe to be responsible for the recently increased number of fatal and near fatal accidents.

Order Better Service For Long Island R.R.

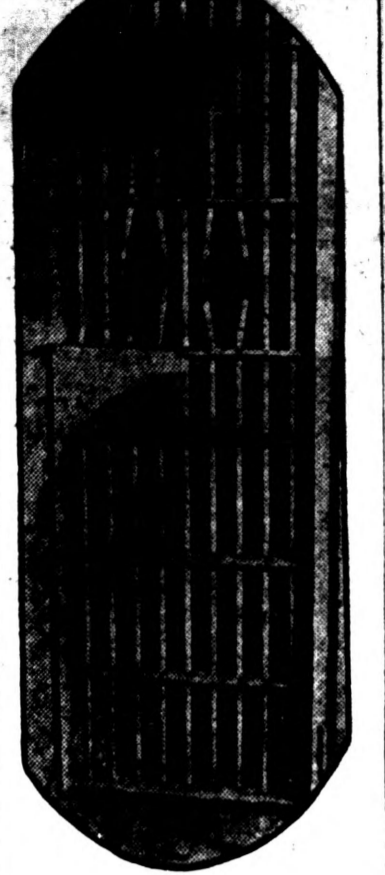
The transit commission yesterday ordered the Long Island Railroad in Brooklyn to eliminate two dangerous grade crossings and to provide extra morning rush hour service on the Atlantic Avenue division of the railroad.

Shaw, Enfeebled by Old Age and Fat Royalties, Blesses Babbit Confab

LONDON, April 14.—George Bernard Shaw vigorously commends the Rotary movement in a letter to the Secretary of the Rotary international convention to be held in June at Ostend.

It has been alleged that Shaw is in his dotage. That Shaw's mind has been affected by old age or fat royalties on his plays is the opinion widely entertained here.

Tortures Charged



As a penalty for various infractions of rules, prisoners at the state cement plant at Chelsea, Mich., have been hung up in the body-racking manner shown in the photo above for as long as eight to twelve hours a day for more than a month, it is charged in a report handed to a legislative committee investigating prison conditions in the state. Experiences of numerous convicts being "disciplined" have been narrated in affidavit form. Backed by Gov. Fred W. Green, a legislative probe is under way.

Minnesota Passes State Police Bill Under False Name

ST. PAUL, April 14.—(FP)—Long-standing suspicions by organized labor that the advocates of state constabulary systems are not on the square were verified in the Minnesota assembly when a disguised state police bill was spirited through to passage. It was caught in time in the senate.

On the surface the bill was a proposal for a state rogue's gallery or bureau of identification, intended principally to spot criminals with past records. Underneath, as some of the labor legislators pointed out, it had the machinery for a full fledged constabulary system with all the trappings for the organized uniformed attack on trade unions during industrial disputes that were the curse of Colorado until recently and that are the curse of Pennsylvania now.

Form Special Force.

The trick was turned by providing for a department of law enforcement headed by a commissioner at \$5000 a year, a deputy and "such skilled and unskilled officers and employes as may be necessary." These officers and employes were to rank above sheriffs and chiefs of police, who would be obliged under the bill to obey their commands on pain of removal or of having their pay held up by the governor. To sew up everything as tightly as possible it was further provided that the act "shall be liberally construed."

Read The Daily Worker Every Day.

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Civil Liberties To Probe Causes Of "Goose-Stop"

WEST CHESTER, Pa., April 14.—The American Civil Liberties Union of New York took a definite place today in the free speech row caused by the dismissal of two liberal professors from the Normal School here which was inspired by the local American Legion. Dr. R. T. Kerlin and J. A. Kinneman were the two teachers who were accused of making "unpatriotic remarks."

Robert Morse Lovett, associate editor of "The New Republic," and one of the directors of the union arrived here with the view of ascertaining all the vital facts of the case.

Gets Cold Shoulder.

Dr. Lovett, who is also professor of English at the University of Chicago got his first rebuff here when A. M. Holding, president of the board of trustees of the school told him that he was "too busy" to see him.

Back Liberal Students.

More messages were received by the Liberal Club, before whom the alleged "unpatriotic remarks" were made congratulating them on their stand. One came from Sol Auerbach, president of the forum of the University of Pennsylvania. Auerbach won the \$100 prize in "The Nation" recently for the best article contributed by a college student giving his experience on a job during the summer vacation.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Dr. C. C. Pierce, acting surgeon general of the United States, summed up the jazz age today, casting into the discard the theories which forecast doom of the race because of the wildness of youth. He declined to be frightened by the assertion that every little kiss shortens life by three minutes.

"Living has been accelerated since the World War and everybody is under a higher nervous tension," Pierce said.

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Pittsburgh Workers Hold Anti-Imperialist Conference on May 24

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 14.—A call for a united front conference against intervention in China, Mexico and Nicaragua to be held on Sunday April 24th at 2:30 P. M. at the Walton Hall, 220 Stanwix Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., was sent out to all labor, fraternal and liberal organizations of the city and vicinity.

The call was signed by several labor organizations including the Joint Board of the Bakers' Union, consisting of Local 12, 44, 204, 242, and the machinists' and tailors' locals. Organizations that did not receive the call are requested to communicate with Brother Weisbart, Room 301, McGeagh Bldg.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

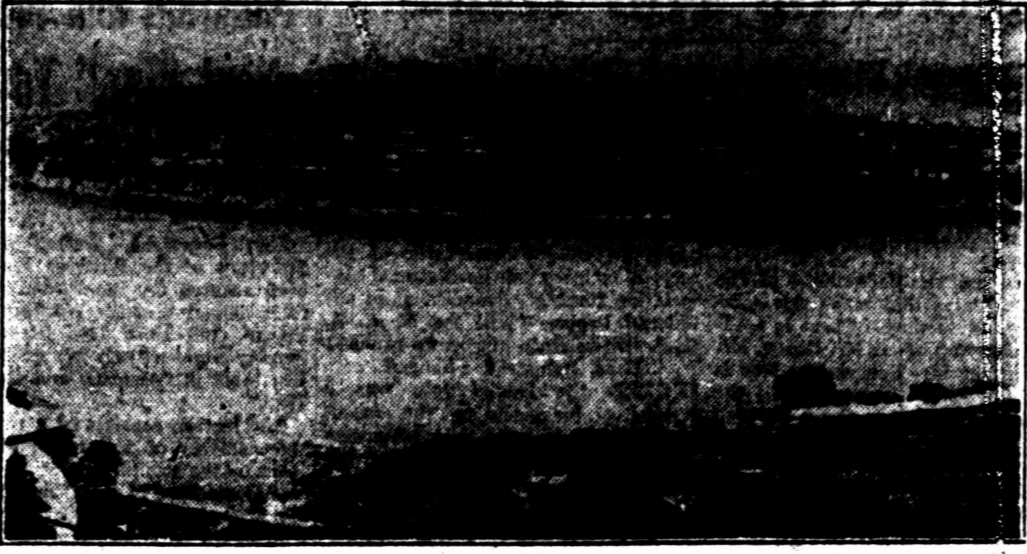
Put Stool Pigeon On Stand in Trial Of Major Zaniboni

ROME, April 14.—Interpret in the trial of Major Tito Zaniboni, charged with planning an attempt on the life of Premier Mussolini, today centered around the evidence of Carlo Quaglia, who is said to have given the police the information which led to the arrest of Zaniboni.

Zaniboni in an earlier statement had said that Quaglia had no direct knowledge of his plot, but could only surmise his plans. He stated that he had used Quaglia as a messenger and an intermediary.

Quaglia today offered new evidence that Zaniboni came to Rome in October 1925 to get support from General Capello, a co-defendant.

CHUNG-KIANG, ONE OF CHINA'S WALLED CITIES



This city, on the Yangtse river, above Nanking, has been the scene of bitter fighting between Northern and Southern forces in China's civil war.

CURRENT EVENTS By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

pany to tour nationally known lecturers, talks on psychology, heredity, psycho-analysis, laws of health, success, happiness, Caucasian supremacy ideal; a super race; each race separately for office and travel? G 342 Times.

We presume the lecturer is a healthy physical specimen who is willing to offer himself as a sacrifice on the altar of national duty to the end that a super race may be evolved in our time. Still, super-men have been having a tough time lately, tho there may still be some dollars left uncrumpled in the bible belt.

with the exception of one they were either paroled by the court or pardoned by the president. Those gentlemen swindled the public out of large sums of money, a sufficient sum to enable them to purchase "justice." Had they fallen foul of the law in an effort to organize a labor union, they would not get off so easy.

THE Massachusetts legislature has no power to intervene in the Sacco-Vanzetti case according to the attorney general of that state. The financial interests of Massachusetts fear the popular interest that a discussion of the case in the legislature would arouse. They want to proceed with their conspiracy against those two Italian workers unhindered. Had Sacco and Vanzetti swindled the workers out of their savings their lives would not be in jeopardy. Even if they got caught a few years in prison would be the worst they might expect. Struggling to help their fellow-men and women is a serious crime in a capitalist country.

WILL ROGERS notes that Senator McNary of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill dined at the White House and expressed his desire to draw up a new farm bill with the clauses objected to in the last bill by the president eliminated. Rogers says that the "dirt" objected to by its opponents contained whatever relief there was in the bill. Without the objectionable clauses the dirt farmers would only have another law to fight against. How long are the farmers going to depend on bourgeois politicians to get relief for them? The farmers of Plentywood, Montana have shown the way by organizing a Farmer-Labor Party. Let us have more Farmer-Labor Party activity and less White House dinners.

Close Massachusetts Woods

BOSTON, April 14.—Because of the forest fire menace, Governor Alvan T. Fuller this afternoon issued a proclamation suspending the opening of the fishing season and closing the Massachusetts woods to all persons except owners, tenants, agents and employees.

OF the thirty-six persons indicted by the federal government for the famous glass-casket swindle, only one suffered imprisonment, and he got only six months. Twenty-six of the defendants were convicted but

Mrs. Carrington Gets \$100,000

CHICAGO, April 14.—Mrs. Anna Walsh Carrington today won a divorce decree and a property settlement estimated at \$100,000 from Col. Edward C. Carrington, her millionaire book-publisher husband.

TWO BRANDS OF IMPERIALISTS



American marines passing British troops with pack animals. These two outfits are good friends now, for their monied masters, sitting at home, fear that the Chinese Nationalists will clean out the bunch of them. But if they did conquer China, they would be set at each others' throats immediately.

SCOTT NEARING TELLS HOSTILE COLLEGE STUDENTS A FEW THINGS

By a McGill College Student

The authorities at McGill College in Montreal are dead set against radical ideas. In this they differ from most of their students who wouldn't recognize a radical idea if they came in contact with it!

This was proven a few days ago when Professor Scott Nearing addressed a gathering of about two hundred McGill College students on the subject of "Can Students Make History?" The officers of the McGill Labor Club who sponsored the meeting had a delicate job on their hands. The authorities had prohibited the meeting from being held anywhere on the campus, and had refused to allow any notices about the meeting to be put up. At the same time a rumor had spread that some fraternity boys would attend the meeting with the view of breaking it up if the speaker got too radical. Hence the nervousness felt by the officers of the Labor Club.

When Scott Nearing arrived he was informed by the secretary Philip Mathams (who was sandbagged by his radical utterances by some fel-

low-students last week), that the meeting would be held off the campus, at the university Y.M.C.A. building. He was also advised that instead of advertising the lecture to be on British Imperialism as was previously arranged, the club had announced the subject to be "Can Students Make History?"

Mathams made it plain, however, that Nearing was to bring the question of British Imperialism into the lecture and was by all means to be a radical as he wished. The advice was hardly necessary. Nearing assured the officers of the Labor Club that once the meeting opened and he was allowed to start, then he would certainly finish his intended lecture.

It need hardly be said that no disturbance was made. All the students were quiet and attentive. The boys who had come to sneer, remained— not exactly to cheer—but to be educated.

"What he said wasn't radicalism, but common-sense," remarked one of the fraternity boys. The innocent child (who was short on grammar) didn't know that "radicalism" and "common-sense" are synonyms!

Marines, Having Broken Nicaragua, Will Go to China

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Withdrawal of at least a part of the marines in Nicaragua in the near future appeared likely here today.

Reports from Admiral Guimer indicated that the constitutional army of Dr. Juan Sacasa has been broken up.

The Diaz government, supported by the U. S. marines and swarships, "smothered" Sacasa, through preventing supplies from reaching his army.

How long he will stay smothered, however, is another matter in the opinion of Central American authorities here. Once the marines and swarships relax their control of the situation, enough munitions may dribble back into Nicaragua to start the conflagration anew.

There will be no general withdrawal of the U. S. forces for some time, although it is expected that some units will be sent to China.

L. F. LOREE, LABOR FOE, PLANS RAIL MERGER; BACKED BY PENN R.R. AND KUHN, LOEB & CO.

By LAURENCE TODD (Federated Press).

WASHINGTON, April 14 (FP).—L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson and notorious as the most determined foe of labor organizations, among all rail executives in America, is announced as the guiding spirit in a huge new merger which may create a system connecting New York and northern Pennsylvania with Buffalo, Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and gulf ports. According to gossip in banking circles in the capital, Loree is backed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. on the one hand and the Pennsylvania Railroad on the other.

In railroad quarters the opinion is held that this attempt to create a fifth trunk line system in the east is a step in the development of the amalgamation process which has been led by the New York Central on the one hand and the Pennsylvania on the other. Loree is a natural ally of the Pennsylvania, while the Baltimore & Ohio is bound to be on friendly terms with the New York Central.

To Help Penn. Railroad.

The New York Central finds its traffic system today almost surrounded by the connections of the Pennsylvania, which has likewise outflanked the B. & O. And Loree, if he has, as is now reported, secured control of the Lehigh Valley and the Wash. to connect up with the Delaware & Hudson in the east and with his Kansas City Southern, his Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Cotton Belt road in the southwest, will be in a position to help the Pennsylvania to make war on the New York Central and the B. & O. more effectively than before.

Labor men remember Loree as a superintendent of the Pennsylvania lines west, many years ago. He went to the B. & O. as general superintendent but was quickly let out. He was employed by the Rock Island, and was paid three years' salary although he worked only a few months. At last he landed on the Delaware & Hudson. He is chairman of the board, and of the executive committee of the Kansas City Southern, and is chair-

man of the board of the M. K. & T. He is said to control the Cotton Belt.

To Smash Brotherhoods.

About the year 1913 Loree in a public speech to railroad officials declared in substance that he would welcome an opportunity to smash the railroad brotherhoods, and that the executives should adopt means—with arms if necessary—to cope with their power. In January, 1914, a group of employes in train service on the D. & H. were discharged under conditions which brought on a strike. All four train service brotherhoods, together with the telegraphers, quit work for 15 1/2 hours. Everything stopped still. Loree surrendered. His general manager and superintendent were let out, with several minor officials. Loree never again attacked the brotherhoods in the open. But he remained their bitter enemy.

During hearings on the Watson-Parker rail mediation bill in the last congress, he led the minority of rail executives who refused to agree ever to deal with their employes under the terms provided by this legislation.

New Merger.

This new merger scheme brings up the question of the ultimate fate of the Western Maryland, recently purchased by the B. & O. after its long lockout of brotherhood members. The B. & O. and New York Central are relatively friendly in their dealings with rail labor. It is the theory of some of the rail experts that the Western Maryland is to be handed over

Levee Breaks in Ark., Volunteers Stem Tide

MEMPHIS, April 14.—Without a moment's warning, the main levee at Tulot, Ark., crumbled today and a fifty foot stream of water began pouring through!

Following the break, every store in Truman and Tulot was closed and the entire male population of the two towns rushed to the scene.

At noon more than 500 volunteers were working frantically in an effort to stem the raging current!

If the break is not repaired in a few hours, it will flood Tulot and Truman with several feet of water. Families in the two towns are moving out to safety.

to the New York Central as part of a vast extension of the N. Y. C. system, and that its agents will presently be disclosed when the mask of mystery is torn from the operations of the Van Swearingen brothers, of Cleveland.

In other words, the Chesapeake & Ohio, the most valuable part of the Van Swearingen scheme, offers a highly profitable direct, eastward route from Cincinnati to Newwater at Cleveland, and controls traffic from the south into Washington, both of which are needed by the N. Y. C.

It is rumored that the N. Y. C. has secured control of the Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis electric rail road, which would be made a steam railroad, connecting up Washington with Baltimore. The N. Y. C. gets to Baltimore from New York over the Central of New Jersey and the Reading.

Thus the N. Y. C. would get into Baltimore and Norfolk with coal roads—the Western Maryland and north of the Potomac and the C. & O. on the south of the river—and would "surround" the Pennsylvania, whose Norfolk & Western parallels the C. & O. from Cincinnati to Norfolk.

Prudential Life Caught Giving Great Bribe

(Continued from Page One)

take care of the "boys" up in Albany. And so on. You get the point. Where They Learn.

And also, it is the alma mater of many of our brightest life insurance officials. Robert Lynn Cox, one of the assemblymen who sat on the famous (or is it notorious?) Armstrong Insurance Investigation Committee in 1906, got his start in the insurance business with the Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

That Kind of a Bribe.

It will be remembered that the "industrial" life insurance companies, i.e., the "Big Four" were slated for a probing, as the tabloids have it. They day before they were to come before the investigating committee the hearings were adjourned.

Mr. Cox, who was then Assemblyman Cox, was then afterwards appointed general manager of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents at a salary of \$20,000 per year. Mr. Cox is now a second vice president of the Metropolitan Life. As a "mutual" second vice president he receives \$38,000 per year.

It is not being specifically charged that Mr. Cox accepted a bribe in taking the Association job. If he was not corrupted that would make interesting news. But now is the belated time to look into this whole matter of fraud, corruption and swindle which taints the "industrial" insurance business.

Another Good Job.

The same mysterious circumstances which surround Cox's appointment also color ex-senator William J. Tully, who immediately after his part as one of the Armstrong Investigators was appointed solicitor for the Metropolitan Life at a salary of \$20,000 per year. Tully is still with the old Metropolitan. Recently his pay was raised to \$30,000.

The "Big Four" are members of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. They are assessed a certain membership fee each year.

In 1925 the Metropolitan Life, the largest life insurance company in the world, paid in fees to the Association the sum of \$25,000.

Took the Money.

During the same year, the Prudential Life Insurance Company paid in fees to the same organization for the same services over \$210,000.

Think of it!

Nearly a quarter of a million dollars belonging to the "mutual" policyholders of Prudential was given to the Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

Why?

What great service did the Association perform for the Prudential that merited a payment of nearly a quarter of a million?

Why was it that the Metropolitan, a larger company than the Prudential was only assessed \$25,000 while the Prudential "kicked in" ten times as much?

When Mr. Cox of the Metropolitan was questioned on this blatant fraud he excused the Prudential by saying that their entry was made in error, that no company paid over \$25,000.

The entry was made in the official report of the Prudential to the superintendent of insurance. The entry was made under the heading of "disbursements" and this "error" balanced the income. If the Prudential really paid \$25,000 as is stated by Cox, then how did the Prudential accounts balance their books for the year. The Prudential fee was entered and published on pages 490 and 491 on the official Insurance Report for the State of New York, issue 1926.

How did this outrageous piece of manipulation get by the Superintendent?

Mr. James A. Beha is the present superintendent, he is a personal appointee of Governor Smith.

Will Smith Investigate.

It is high time that the Governor ordered an investigation into the malicious "industrial" insurance system.

Forty million worker-insurers are involved in this scandal. Every two weeks they pay millions upon millions of dollars to the "Big Four." It is not a local issue. It is a national issue. Practically every worker in the state of New York is interested and affected.

Most of the heads of the families covered by this type of life insurance are union members. The "Big Four" are ruthless in suppressing all attempts at unionization. Now is an excellent opportunity for Governor Smith to prove his oft-repeated statement that he is the friend of Labor.

Now is the time to drive Cox, Tully et al into the open.

Will the Governor do it?

Earthquake in South America

BUENOS AIRES, April 14.—A severe earthquake has shaken the city of Mendoza, according to reports received here.

Unconfirmed reports state that the Mendoza Cathedral collapsed during the earthquake and that there were several deaths.

No details have been received here.

World End Not in Sight.

PARIS, April 14.—The "Pons-Winnecke" comet, which passes "close" to the earth on June 28, holds no menace for humanity, according to M. Michel Jacobini, famous astronomer of the Paris observatory.

The nucleus of the comet will be almost six million miles from the earth, Jacobini said.

Filipino Independence Conference Indignant At Coolidge Hypocrisy

CHICAGO, April 14 (FP).—Great indignation is expressed by the Conference for Filipino Independence at President Coolidge's veto of the bill for a referendum in the islands on the subject of independence.

"The bill, passed unanimously by both houses of the Philippine legislature," says the conference statement issued at Chicago headquarters, "did not provide for independence. It provided merely that the Philippine people be given the right to say whether they wanted independence or not."

"The reasons given by President Coolidge for his veto stamp him as a prize hypocrite of world imperialism. 'Independence,' he says, 'is a very appealing word. Few people will vote against independence for themselves.'"

"It is now plain that if the Filipino people are ever to have their independence it can only be by concerted struggle on the part of the Filipinos themselves and their allies in the United States and elsewhere, not by the grace of our imperialist government."

Entire Families Wiped Out by Texas Tornado

ROCK SPRINGS, Texas, April 14.—Fifty-one identified dead, 150 injured, 93 of whom are in San Antonio hospitals, or on their way there, and property losses exceeding \$500,000 was the latest checkup today of the toll of the disastrous tornado that laid this town in ruins Tuesday night.

So far it has been impossible to get accurate check of the number of missing, for in some cases all the members of the family are either dead or so seriously injured no coherent statement can be obtained from them. It is feared, however, that many bodies will be found in the surrounding country, probably miles away, carried there by the terrific force of the tornado.

Searchers today were scouting the countryside in the neighborhood of the town, seeking the missing. Several of the injured were blown a distance of several miles.

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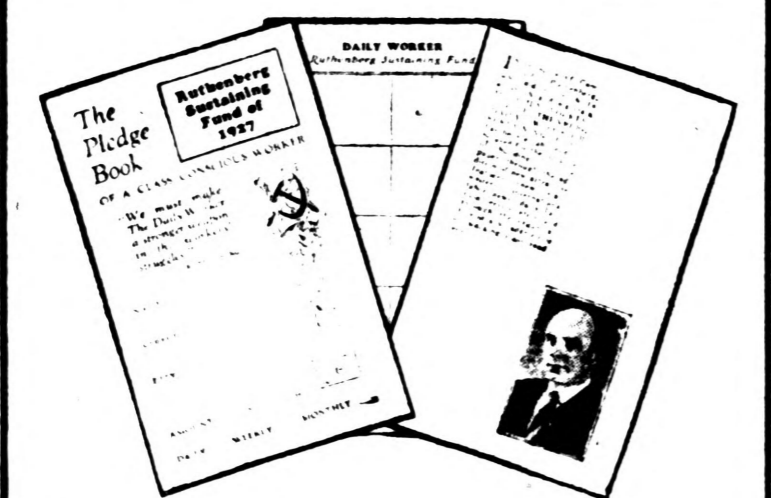
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The Chinese Middle Class Must Choose.

The disarming of workers and their organizations by so-called popular or democratic organizations is the first sign of compromise with reaction.

The struggle now going on between the working class of China, allied with the peasantry, and the middle class elements represented by Chiang Kai Shek again raises sharply the question as to the direction of the Chinese liberation movement and the role of these elements.

The Chinese nationalist revolution has two alternatives: It can make peace with the imperialists by suppressing the workers and peasantry and allowing imperialism to continue to exploit the Chinese masses thru its investments in the natural resources and industries of the country.

In return for this a supine Chinese government can secure nominal recognition.

The other alternative is the complete defeat of imperialism and the nationalization of the resources and industries.

The Chinese middle class—merchants, bankers and small industrialists—now have to make a choice. By disarming workers during the height of the struggle against the imperialists and their allies, the northern militarists, they show that they have already travelled far on the road that leads to the betrayal of the liberation movement.

The Chinese middle class must choose—it is either China freed by a revolutionary movement with the working class in alliance with the peasantry as its dominant force, or it is imperialist rule—somewhat disguised perhaps but still imperialist rule founded on robbery of the masses.

If there is a continuation of the attempt to subordinate the interests of the working class of China to that of the middle class and sections of the capitalist class, it will mean that the right wing of the Kuomintang will cease to represent anything but a comparatively small section of the population—a relatively privileged section—and because of its lack of mass support will make alliances with imperialist elements against the masses.

If the right wing is afraid of the masses, it will surrender to imperialism.

The present period appears to be the Kerensky epoch in the Chinese revolution and already the right wing struggle against the working class has given imperialism's agents in the north a breathing spell without which their immediate defeat was a certainty.

A hundred thousand workers on strike in Shanghai is proof of the deep resentment aroused among the masses by the acts of the right wing which are receiving much praise from imperialism's apologists.

It is a signal to the middle class that it must choose an alliance with the masses or an alliance with the native and foreign enemies of the masses.

The Chinese masses will not be swerved from the course they have embarked upon and the direction in which they are travelling—to a workers' and peasants' government in alliance with the lower sections of the middle class. The masses may be betrayed in the present period but the Chinese revolution will continue to march against all its enemies—native and imperialistic.

The Chinese middle class may be willing to forget the Wah-sien and Nanking massacres, but the working class is not. The way to avenge it is the method stated in the program of the Chinese Communist Party—nationalization of the land, natural resources and basic industries—not suppression of the working class, the most decisive factor in the Chinese liberation movement.

Handcuffs and Dress Suits—Gold and Green.

The officials and members of the Furriers' Union who are on trial in Mineola are brought into court in handcuffs, are refused bail and in general are treated worse than the most depraved criminals.

Ben Gold and his fellow unionists ARE criminals in the eyes of the capitalists and their agents in the labor movement who are responsible for the prosecution.

These workers fought a strike and won the 40-hour week in a period when A. F. of L. officialdom is busy openly selling the unions to the bosses by means of their efficiency unionism schemes.

To win a strike is bad enough in the eyes of these Civic Federation tools. To win it by militant methods is still worse. It is to be noted that John L. Lewis lost the anthracite strike, that even the offer of district agreements has not tempted the coal barons into settling with the miners in the soft coal fields, that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, under the leadership of Hutchenson, suffered a disastrous defeat in San Francisco and that at least partially as a result of their own incompetency and lack of the will to fight, union officials have come to the conclusion that strikes cannot be won.

Now they are acting as strikebreakers. After trying to settle the furriers' strike over the head of the New York Joint Board of the union, and failing, they are trying to railroad the leaders of the strike to prison.

Shameless, cruel, doing the dirty work for American capitalism, steeped in stoolpigeonism, the Greens, Wolls, Fraynes, Sigmans and McGradys have reached the lowest possible level. They must be exposed before the whole American working class and driven from the labor movement.

If Gold and the rest of the furriers now on trial are sent to prison their sacrifice must be made the slogan for renewed activities of the left wing in the trade unions—the only force that gives promise of cleansing the labor movement of its high-salaried Judases.

Green and Woll appear at Civic Federation banquets in dress suits. Gold appears in court in handcuffs. Here is cause and effect.

But more and more workers are beginning to understand that they must strike at the cause responsible for jailing militant and capable strike leaders—the corruption of the labor officialdom, its complete subservience to American capitalism.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

(The Racial Element in the Chicago Mayoralty Campaign)

By B. SKLAR.

THE mayoralty campaign in the city of Chicago was a bitterly contested campaign, a historic campaign, we may say.

It was not the personality of the rival candidates that made this campaign so outstanding. There is nothing outstanding about Mr. Dever, Mr. Thompson or Mr. Robertson. Nor is there anything unusual in the charges of corruption flung at each other by the rival candidates. As usual each candidate declared himself a true friend of the laboring people, made the usual pre-election promise to be forgotten as they usually are on the day following the election.

The "leaders" of labor too acted in the usual manner in the Chicago campaign. Proclaiming themselves true to the behest of Mr. Gompers "reward your friends and punish your enemies" they were hopelessly divided on the question as to who was the friend and who the enemy.

WHAT is it then that singles out the present campaign from the previous ones?

It is the racial issue which was brought into this campaign with a vehemence unknown heretofore in the politics of Chicago. It was as tho the South with all of its race hatred and race prejudice invaded our great city. The "white supremacy" was declared to be in danger. Police brutally raided the section of the city inhabited by the Negro citizens making wholesale arrests in order to create the impression of their criminal and dangerous character.

Try To Arouse Race Hatred.

NO other campaign witnessed such vicious methods of arousing race hatred and race prejudice as were applied in the present one. A sign was placed in one of the largest public parks reading:

"Do you wish the Negro to rule Chicago?"

Thousands of dodgers were scattered around the city spreading the message of race-prejudice and race-hatred.

"Do you want to work for Negro wages?" read one of them. It denounced Mr. Thompson because during his administration the Negro population of Chicago increased by 100,000, the contention being that this influx resulted in lowering the wages of the white workers and deprived them of their jobs.

Fake "Labor" Politics.
THE labor bureaucracy had also joined this Negro baiting campaign. Mr. Victor A. Olander, the secretary of the Illinois Federation of Labor, affixed his signature to an appeal by the "Dever Trade-Union Committee", reading in part:

"During the year 1921 of the Thompson administration more than 70,000 non-union Negroes were imported, most of them for the purpose of breaking the strike of the Stockyards workers.

"Mayor Dever is opposed to the importation of undesirable labor for the purpose of breaking down the working conditions and wages of Chicago labor."

Mr. John Fitzpatrick, the president of the Chicago Federation of Labor also joined the ranks of the supporters of Mr. Dever, the campaign of the "white supremacy."

As a climax of the vicious campaign came the exposure of a plot to draw conspicuously thousands of Negro voters into the downtown section of the city for the purpose of arousing thru this demonstration the wrath of the whites. Fake invitations bearing the signature of Wm. Hale Thompson were mailed out to 10,000 Negro voters, requesting the recipients to come to the Hotel Sherman and visit with Thompson. Special badges were enclosed in the envelopes to lend weight to the invitation and ally suspicion. The plot fell thru but its evil intent persists.

Party Lines Smashed.
IN the bitter struggle which we attempted to depict the party lines were smashed. The "Chicago Tribune", the republican mouthpiece bitterly attacked Thompson and gave

Wilkes Barre Rallies To Support of Worker

The comrades of Wilkes Barre, Pa., called a meeting Monday to take up the question of support of THE DAILY WORKER and raised the sum of \$45 when they immediately sent in. They declared that other comrades have pledged additional money so that a like amount will be forthcoming in a very short time.

They further state that they will do all in their power to raise funds from sympathetic workers whose guide in the struggles in the anthracite field is THE DAILY WORKER.

Demonstrate for Sacco and Vanzetti.
Comrades Sacco and Vanzetti are facing the death sentence.

Children of workers are called out to demonstrate together with the older workers on Saturday at 1 P. M. at Union Square. Show the bosses of this country that you are with these two innocent workers who have been the victims of the capitalists. Meet at Pioneer Headquarters, Saturday, 11:30 A. M.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day.

its support to Dever. Many prominent republicans switched their support to Dever. Among them is included Julius Rosenwald, the supposed friend and benefactor of the race, a member of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. (Will the N. A. A. C. P. still tolerate him in its ranks?)

Deep Industrial Changes.
INDEED the Negro vote was a decisive influence in the recent elections. Indeed the very bitterness of the attack launched against the colored citizens of our city proves the arrival of a new powerful factor into the political life of the country. The mayoralty campaign in Chicago reflects the deep going changes produced by the world war. Hundreds of thousands of Negroes came into the great industrial centers of the north. Now thousands more are coming and they are here to stay. The significance of this fact is tremendous.

It means as much for the movement for the liberation of the race as the birth of the working class of China meant for the nationalist movement there. The Negro proletariat is born. The former farmers and farm hands of the south are drawn into the huge factories, mills and mines. They are being welded together by the conscience of their common interest and by the feeling of power of their concentrated great numbers. They are being permeated with a rebellious spirit of discontent at the humiliation, inequality, persecution and exploitation which they suffer as a race.

Proletariat Will Lead.

THIS process is not being confined to the north alone. It embraces the south as well. The south is becoming industrialized. The Negro proletariat is being born in the south. It was the new born working class of China that furnished the backbone, the indomitable spirit, the driving power, the unconquerable strength, the real leadership to the nationalist movement of China.

It is the working class, that will play a similar historic role in the liberative movement of this oppressed race in our country.

Capitalism Makes Concessions.

THE white ruling class already sensed the advance of this force. The recent decisions of the supreme court of the United States declaring unconstitutional the disfranchisement of the Negro in the state of Texas, declaring unconstitutional the segregation in the schools of Louisiana, are indications that American capitalism fears the awakening Negro and is willing to make concessions in order to avoid a rebellion on the part of the oppressed black citizens in the south.

The Chicago mayoralty elections reflect the inevitable trend of events. It is true that in the present elections the splendid rebellious spirit of the Negro masses found its expression in the support of Thompson who is not deserving of it. There was no other spokesman of the interests of the colored citizens so they flocked to the standard of "Big Bill" who tomorrow in all probability will betray them.

Will Find Own Champions.

AS the racial movement will grow and mature it will find its own spokesmen, men and women of vision, power, and determination, by the side of whom "Big Bill" will cut a small and pitiful figure.

To help crystallize such a leadership is the duty and the pressing problem of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. The Communist movement alone will be capable of accomplishing this task as it is accomplishing it in China.

Such is our view upon the elections in Chicago. To interpret them merely as a contest between the republicans and democratic parties, as merely a fight of rival groups of capitalist interests, to overlook the importance of the part played by the racial element, is in our opinion, to be blind to a development that is destined to play a decisive role in the great struggle for freedom of the working classes of America.

Three Cheers for Four Years of Pioneer Work

The Bronx section Young Pioneers are celebrating their fourth anniversary with a concert and entertainment on Saturday evening April 16th at 8 p. m. at the Workers Hall, 1347 Boston Road.

Everyone should come down and enjoy a good time.

Admission is only 25 cents and children 10 cents.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Ruthenberg Memorial Meeting Friday.
A Ruthenberg memorial meeting will be held Friday evening at 1873 43d Street, Brooklyn, under the auspices of Section 7, Workers (Communist) Party. Bertram D. Wolfe and Ben Lifshitz will speak.

Spring Festival Dance Next Saturday.
A spring festival dance will be held Saturday evening, April 23 at the Astoria Mansion, 62 East Fourth St. It has been arranged by the downtown section of the Young Workers League.

"America and the Next War," Topic For Sunday Night

Jay Lovestone, Acting General Secretary of the Workers Party has been secured for the Forum Lecture to be delivered at the Workers School Forum, 108 East 14th Street, this Sunday night (April 17) at 8 P. M. His topic is "America and the Next War."

The lecture consists of a report on the analysis of the world situation made by the last Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International to which Lovestone was a delegate from the Workers (Communist) Party of America. The findings of the Plenum will be supplemented by an analysis of recent developments such as the developments in China, Nicaragua, Mexico, etc. This Forum lecture is the first public report made in the United States on the last Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and therefore should be of special interest.

On the following Sunday night, April 24, Joe Freeman, well known proletarian journalist who returns from Russia this week, after a stay of over 6 months in that country, will speak on "Russia in 1927."

Minneapolis D. E. C. Plans Farmer Labor, Daily Worker Drives

The full District Executive Committee of Minneapolis has just concluded one of its most important meetings. The major tasks confronting the party were given full consideration. The farmer-labor party campaign, anti-war campaign, trade union work, DAILY WORKER, were among the principle questions discussed.

The Ruthenberg drive was given thorough consideration by the entire committee and plans were laid for mobilizing all party members in the campaign.

(1) All units of the district are arranging to pledge themselves to contribute to the Ruthenberg DAILY WORKER Sustaining Fund.

(2) Every party member is preparing to secure his shopmates to fill out the new Ruthenberg application cards.

(3) These applicants will then be examined as to their qualifications for membership in the party.

(4) A special Ruthenberg Drive Committee is being set up in every city of the district.

(5) Wherever possible, the various units of the party in the district will also select special Ruthenberg Drive Committees.

Montana Workers Hail The Daily Worker as Leader of Labor Fight

Bert Miller, Business Mgr., THE DAILY WORKER, New York, N. Y., Dear Comrade:

The readers of THE DAILY WORKER in this district, send you sincere greetings as the only national labor daily. The only American paper which is fighting for the world unity of labor, we feel that THE DAILY WORKER is the most appropriate medium for the expression of our sentiments.

Great Falls Labor Press, Willis L. Wright, Pres.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name

Address

Occupation

Union Affiliation

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City, or in other city to Workers Party, 1143 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District Office—104 East 14th St. Nuclei outside of the New York District write to Daily Worker Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1143 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

DRAMA

POETIC DRAMA

"Big Lake" Is Long on Poetry, Short on Drama.

Reviewed By HARBOR ALLEN
Barrett Clark, the critic, finds in Lynn Riggs the coming poet of the American theatre. Judging by Riggs' first play, "Big Lake," at the American Laboratory Theatre, he has a long way to go.

"Big Lake" is a pseudo-primitive play about Oklahomans. It has one dramatic scene, close to standard melodrama. A murder, a bad woman with good heart, a moonshiner trying to shake off his bloody trail, a crazy boy drowned in the lake, sheriffs, gun play. The rest is "poetry." Thin poetry, too: long, monotonous passages that sound like a primer: "I like the lake. Ah, Big Lake. It's so nice. It sparkles in the sun. It is like a cup of gold. Don't you like the lake? Why don't you like the lake?" These may not be the exact words: it is the effect.

"Big Lake" would have made a passable one-act play. The rest is padding. As for the poetry, it sticks out like prize gimeracks in a cake. Very immature acting only adds to the sense of thinness.

Broadway Briefs

Produced under the direction of Egon Brecher of the Civic Repertory Theatre and comprised of an all Negro cast, "Goat Alley," by Ernest Howard Culbertson, a tragedy of Negro life in the slums of Washington is scheduled to open next Wednesday night at the Princess Theatre. The play was seen here some seasons back and created much interest.

"When Ships Come In" a drama by George Middleton has been accepted for production by George C. Tyler with Pauline Lord as the star. Another play planned with Miss Lord in view is a revival of Henry Arthur Jones' famous drama, "Mrs. Dane's Defence."

Laurence Schwab and Frank Mandel announce that they will produce "Show Boat," the new Hammerstein-Kern adaptation of Edna Ferber's novel.

"New York Exchange," will be the attraction at the Bronx Opera House beginning Monday.

Music for the Masses

As a tribute to Franz X. Arens, who founded the People's Symphony Concerts a quarter of a century ago, three compositions by Arens written

EVA LE GALLIENNE



Principal player and guiding genius of the Civic Repertory Players who are in the final three weeks at the 14th Street Theatre.

expressly for this occasion, will be a feature of the 25th Anniversary concert this evening at Washington Irving High School. The compositions, are titled: "When into Thine Eyes I Gaze," from a poem by Heinrich Heine, "Will O' the Wisp of the Dismal Swamp," from a poem by Thomas More, and "Deathsong," words from an Icelandic folksong. The program will be rendered by the Chamber Symphony Orchestra of New York, Max Jacobs, Conductor, assisted by Henry Clancy, tenor. Severo Mallet-Prevost, President of the Society will deliver an address.

The People's Symphony Concerts were inaugurated in 1900 through the cooperation of the People's Institute, with a series of orchestral concerts at Cooper Union. The concerts were conducted by Franz X. Arens, with the object of bringing music to students and workers at minimum prices, the admission were made as low as ten cents. The chamber music concerts which began in 1903 have been continued to the present time, at the old price of six cents for one dollar. Last year, in addition to the chamber music concerts, a series of artists' recitals were given, also at the rate of six for a dollar. Among the artists appearing this past season were Szegedi, Munz, D'Alvarez, Van Vliet, Tarasova, and Sokolsky-Fried. Arens, who retired from active service in the Society in 1917, is now in Los Angeles.

AMUSEMENTS

Theatre Guild Acting Company in
THE SECOND MAN
Week Apr. 14—Pyramion
GUILD THEA., W. 52 St. Evs. 8:15
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15

RIGHT YOU ARE
IF YOU THINK YOU ARE
Week Apr. 13—Mr. Pim Passes By
GARRICK THEA., W. 45 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

THE SILVER CORD
Week Apr. 18—Ned McComb's Daughter
John Golden THEA., E. of 7th Street
Th. 8:15, E. of 7th Street
Mts. Thu. & Sat. 6:15

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RINGLING BROS. CIRCUS
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BARNUM & BAILEY
Incl. among 10,000 MARVELS PAWAH
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164 Grand St. Drydock 7516
Every Eve. (except Mon.) Mat. Sat.
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Thea. W. 42 St.
Evs. 8:30, Mats.
Wed. & Sat. 2:30
with James Rennie & Chester Morris

The LADDER
Now in its 6th Month
WALDOREY, 44th St., East of
W. Way. Mats. WED. and SAT.

Civic Repertory Cor. 6 Av. & 14 St.
Tel. Watkins 7567.
EVA LE GALLIENNE
Tonight MAT. TWELFTH NIGHT
Tomorrow Evening "CHADLE SONG"

WALLACK'S West 42nd Street.
Mats. Tues. Wed. Thurs. and Sat.
Evenings 8:30

What Anne Brought Home
A New Comedy Drama

MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St.
8 Ave. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15
JULIUS HARRIS Presents
'SPREAD EAGLE'

EARL Vanities
Earl Carroll Thea., 7th Ave. & 50th St.
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15

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HAMPDEN'S THEATRE
42nd St. at Broadway
Evs. 8:15 Matinee Wed. and Sat.
WALTER HAMPDEN
in CAPONSACCHI

BROADWAY
ROADHOUSE W. 44th St. and Ave. C
PRICES EVES \$1.10 TO \$2.00

Hands Off China and Ruthenberg Campaigns Are Picking Up Speed

Thruout the districts, the Party members are tying up the HANDS OFF CHINA campaign, the campaign against the imperialist war, with the Ruthenberg Enrollment.

At the best attended membership meeting that the city of Detroit has seen for a long time, over 250 Party members gathered to listen to Comrade Lovestone speak on the Ruthenberg Enrollment. In the course of his talk, Comrade Lovestone indicated that the Ruthenberg Enrollment is the very synthesis, crystallization, the composite campaign of all the drives being conducted by the Party.

Thruout the Philadelphia and Boston districts, general membership meetings are being held to mobilize the Party in the HANDS OFF CHINA and Ruthenberg drives. The keynote of the last monthly bulletin of the Boston district is to be found in the

Earthquake in Valparaiso. SANTIAGO, Chile, April 14—Heavy earthquake shocks were felt early today in Santiago and Valparaiso. The tremors lasted a minute or more.

Ruthenberg Enrollment and the HANDS OFF CHINA CAMPAIGN.

One of the main organizational tasks to be achieved in the Ruthenberg Enrollment for the Party is the increase of the regularity of dues payments by Party members. These efforts have already netted some substantial results.

Not all the dues reports are at hand yet. Still it is obvious that the drive has not yet gained full momentum in the month of March, still the dues payments will be considerably higher this month than in any of the previous months since the last convention.

The advance in dues payments for the month of March is not limited to one district, but is general thruout the Party.

Arrests Made For Aiding Sacco and Vanzetti Protest

For walking with signs announcing the Sacco-Vanzetti mass meeting in Union Square next Saturday afternoon, Annie Susnovsky and Lizzie Brilliant have been arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct.

When they were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court, they were given a suspended sentence and told by the judge not to go to such crowded sections as 7th Avenue and 36th Street where the arrest occurred. Doubtless they were taken into custody—albeit they were acting entirely within the law—because they appeared in the fur market where virtual martial law has been established.

The girls were carrying sandwich signs on one side of which it said, "Protest Demonstration, Saturday, April 16, 1 p. m., at Union Square." On the reverse side were the words "Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die"; "Sacco and Vanzetti we are with you to the end."

Greatest City Demonstration.

Thousands of leaflets in English, Jewish, Italian, Spanish are being distributed by workers in the shops and factories, and near their places of work. This is to be the greatest outdoor labor demonstration ever held in this city. There will be four speakers platforms in Union Square, and prominent men and women from the ranks of labor, and from liberal and radical organizations will voice their protest against the sentencing of Sacco and Vanzetti, and will raise the demand for a new trial.

Saturday's mass meeting is being arranged by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, representing over 500,000 organized workers.

"There is not the slightest doubt of the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti," says John Van Vaeenewyck, president, of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. "Organized labor demands that their lives be saved."

The Bay State trade union leader knows the Sacco-Vanzetti case from beginning to end. His interest began in 1922 when he was making an investigation of the case for the federation. He visited Lola Andrews, star witness for District Attorney Katzmann, and heard her break down and sob and confess that she had lied when she identified Sacco as one of the automobile bandits in front of the South Braintree shoe factory.

Postal Official Gets Fat Mail Contract

WASHINGTON, (FP)—April 14.—Paul Henderson, who was appointed second assistant postmaster general at the request of his father-in-law, Chairman Madden of the House appropriations committee, spent \$3,500,000 of federal money in establishing the air mail routes across the continent.

Then he resigned to become general manager of the General Air Transport Co., which has just been awarded the government contract for private handling of air mail on these government airways at \$1.24 a pound. There was a bidder at \$1.23, but Postmaster General New ruled Henderson's "more satisfactory."

Washington Governor Paroles Many, But Not The Centralia Victims

OLYMPIA, Wash., April 14. (FP)—Governor Hartley has paroled 43 convicts from the state penitentiary at Walla Walla. None of the Centralia victims are on the list.

Arizona Governor To Look Into the Beatings In State

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 14.—Governor W. P. Hunt of Arizona has wired the American Civil Liberties Union, with headquarters in New York City, that he will investigate reported false arrests, beatings, general brutality, and suppression of all civil liberties practiced by the police of Miami, Arizona, against Mexicans working in the copper mines.

Governor Hunt's wire is in reply to a protest from Forrest Bailey, director of the Union, urging an investigation and orders compelling Miami authorities to check attacks on peaceful Mexicans.

Mr. Bailey's telegram follows: Bailey's Telegram.

"We are informed of the extraordinary violations of civil rights by the police at Miami. These violations include illegal entry and search, false arrest, brutality and general oppressive tactics against Mexicans employed by copper companies. We respectfully urge an executive investigation and such checking of the local authorities as the facts warrant."

Police in Miami have forbidden Mexican miners to be out on the streets after 11:30 P. M., according to Civil Liberties Union correspondents. Those found on the streets are arrested, brutally blackjacked, and fined \$15 for "disorderly conduct," it is alleged. Of 100 men arrested, 90 are reported to have been blackjacked.

Shoot At Boy. The report adds: "An officer fired three shots at a 10 year old Mexican boy. Fortunately, he missed. The mother was insulted when she protested to the mayor. Officers invaded a Mexican home when they heard a girl singing and playing guitar at 10 o'clock at night. They pushed the girl aside and demanded where the "drunkards" were. The father, who protested, was beaten up, taken to court, and fined \$15. Other homes were raided without warrant the same night. Women and children were roughly handled, and the men carted off to jail for the usual \$15 fine. One officer declared he had the law for Mexicans at the point of his gun."

No Security For Mexicans. "There is no security for Mexicans in Miami. They are threatened with deportation, bullied; their homes are broken into by police. No matter how peaceful he may be, a Mexican here expects sooner or later to feel the blackjack on his head. Innocent men are constantly being taken from their beds and hauled off to jail."

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment Labor Education Labor and Government Trade Union Politics

U. S. FINDS RAILROAD LABOR FORTY PERCENT MORE EFFECTIVE THAN IN 1915 FIRE MEN

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press. According to W. H. Dunlap in the monthly review of the U. S. Department of Labor, the productive output of railroad labor in the United States has increased about 40 per cent since 1915 and about 150 per cent since 1890. The upward trend has been fairly steady but larger in the latter part of the period. Between 1890 and 1915 the increase was only 2 per cent a year as against 5.1 per cent a year since July, 1915. In the entire period railroad traffic increased 266.5 per cent, about 10 per cent a year, while man-hours increased only 88.5 per cent, or 2.4 per cent a year. Dunlap's figures cover all employees of class 1 railroads in the United States except switching and terminal companies. From 1915 the number of man-hours worked is available.

Figures showing for certain years since 1890 the number of employees of class 1 railroads, except switching and terminal companies, and the thousands of traffic units carried are:

| Railroad labor productivity | Number of Employees | Traffic units* (Thousands) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1890 | 740,801 | 111,751,000 |
| 1892 | 821,418 | 128,319,000 |
| 1894 | 779,608 | 123,282,000 |
| 1896 | 826,620 | 124,435,000 |
| 1898 | 874,558 | 154,248,000 |
| 1900 | 1,017,668 | 189,714,000 |
| 1902 | 1,189,315 | 216,319,000 |
| 1904 | 1,296,121 | 240,251,000 |
| 1906 | 1,521,355 | 291,399,000 |
| 1908 | 1,436,275 | 305,611,000 |
| 1910 | 1,899,420 | 352,021,000 |
| 1912 | 1,842,119 | 356,920,000 |
| 1914 | 1,840,029 | 388,656,000 |
| 1916 | 1,847,087 | 466,202,000 |
| 1918 | 1,841,575 | 533,410,000 |
| 1920 | 2,022,832 | 550,933,000 |
| 1921 | 1,859,513 | 418,729,000 |
| 1922 | 1,626,854 | 415,675,000 |
| 1923 | 1,857,674 | 526,548,000 |
| 1924 | 1,751,352 | 496,618,000 |
| 1925 | 1,747,207 | 521,633,000 |

The increased productivity of railroad labor since 1920 is reflected in the drop of about 275,000 or 13 1/2 per cent in the number of workers employed. During the depression years following 1920 about 400,000 railroad employees lost their jobs. Less than half got them back again. This effect of increased efficiency has not hit the train and engine crews so hard as the shopmen and other workers. The number of train and engine servicemen in 1925 was about 20,000 below the 1920 figure.

*The term traffic unit means equated ton-miles, that is, passenger and freight traffic added together by considering 1 passenger mile equal to 3 ton miles.

ENORMOUS INCREASE IN RAILROAD PROFITS LAID TO SHARP CUTS OF THOUSANDS OF WAGE WORKERS

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press. That the enormous increase in railroad profits since 1920 has been achieved at the expense of wages is suggested by interstate commerce commission wage statistics for 1926. According to the commission the total amount paid to railroad workers in 1926 fell \$752,000,000 short of the 1925 figures while the total receipts of the carriers for 1926 were \$270,128,569 above 1925.

Railroad wages for 1926 totaled \$2,990,441,936 compared with \$2,900,107,384 in 1925 and \$3,742,486,936 in 1920. The gain of about \$90,000,000 over 1925 means that the employees received little more than a third of the gain of \$261,963,000 in the railroad receipts from consumers.

The reduction in the railroad wage bill compared with 1920 has been accomplished in part by reduction in

| Railroad Wages | 1924 | 1926 |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|
| Clerks (class B) | \$1,556 | \$1,561 |
| Freight handlers | 1,260 | 1,274 |
| Freight truckers | 1,104 | 1,116 |
| Section labor | 878 | 874 |
| Car repairmen (freight) | 1,668 | 1,715 |
| Electrical workers | 1,392 | 1,387 |
| Machinists | 1,826 | 1,829 |
| Helpers | 960 | 974 |
| Common shop labor | 960 | 974 |
| Dispatchers | 3,144 | 3,233 |
| Telegraphers and townsmen | 1,752 | 1,805 |
| Station agt. telegraphers | 1,740 | 1,733 |
| Conductors, passenger | 2,504 | 2,578 |
| Conductors, freight | 2,712 | 2,785 |
| Engineers, passenger | 3,108 | 3,211 |
| Engineers, freight | 3,012 | 3,201 |
| Brakemen, passenger | 1,968 | 2,015 |
| Brakemen, freight | 2,016 | 2,087 |
| Firemen, passenger | 2,316 | 2,409 |
| Firemen, freight | 2,088 | 2,279 |

The large number of rail workers whose annual earnings fall short of the lowest standards ever proposed for the support of a family is, as usual, an outstanding feature of the yearly summary. The report shows 418,767 employees who averaged less than \$1,000 for a full year's work. Nearly a quarter of all the wage earners employed by the railroads earn less than \$1,000 when the national industrial conference board has fixed \$1,894 as the amount necessary to enable an industrial worker's family of 5 to maintain a fair standard of living. More than 80% of these low paid workers are able-bodied men with every right to be heads of families.

There are 534,904 railroad workers whose average annual pay falls below \$1,200. This group includes nearly a third of all wage earners employed by the carriers. The wages of this large group of unskilled workers must be raised above the subsistence level before more skilled railroad employees can hope for satisfactory living standards.

Wages Pat as Prices Soar in Roumania

BUCHAREST, April 14.—(FP)—In spite of "strong government" marked by persecution of minorities and collection of heavy taxes, the cost of living in Roumania has risen nearly 90 per cent in the past year. Wages have not advanced to any material degree. Workers must live at a lower level since their earnings now buy less food than in 1925.

Sugar Exchange Will Feast Machado, Cuban Puppet on Visit Here

WASHINGTON, April 14.—"President" Machado, faithful puppet of the Morgan interests and the sugar trust, will arrive in the United States on April 20th, the embassy announced yesterday.

Machado on his arrival in New York will be entertained by the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Sugar Exchange and Mayor Walker.

Policies and Programs The Trade Union Press Strikes—Injunctions Labor Aid Imperialism

Demonstration By Plumbers' Helpers For Unionization

More than 1,000 plumbers' helpers, members of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers held a mass demonstration outside of Lenruth Hall, Brooklyn, where Plumbers' Union, Local One was holding a strike meeting.

The demonstration was arranged for the purpose of putting the plumbers who have been on strike since April 1, on record as to their attitude towards the helpers, who joined them on strike on that date.

Have Banners.

Banners were displayed by the demonstrators with slogans such as: "Brother Plumbers, We Are With You." "Plumbers, Your Helpers Get \$4 a Day. In Other Trades The Helpers Get \$9 a Day." "Does The U. A. Want The Helpers To Become Scabs?" "We Don't Want To Be Scabs. We Want To Be Union Men." "Plumbers Are You Going To Work With Scab Helpers?"

Committee of Three.

A committee of three, representing the helpers went inside Lenruth Hall for a conference with the union officials.

After the demonstration a meeting of the helpers was held at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave.

At Tuesday night's meeting of the helpers held at Ace Hall, Brooklyn, a delegation of seven plumbers representing the Union Plumbers Social Club of Queens County were present and said that they would do everything within their power to have the helpers become a party of the plumbers union. They are members of Local 418, Plumbers Union, Queens County.

A representative of the helpers appeared at the meeting of Local 418, held last night at 252 Jefferson Ave, Queens.

Coast Building Trades Meeting Adopts Some Progressive Motions

LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 14.—The State Building Trades Convention which closed last week in Santa Barbara had before it many important measures. The chief center of interest, of course, was the report of the long-drawn-out and bitterly-fought strike of the San Francisco carpenters against the powerful Industrial Association, which ended in a partial defeat for the carpenters.

"Progressive" Governor

An interesting development, in this connection, is that the so-called "progressive" legislature of Governor Young's administration, whose recent election was hailed as a victory for labor, defeated a bill introduced by Senator Inman which would prohibit the "permit" system, a weapon in the hands of the Industrial Association against the Carpenters Union. This bill was killed three times in committee, and when it was finally brought before the senate, debate was limited under cloture, or gag rule, and the bill was defeated by a vote of 20 to 17.

Adopt Amalgamation Motion.

Among the important resolutions adopted at the building trades convention, were several which tended in the direction of amalgamation, such as: Terminating all building trade agreements at the same time; United action against the open shop American plan. A resolution favoring a referendum for the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law was adopted; this on the heels of the news that a bill introduced into the legislature to take the teeth out of the law was also killed in the "progressive" state senate. Another progressive

resolution was the one declaring for a UNITED LABOR TICKET.

Recognize Youth. One of the few recognitions of the youth issue in the unions was given in the opening speech of President Frank McDonald, when he declared: "In this connection your president earnestly calls your attention also to the fact that in the most successful and progressive trade unions of this State every possible means calculated to develop, advance, and protect apprentices have been adopted. Our duty to the American youth... makes it incumbent upon us to extend to them the fullest opportunity and advantage...."

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Moscow in October

1—SOLDIERS AND COMMANDERS

By A. AROSSEV.
NIGHT. The unit Moscow streets were like the dark corridors of a labyrinth. I saw at my side how the light glowed from the cigarette of the comrade sitting next to me as we sat in the car and dashed round corners. The machine was throbbing and with one "eye" it swept the Moscow pavements, and with the other lamp-eye it gazed in front, the dimmed light through the glass resembled a cataract. The machine throbbed, groped along the streets, panted and puffed and was not able to awaken a single soul of those who were sleeping in the houses looming on both sides of the street like on the banks of a river. I was reminded of one of the Roman catacombs where along the sides of dark underground corridors, skeletons were arrayed on shelves. And here were the Moscow inhabitants. Well, we'll wake them up tomorrow anyhow. Tomorrow we'll wake them up, but today—the soldiers, today we will summon a tremendous force.

that they were collected in the barracks in order to shed blood away there at the front, and not here far behind in the rear. These were just the ideas that the S.R.'s put into the minds of the soldiers.
 "Hi, comrade, get up: some Bolsheviks have come."
 "From the committee?" suddenly broke out a young comrade, jumping up and sitting on the board.
 We explained who we were to the two young soldiers and immediately went with them into a little white room in which there was an abnormally bright light from a large lamp suspended from the ceiling. A young soldier, a pale clean-shaven fellow, sat on the table, awkwardly took a pen and inkpot and asked our names: We became indignant: "Comrades, there is no need for any notes. Awaken the soldier comrades and come to the Moscow Soviet!"
 Another young soldier, broad-faced and of small stature immediately understood us: "With ammunition?" he asked. And receiving a short answer from us, without saying a word to the first soldier, pulling on his trousers on his way, ran into the soldiers' dormitory crying: "Comrades, get up and defend the Soviet! Comrades! Now then Semenov, what about it!"
 As his voice died down in the distance, it began to drown in an indefinite tumult of the voices of the awakening soldiers. The sentry went to his place and the one that had wanted to write our names sat down with a vacant look, rubbed his eyes and seemed to try to make out whether it was all a dream or not.
 "Are you an S. R.?" I asked him. "I belong to the left tendency."
 We did not hear any more, being no longer interested in what he was saying as a stream of half sleeping, half-dressed bare-footed soldiers burst into the room. They jostled one another scratching themselves. Filling up the whole room, the entire corridor outside it and further along under the arches of the low dormitories an everlasting stream of heads, shoulders and hands came into sight. (To Be Continued).

My neighbor kept silent and went on smoking his cigarette. We passed by midnight revellers.
 "And what will we say to the soldiers?"
 "I don't know: whatever occurs to us."
 The car gave two snorts and stopped outside the barracks on Nemet-skaya Ulitsa.
 The soldier on guard adorned in a long winter coat was sleeping, propped up against the closed gates.
 "Comrade, open the gates. D'you hear?"
 The sentry woke up, made a long search for his rifle, remembered he had left it in the sentry box and took hold of it.
 "What do you want?" he said approaching us, holding his rifle with his sleeves.
 "We are from the military committee," I said.
 The sentry muttered something unintelligible.
 "And we must speak with the soldier comrades."
 "But who are you," the sentry asked again.
 "We are Bolsheviks—understand?"
 The sentry, remaining silent, left us, and began to open the gates with a rattle of keys and locks.
 We entered through the barrack gates. The sentry jumped on to the step of our car, then, without hurrying he went and closed the gates behind us.
 "Comrade, we want to speak to the battalion committee."
 "Wait a bit," said the guard.
 "Is he going to arrest us?" my comrade whispered to me.
 "Anything might happen," I replied.
 We stood in the dark yard while the sentry fiddled about with the gates. Then once more, without saying a word, he led us into the barracks. We passed through several tremendous dormitories where soldiers were sleeping on wide boards crowded together in the heat. Someone in a far corner was numbing some command or other in his sleep.
 These tremendous rooms with sleeping people did not instill a kind of pessimism for long. Suddenly for some reason or other it seemed to us that we were terribly late or had come to the wrong address, that we had come to people who might tell us

MUTE TESTIMONY OF A "HOT" ELECTION BATTLE



Photo shows wreckage of two-story brick building in forty-second ward in the "badlands" district of Chicago, after it had been bombed as part of the violence that ushered in the mayoralty election. The building had been used as a Democratic headquarters. A short time before it was bombed armed bandits raided a poker game in the building and took \$1,000 from the players.

Two "Friends of Labor" in Chicago Mayoralty Election

By J. W. JOHNSTONE.

THE election for the lucrative post of mayor of Chicago will go down in Chicago election history as one of the most hectic and vicious elections in this city of spectacular campaigns. While there were fundamental issues raised by the greatest demagogues, Bill Thompson, who repeatedly stated in his election speeches: "It shall be for the best interest of these United States for all time to maintain friendly relations with European nations but entangling alliances with none. Or in other words, get out of Europe and stay out. No future draft for the American boys and no joining of the league of nations or world court." Yet these questions did not decide the election, as far as the writer could find out. Many of the unorganized workers may have voted for Thompson in the hope that he would oppose war, but as far as the representatives of organized labor were concerned, they simply ignored the whole issue, no statement or speech was made by any labor official or union who supported Thompson on these issues and they did not play a vital part in the victory scored by the republican party.

The race issue was also raised, this undoubtedly played a part in the election but not a decisive one. The Negro workers, traditionally republican, were simply overwhelmed with the propaganda that Thompson was the friend of the Negro worker, that it was he who as mayor fought for the protection of the Negro workers during the race riots of 1919. Because of this special effort the Thompson forces rolled up a large Negro vote. An attempt was made to raise this issue among the white workers on a race prejudice basis, but this failed.

Religion was thrown into the ring but that too fell by the wayside. While Dever undoubtedly received the majority of the catholic votes, the vote as a whole was split. Dever had his Fitzpatricks and O'Donnells, while Thompson had his Sullivans and his Kellys.

The wet issue raised its head, but in a negative way. It was not for or against prohibition that the fight was on, but rather the method in which it was to be regulated. Dever, "the friend of labor" was against home production and favored a producing monopoly for the recognized bootleg kings whose coronation ceremony generally follows the rattle of a machine gun. While Thompson, "a friend of labor," believed that the worker should have the privilege of making his own brew on the grounds that it did not interfere with the large scale bootleg industry.

However, none of these issues ever came to the front in a forceful manner. No one pushed them. The labor leaders who supported either Thompson or Dever ignored the question of the drafting of the "American boys" for a future war, and Thompson and Dever talked in generalities. The government of Nicaragua had been overthrown by the armed forces of the United States, Mexico was being forced by the American government to shape its laws in accordance with the interests of Wall Street. In the midst of the campaign, American warships, in conjunction with their British allies, were bombarding Nanking where Chinese workers were killed, but not one word of protest was issued. This joker was dropped. Not one outstanding or even surface difference was discussed.

While the workers turned out in mass to vote, the campaign degenerated down to intimidation, terrorizing of voters, slugging, gunning, bombing of rival headquarters, kidnapping, vicious speeches by both candidates and their supporters, exposing each other as being controlled by big interests and supported by the underworld. It became a frank open struggle as to whether the Dever or Thompson gangs should control the political patronage and illegal concessions in the city for the next four years.

The most despicable part of the campaign was that played by labor officialdom, and it is from this that the left wing should draw its lessons. The campaign, as far as labor was concerned, especially organized labor, was to decide which candidate was the "friend of labor." Undoubtedly the workers voted heavily for Thompson although large sections voted for Dever. Great interest was shown by the workers in this campaign. Lacking an understanding of their class position in society, without any mass political expression of labor in the campaign, with no broad left wing movement or party to point the way, they were easily confused and misled by scheming labor politicians into believing that the interests of the workers lie in supporting the so-called "friends of labor" in either of the two old parties.

Olander, Fitzpatrick, Nockels, Agnes Nester, etc., supported Dever. Oscar Nelson, M. J. Kelly, Chas. F. Wills, Anton Johansson, Harry Scheck, William Tracy, Glen Campbell, and others supported Thompson. While the struggle between these two groups was bitter, the only real difference was that Fitzpatrick and Olander guessed wrong and Nelson and Kelly guessed right. Nelson switched from the democratic to the republican party, Fitzpatrick and Olander from the republican to the democratic party.

The political gymnastics of Fitzpatrick and a section of his group of progressives since 1917 have been rather weird, and while the group refused to follow Fitz's zigzag line, their gyrations have been just as

brainless. Even such loyal supporters of Fitzpatrick as Johansson and Scheck refused to follow Fitz into the Dever camp. They accepted the lead of Nelson and supported Thompson. Fitz was a democrat in 1917. From 1918 to the July, 1922 split, he was a Labor Party-ite, then he became a state republican and Cook County democrat. From then on he has had one foot in each of the old parties and in his stump speaking for Dever he gave voice to this gem: "The Chicago Federation of Labor has not endorsed any candidate in the present election, the attitude of the federation in politics is in favor of a labor party, but as that is not here yet the organization and members are free to exercise their franchise in any way they see fit."

"As president of the federation, I am at liberty to vote for any candidate for mayor of Chicago on April 5th." Then he proceeded to show that the reason he supported Dever was that he considered him the best man and a friend of labor. Well, Thompson, the enemy of labor according to Fitz, and a friend of labor according to Nelson, has been elected. There is only one of two courses left for this group to follow and that is to either quit giving mouth service for the formation of a labor party, or openly abandon the idea of a labor party, continue their political toe dancing to the tune played by Oscar Nelson, and join the Thompson boosters' club.

The split in the Fitzpatrick group and the labor leaders in general over which candidate to support for mayor, while it was bitter and vicious, is a fake one and will be smoothed over. The real fight is whether Fitz or Nelson will lead the federation. A few years ago this would have meant something, today it means very little. Nelson speaks authoritatively and as one of labor's orthodox bureaucrats. Fitz has gone back to the fold but has not yet been fully forgiven for his quarrels with the official family and for the few years he browsed in the progressive pasture. Fitzpatrick still gives mouth service occasionally to the labor party. He will have to give this up before he is fully forgiven. In due time he will. The fight between Fitz and Nelson for control of the federation will continue. It will follow a fake division, such as is supposed to divide the republican and democratic parties. The old differences, labor party, amalgamation, organize the unorganized, militant struggle against the employers, etc., that divided Fitz from the Nelson reactionaries no longer exist, the progressives should no longer interest themselves as to whether Fitz or Nelson leads the federation, they must bring forth new leaders.

The Chicago Federation officials took no part in the election. It remained silent. This no doubt was by agreement between the Fitzpatrick and Nelson forces, or because of mutual fear to raise such a touchy issue that might have resulted in the refusal of the federation to endorse either candidate and this was quite feasible. Both sides massed their forces for the federation meeting, each side seemed to have about equal strength, with the left wing and the progressives who say they are for a labor party, holding the deciding votes. It was quite possible that if someone had made a motion to discuss the mayoralty election and for the federation to issue an election statement, that both the Thompsonites and Deverites would have been defeated.

This was not done. The progressives made a mistake in not raising the issue. Here was an opportunity to expose the role of reactionary labor leaders who become prominent politicians because of their power to deliver a large section of labor's votes to capitalist candidates. It is only through the use of these methods that the true situation can be brought home to the workers, by showing to the workers that Fitzpatrick and Nelson in supporting Thompson and Dever, are lining up with the enemies of labor.

There are a number of progressives in the Chicago Federation of Labor and scattered throughout the Chicago trade unions who have followed Fitzpatrick right along because of their fear that Nelson would get control and who believe in the formation of a labor party and for progressive trade unionism and whose support makes possible the endorsement by the local unions and the federation of such resolutions as demanding the withdrawal of American troops and marines from Nicaragua and China, in support of the Calles government in Mexico, for the protection of the foreign born, for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti and other class war prisoners, etc. This weak attitude has demoralized the progressive forces leaving only a small left wing to really carry on the struggle.

This group of progressives did not support either Fitz or Nelson in this campaign, at least not openly. They gave it objective support because they remained silent. They fear Nelson, they fear the Communists, they shy at supporting resolutions if they are presented by known Communists or TUEL-ites and only support progressive resolutions providing they are introduced by Communists or TUEL-ites who are not yet well known. They are a weak vacillating group that won't even present resolutions of their own, have no well defined program and no leaders. They could become a power if they would act as a unit and in conjunction with the left wing, could retrieve the lost prestige of the Chicago Federation of Labor, by struggling for the many progressive points that they have in common.

BOOKS

INTERPRETATION OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR WORKERS.

The Worker Looks At Government, by Arthur W. Calhoun. International Publishers. \$1.00.

There are so many commendable features about this book, which is an attempt to explode many of the current fallacies about the government of the United States, that many of its errors may be glossed over.

There are a few points, however, that cannot go unchallenged by the Marxian. The most glaring of these is the totally unscientific and flippant manner in which the author compares the revolutionary dictatorship of the workers and peasants in Russia with the fascist dictatorship in Italy and the veiled dictatorship in the United States. Says Calhoun:

"At present . . . the dominant challenge is that of class dictatorship, which, whether in the Russian form, dominated by labor interests, or in the Italian form, as reactionary despotism, expresses the realistic conception that the masses are not ready for power but merely for the following of masterly leadership. Open and avowed dictatorship would assuredly be preferable, from the standpoint of progress, to the camouflaged dictatorship that prevails in such a country as the United States."

It is clear that the author is guilty of a most gross historical inaccuracy to compare even the form of Soviet dictatorship with that of fascism. In Italy and the United States, as every Marxian knows, there exist dictatorships of minorities, imposing their will by force and terror upon the vast majorities. Capitalist dictatorships exist only in order to perpetuate themselves in power and stem the tide of history that is rising against them. In Italy all democratic pretenses are scorned and the black-shirt tyrant boasts that he tramples underfoot every manifestation of opposition to his murderous regime. In the United States democracy is a fraud. But in the Soviet Union, although a dictatorship exists, it is the dictatorship of the overwhelming majority of workers and peasants against the minority that still tries to revive capitalism in that country.

It is also utterly wrong to place the problem as one of dictatorship opposed to democracy, because the masses of Russia exercise more democracy than any other people the world has ever seen. As Lenin, in his polemics against Kautsky, said: "The Soviet form is a thousand times more democratic than the most democratic capitalist government in the world." Furthermore, the dictatorship of the masses in Russia is only a transitory stage and it exists, not because the masses are not yet ready for power—they have power—but because the dictatorship must be maintained until capitalism is not merely destroyed, but the very soil from which it springs has been so deeply furrowed by the revolution that it can never again take root.

To approach the question as does Mr. Calhoun is to play the game of the basest of reactionaries, and does irreparable harm to his work, which is obviously intended for workers. The fact that the work is intended for workers makes such a blunder all the more reprehensible because it is precisely among the workers that the master class spreads similar poisonous statements about the revolution.

Again the author falls into error when he endeavors to prove that "forms of government in themselves are of minor significance." On the contrary they are of utmost importance in registering the development of class conflicts. For instance, a fascist government does not arise in a country where the class conflict does not threaten the existence of the capitalist class. Its very existence is evidence of the fact that the old ruling class must muster its last reserves in order to maintain power. Again, the history of the changes in the form of the British government coincide in a striking manner with the relative changes in class power. Even the "democratic" government of the United States has, in the course of its history, changed from a real federation of states to a centralized government as the power of the great corporate interests become national and even international in character.

The author is on safer ground when he confines himself to an analysis of the government machine of the United States. His description of the operation of the system of checks and balances is to be commended.

Mr. Calhoun also performs a real service when he blasts the absurd notion of "proportional representation"—that illusion so ardently advocated by various brands of yellow socialists in this country. He shows that such a demand comes from a party that abandons hopes of becoming a majority and expects permanently to remain a minority, or from a declining party that wants to hold every available shred of influence before vanishing from the scene altogether. This is the only theoretical point on which the author is correct. His estimation of the effectiveness of single-tax agitation is economically unsound.

Also incorrect is his assertion that "the provisions of the constitution (of the U. S.) are so general and flexible in form that it would require little if any modification in the constitution to make it serve for a Communist society."

History has proved, through experience gained in every proletarian struggle for power since the Paris Commune that only a Soviet constitution can serve to bring into existence a Communist society.

The author is far in advance of most professional educators who confine themselves to educational activity among the workers in that he recognizes the fact that the American working class is on the threshold of the development of a labor party and that to achieve that end the labor movement must become something more than a pure and simple trade union affair.

In this, unfortunately, the author relies too much upon so-called psychological factors, without emphasizing sufficiently the economic and political forces that are driving toward a class party of labor in this country.

It is to be hoped that if a second edition of the book appears the author will revise it and eliminate the many errors that have crept in.

We are far from demanding that it be a Communist treatise, but even to serve the purpose for which it is intended—popularization of the criticism of government for the workers—it must not contain statements that prejudice workers against the proletarian revolution.

—H. M. WICKS.

REVOLUTIONARY CARTOONS.

Red Cartoons of 1927. Edited by Walt Carmon. Daily Worker Publishing Co. \$1.

Walt Carmon has just brought together another group of brilliant cartoons (65 in number) that appeared in THE DAILY WORKER and the Workers Monthly (now "The Communist") during the past year. Here are found drawings by Fred Ellis, Bob Minor, Gropper, Vose, Hay Bales, Art Young, Hugo Gellert and the rest of the shock troops of the revolutionary movement in this country who tear through the granite walls of capitalist institutions with one fell swoop of the brush.

The cartoon, as V. F. Calverton so correctly explains in a careful introduction, is a form of art that immediately lends itself to social interpretation. "It represents," he says, "a kind of snap-shot logic that often is sharper than words, and more effective than argument."

The cartoons here gathered, while probably not the best products of the radical artists during the past year, are nevertheless quite representative. All are vital, dynamic and searing. Some of them, like Gropper's "Bloody Angel of Peace in Passaic," and Minor's "War" suggest in a remarkable way the great eloquence of a fine cartoon.

It is irritating to see that Gellert is represented by only a single drawing,—and that a fragment of a cover-design.

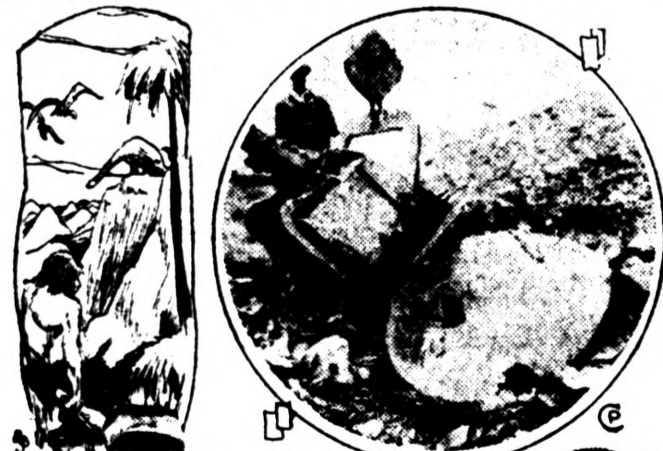
—SENDER GARLIN.

SINCLAIR LEWIS ANSWERS HIS CRITICS.

A month before the publication of "Elmer Gantry," Sinclair Lewis slipped out of the country. He has so much respect for the powers of the American reporter that he felt he should put as many miles as possible between himself and the United States when the redoubtable Elmer Gantry startled the American public with his unclerical behavior.

In Paris, however, a reporter for the "Herald" seized him, and Mr. Lewis stated bluntly that he did not expect everyone to agree with every novel he wrote; that he had spent over a year gathering material; and that he could take anyone to certain churches and institutions and prove to them that the installation of howling chains, motion picture projectors, swimming pools, and other recreational and publicity features had become an integral part of the teaching of religion in certain sections of this country.

CATCHES SHARK IN CLEVELAND



Regular sea going sharks, five feet long, "caught" in the jaws of a steam shovel near the city limits of Cleveland, O., are now the property of the Museum of Natural History there. They are a part of the city's fossil crop harvested under the direction of Prof. Jesse E. Hyde, head of the geology department of Western Reserve University. These remains of prehistoric fish are found in "concretions" or elliptical masses of rock formed by chemical action around the body of the sharks. When these masses are split open the sharks are found lying on an even keel and flattened out to a thickness of a quarter of an inch. Top photo shows a "concretion" dug out by the shovel and, below, its shark exposed by Peter A. Bungart, museum collector, at right of lower photo.