

HANDS OFF CHINA! WITHDRAW TROOPS AND BATTLESHIPS!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1917.

Vol. IV. No. 84.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$3.00 per year. Outside New York, by mail, \$4.00 per year.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1927

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Price 3 Cents

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

COLUMNS of piffle on Al Smith and his brand of religious hokum versus the brand favored by Mr. Marshall and his ilk, continue to clutter the pages of the capitalist press. Thousands of patriotic citizens make a living in this country telling their fellow-patriots that there is a papal army in every parochial schoolhouse cellar waiting for the word to rally forth and burn every "little red school house" in the land.

ON the other hand we have the lieutenants of the self-styled prisoner in the Vatican make a better living telling their deluded followers that all those who are not believers in the catholic faith will roast and sizzle for ever and ever and ever in a hell specially built by the kind christian god for all those who refuse to contribute to the upkeep of the pope and his horde of employes. And the christian god was good enough to employ a devil and a host of roustabouts to keep the home fires burning for his rebellious creatures.

BETWEEN the two brands of religious opium peddled by the rival spiritual joss houses there is no more choice than there is between two different kinds of poison, both equally deadly. Al Smith could state quite honestly that he is a loyal son of the catholic international in Rome and of American imperialism with headquarters in Wall Street and an annex in Washington. Theoretically, of course, the vatican has never relinquished the claim to the spiritual and temporal dominance of all the human beings on this earth. But it uses its head.

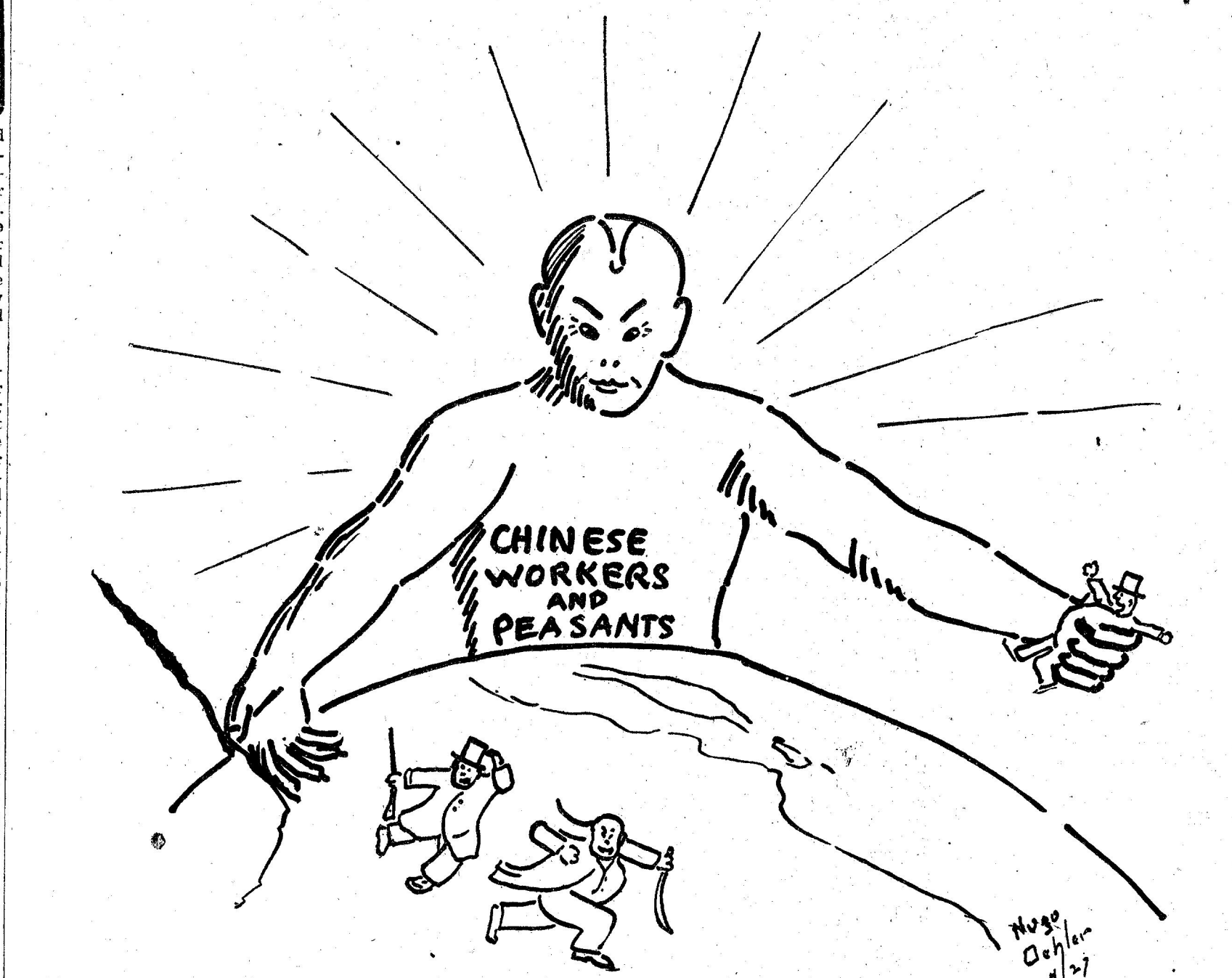
THERE was a time when kings trembled every time the pope blew his nose in anger. Those were in the good old feudal days when a refractory prince could be brought to the papal knee to renew his allegiance under threat of a loss of his power. The papacy was more powerful politically in those days than it is now. It was more the boss of the existing social order than now. Today it is the servant of world imperialism and gives tit for tat. It renders a service to world imperialism and receives valuable concessions in return. There is an almost perfect entente between the vatican and world capitalism. Here and there a rupture occurs. But quarrels take place even in the best regulated families.

WHEN Governor Smith declares that the catholic church does not interfere in temporal matters he is talking for the benefit of the moron. What is the catholic church doing in Mexico today when it supports counter-revolutions against the Mexican government which happens to be a liberal government and opposed to foreign imperialism and the native blood-suckers who have lived on the backs of the Mexican people for centuries? And every student of Irish history knows that the church has been used by Great Britain ever since the conquest of Ireland as an overseer holding the country in subjection for a consideration. The sale of Ireland to a British king on condition that the king turn over to the papal treasury one penny for every human being in Ireland is a historical fact. Not a very spiritual agreement!

THE catholic church must do a lot of spade work yet before the political soil in the United States is sufficiently prepared for the election of a catholic to the presidency. Smith's blast is part of a definite policy to break down the existing prejudice. Whether his interrogator, Mr. Marshall, was in on the plan or not makes little difference. As a result of the publicity that accrued to Al from the controversy he is more of a national figure today than ever and will prove a powerful contender for the nomination in the next democrat convention.

SHOULD Smith receive the democrat nomination the religious issue will be one of the dominating factors in the election campaign tho there is little likelihood that either of the main contenders will deal with the religious publicly. But two armies of whisperers will be busy. The leaders of the capitalist parties will try to make the workers forget their own class interests in one more election debauch. When the workers should be building a Labor Party to fight their own battles they will be asked to check their political brains until the spree is over. Then they will return to the slave pens—if they are lucky enough to have a job—while the successful and unsuccessful candidates sleep off the effects of the jamboree.

TEARS welled to my eyes as I read an editorial wail in a recent issue (Continued on Page Three)



PASSAIC BOSSES WORRIED BY THE LABOR CAMPAIGN

Program of Workers Shows Them Up

PASSAIC, N. J., April 20.—Apparently Albert Weisbord's campaign for city commissioner in Passaic, N. J., has the capitalist candidates worried. Together with Simon Smelkenson and Simon Bamback he is putting up an aggressive working class campaign that is linked up with the vital issues that confront the workers of that city.

Endorsed by the Workers' (Communist) Party, the three labor candidates for city commissioner have issued a detailed program presenting the issue of the campaign from a working class point of view.

Free Rents. It raises the issue of a moratorium on rents which to the textile workers at the present time is a major question. After more than a year of strike and with very little work in the mills at the present time, most of them can not pay their rent. Hence the declaring of a moratorium would, for the time being at least, solve an important question.

Linked up closely to the question of a moratorium on rents is the plank that demands compensation from the city for those who are unable to secure a job. No comment is necessary on the need of such a bill at present.

Right to Strike. After the brutal beatings and arrests as well as the mass terrorism that was the lot of the textile strikers they can easily see the importance of that plank in the labor program that calls for the right to picket and strike and asks for the abolition of injunctions in labor disputes, also opposing the use of police against strikers.

It raises the issue of the exclusive use of union labor on all municipal work which effects every trade unionist in the city, something the other candidates completely ignore.

Unemployment Bureau. It demands that the city establish an unemployment bureau in which the local labor movement shall participate. It is interesting to note that this demand was first made by the (Continued on Page Three)

\$500 Fine For Drink. TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 20.—A bill which would make it unlawful to drink intoxicating liquors in this state, was introduced in the House today by Representative Frisbee, of Clay County. The bill would provide a penalty of not more than six months' imprisonment and up to a \$500 fine for indulging in a drink.

Famed Writers Cable to Cal Coolidge for Freedom For Sacco and Vanzetti

BOSTON, April 20.—Governor Alvan T. Fuller today received from Secretary of State Frank Kellogg cablegrams from Europe received at the White House by President Coolidge asking freedom for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, sentenced to die in the electric chair.

A joint cablegram to the president was signed by Professor Albert Einstein, of relativity fame, Romaine Rolland and Henry Barbusse, internationally known writers of France.

Another cablegram to the White House forwarded here was from Herr Sneevliet, secretary of the Dutch Labor Secretary at Amsterdam.

A third, unsigned, came from Prague.

FULLER, UNKNOWN FACTOR IN SACCO, VANZETTI AFFAIR

Strictly a Capitalist; Wants Courts Honored

(By Special Correspondent.) BOSTON, Mass., April 20.—What will Governor Fuller do?

This is the dominating question in Massachusetts today as its chief executive ponders on the thousands of appeals from all parts of the world for a new trial or pardon for Sacco and Vanzetti, who face the electric chair July 10 on a framed-up murder charge.

The question is still unanswered, for few know what is in the governor's mind. Only one fact is apparent, that labor must keep pounding on the gates of Sacco and Vanzetti's prisons with renewed force in the coming weeks if they are to escape death.

A Look at the Governor. A picture of Governor Fuller will aid DAILY WORKER readers in forming their own estimate of his prospective action. Here it is, in broad outlines:

The governor is a self-made man. Back when he was 14 years old, he conducted an ambitious bicycle venture, and has kept his money on rubber tires ever since. Residents invariably point to Fuller's Folly far out on Commonwealth Ave. where he has erected huge Ford-like plants to handle his extensive New England Packard business. Catering to one of (Continued on Page Two)

TEN GREAT MASS MEETINGS TODAY SUPPORT LOCKED OUT FUR WORKERS

Picketing of Forty-four Shops Where Bosses Line Up With Right Wing Already Started

Ten huge meetings, with thousands of needle-trades workers in various parts of the city, to be held today at 5:30 will reply to the lockout of the 1,000 fur workers by the Associated Fur Manufacturers, and the imprisonment of Ben Gold, together with 10 other leaders of the Joint Board of the union on a fake "assault" charge.

Picketing of the 44 shops out of which the workers were locked for refusal to register in the company union of the bosses—the International—began yesterday morning. Mass meetings of workers were held in Manhattan Lyceum and other halls where mobilization of all the forces of the Joint Board took place for the present phase of the struggle with the right wing officials now openly aligned with the manufacturers and the police.

"Forward" For Bosses. The Jewish Daily "Forward" for the past few days has been publishing advertisements from the Associated Fur Manufacturers, "explaining" that they had to lock out the 1,000 furriers Tuesday in order "to preserve their agreement with the International union."

At today's meeting, to be held at Cooper Union, Webster Hall, two halls in Manhattan Lyceum, two halls in Stuyvesant Casino and several other halls in the immediate neighborhood, a large number of speakers will voice the attitude of the workers in the entire needle trades who will refuse to be intimidated into forming company unions which will eventually result in their return to sweat shop conditions.

Leader Will Speak. Among the speakers at the huge protest meetings will be Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board of the cloak and dressmakers, Sam Liebowitz, acting manager of the Joint Board of the furriers, Ben Gitlow, Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic strike, Juliette Stuart Poyntz, Lena Chernenko, Moissaye J. Olgin, William Weinstein, Joseph Boruchowitz, Joseph Goretzky, C. S. Zimmerman, Julius Portnoy, and other officials of the cloakmakers' union, Fannie Warschawsky, Irving Potash, S. Polansky, and other active leaders of the Furriers' Union. It is announced that a message from Ben Gold will be read at these meetings.

"Peaches" Is Discharged. CHICAGO, April 20.—"Peaches" Heenan Browning was discharged when she appeared in Town Hall court today on a disorderly conduct charge preferred by motorcycle police who arrested Al Mann, her escort, for driving 41 miles an hour.

IMPERIALIST POWERS CAUSE PEKIN TO MAKE WAR GESTURE AT U. S. S. R.

Peasants' Union Controls Wuhu; Workers and Farmers Support Hankow Government

- #### SUMMARY OF TODAY'S NEWS.
- 1.—Chang Tso Lin refuses Soviet's request for release of officials captured in raids on the Soviet embassy compound at Peking. This interpreted as move on the part of the imperialist powers to goad the Soviet Union into a war.
 - 2.—Bukharin advises Chinese Communists to work within the Kuomintang, and to eliminate right wing counter-revolutionary elements.
 - 3.—British rush more troops to China.
 - 4.—Peasants' Union controls Wuhu. Peasants and workers throughout Yangtse Valley flock to the support of the Hankow Government.
 - 5.—General Tang, National associate commander-in-chief, moves against Chiang Kai-Shek.
 - 5.—Imperialist gunboats continue to concentrate at Hankow.

PEKING, April 20.—The Peking Government has flatly rejected the request of the Soviet foreign office for the release of Soviet officials and property seized in Chang Tso Lin's raids on the Soviet embassy compound.

The refusal is interpreted by observers here as an attempt on the part of the imperialist powers to goad the Soviet Union into war. Chang's raids were conducted with the full permission of the foreign diplomatic corps at Peking, and it is believed that his refusal of the Soviet requests was made at the suggestion of the British foreign office.

Sent Mild Note. The Soviet note which was handed to the Peking Government early this month made no threats whatever and fixed no time limit. It made the following requests:

- 1.—The immediate withdrawal of Peking troops from the Soviet embassy compound.
 - 2.—The release of all Soviet officials arrested in the raid.
 - 3.—The immediate return of all documents, money and property seized.
- Interferes with U. S. E. R. Citizens. Chang Tso-Lin continues to interfere with the activities of the citizens of the Soviet Union in Manchuria. Reports from Harbin indicate that they are prevented from moving from town to town by the Manchurian war lord.

Bukharin Scores Chiang. MOSCOW, April 20.—"Communists must mobilize their propaganda against Chiang Kai Shek, taking up the cudgel against him only when in full readiness," declared M. Bukharin, leader, today, commenting on Chiang's campaign in opposition to the Communists in China.

"We must remember that we have the army of Feng Yuh-Siang, which as yet has not been brought into the fight. It is necessary to avoid forms and organizations that will give the imperialists cause to yell about 'the Sovietization of China.' The Communists must not leave the Kuomintang, but must push out the right wing elements instead. Workers must enter the Kuomintang and bore from within, never forgetting that Hankow is a left government and a considerable part of the National army favors it and that Hankow will become more and more the center for the worker and the masses."

British Rush Troops. SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., April 20.—Two additional batteries of the royal field artillery and a motor transport company, consisting of 51 six-wheeled lorries, were embarked upon a transport for China today.

A British battalion is being held in readiness at Shanghai for immediate departure for Tientsin if the situation in north China becomes menacing.

A squadron of the royal air force and a general hospital section, complete with nurses, was also embarked.

Peasants Control Wuhu. SHANGHAI, April 20.—Reports from Wuhu state that the Chinese Peasants' Union has assumed complete control at Wuhu. Workers and peasants are taking over control of cities and towns thruout the upper Yangtse Valley and are rallying to the support of the Hankow Government, according to dispatches received here.

Plan Drive On Chiang. A large military demonstration, believed to be a forerunner of drives against Chiang Kai Shek as well as the northern war lords, was held at Hankow today. General Tang Seng-chi, associated commander-in-chief of the Nationalist armies, is already marching against Nanking, reports from Hankow state.

Execute Labor Leaders. In the meantime Chiang Kai Shek continues to execute left wing and labor leaders at Nanking. Secret executions are proceeding nightly at (Continued on Page Two)

Ford's Attorneys Have Woman Juror Secretly Quizzed By U. S. Agents

DETROIT, April 20.—An air of mystery was thrown about the alleged jury scandal in the \$1,000,000 Ford-Sapiro libel suit today when Mrs. Cora Hoffman, one of the women jurors in the case was again brought to the federal building for questioning.

Accompanied by her husband, Mrs. Hoffman, who is accused by Ford's attorneys of expressing antipathy towards the motor king, was secretly grilled by department of justice agents.

Neither the agents nor attorneys in the suit would discuss the development in the alleged scandal.

MINERS' LOCKOUT DRAGGING ALONG; CRISIS NOT YET

European Operators in Near Panic

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 20.—The coal lockout continues its regular way. The miners are enduring their enforced vacation, the companies in general are not producing, the public is slowly using up the coal reserves. The crisis is some weeks ahead, when the stocks grow low, and the activity of left wing and progressive elements in the miners' union brings out the unorganized workers.

From the beginning, and in spite of the apathy of the union officials to their appeals, the progressive "Save the Union" bloc in the United Mine Workers of America has insisted that the unorganized miners are the key to the situation.

Energetic organization has resulted in sporadic strike activity among them already, but the real issue is still ahead, in the opinion of all familiar with the present circumstances.

Costs Ordered Revealed—Perhaps. WASHINGTON, April 20.—At last the mask of secrecy has been almost ordered torn from the books of the biggest coal, coke, pig iron and steel (Continued on Page Two)

Mussolini Might Be Proclaimed as First Chancellor in Italy

LONDON, April 20.—Reports of the possibility of a proclamation creating Premier Mussolini as the first chancellor of Italy, being issued tomorrow on the anniversary of the founding of Rome, were current here today.

The reports, which are as yet unconfirmed, state that the chancellorship would be based upon the German Bismarckian pattern and that the chancellor would be responsible to the king and not to the parliament. The cabinet at the same time would be responsible to the chancellor and might be dismissed by him at will.

One report is that the proclamation will also create "the empire of Italy."

"Big Four" Swindle Legalized by Legislature

Past Events of Insurance Expose.

This is the tenth of a series of thirty articles exposing the fraud of "industrial" (weekly payment) life insurance. Previous articles have dealt with the methods employed by the "Big Four" in misusing "mutual" assets to the benefit of the banks which operate hand in glove with this powerful combine. The "Big Four" is composed of the Metropolitan, Prudential, John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies. Names prominent in financial and government circles have figured largely in the series. Charles Evans Hughes, Governor Smith, Supt. of Insurance James A. Beha, Charles M. Schwab, and Alanson B. Houghton are among those present.

(Copyrighted by The Daily Worker 1927)

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON. ARTICLE X.

If the reader has ever gone through the harrowing experience of having his life insured (and who hasn't) he will remember that during the preliminary negotiations his agent mysteriously reached into his hip pocket and drew therefrom a black, leather-bound book. Peering into its mystic contents he announced that at such and such an age, insurance per thousand would cost so and so much.

The Gambling Percentage. The rate of insurance is based upon what is technically known as the American Experience Table of Mortality. This is a compilation of death statistics. For example this inaccurate table says that if a prospect for insurance is, let us say, 40 years of age and is in a sound enough condition of health to pass a rigid medical examination, he will continue to live for 28 additional years.

A premium is then charged based upon the theory that if the annual premium is invested at 3 1/2 per cent per annum, the principal and interest at the expiration of the 28 years will equal the face amount of the policy. The higher the amount of insurance, the higher the premium.

Figures Don't Fit Now. Now all this sounds very scientific and very business-like and very honest. But it isn't, for the following reasons:

To begin with the Table of Mortality used by the "Big Four" is one that was compiled in 1868. Since that time the death rate has shot downwards with a most gratifying speed. New discoveries in medicine such as diphtheria anti-toxin, the Schick test, the wiping out of yellow fever, insulin, and new clinical devices and practices together with modern plumbing and sanitary conveniences have mitigated against a high death rate.

Charges As Much. But the lowered death rate means a lowering of the "Big Four" with regard to the lowering of insurance costs. While it is true that a lower death rate means a lowered cost of operation, the millions of policyholders do not benefit by the saving in death claims.

An extremely obliging state legislature has permitted this fraud to be written into the statutes and today this table of mortality which predicts two deaths for every actual funeral is the law of the land.

Billions of dollars insurance companies are permitted to operate upon the theoretical lie that their invested capital will each 3 1/2 per cent interest, whereas any moron knows that these companies earn 6 per cent—any

more, not an up-state legislator. "The Big Four" earn, it is true, 6 per cent on their bonds and stocks, but what is illegally earned on the scores of millions of dollars in cash which is rented out for call loans and short term notes only the "mutual" directors know.

High Payments. There is a mistaken notion current among non-industrial policyholders that only a few cents a week is collected from the poor in payment for his petty larceny form of protection.

On the contrary, the average weekly payment family pays an average of \$3.00 per week and in many cases much more. The writer knows of a widow living in Brooklyn who pays \$10.00 per week. During the past ten years heres of agents have terrified her with the threat that she will be penniless in her old age and be dependent on charity. During each spell of illness or unemployment she drops her insurance. By the time she is able to start paying again she is unable to meet her payments in arrears. New policies are then issued which means a total loss of her previous payments. There are millions of dupes like this woman throughout the country.

Last year lapsed policies which were a complete loss to five million erst-while insurers totaled \$1,143,436,575. And on this deal alone the "Big Four" netted upwards of fifty million dollars.

Policies Lapse. When the price of insurance is being figured by the high salaried book-keepers of the "Big Four," it is assumed that every policy will mature either as a death claim or as an endowment.

In reality only about 15 per cent of policies issued mature. What happens to the hundreds of millions from this source which have been piling up years after year? Have they been credited to the "mutual" policyholders who have the infinite patience and gullibility to continue with the "Big Four"? Certainly not.

A Conscious Swindle. After 80 years of experience insuring tens of millions of lives these companies still use an antiquated table of mortality which was compiled in 1868.

The "Big Four" have on record a varied death experience at all ages. The death loss per 1,000 at any individual age is not a matter of guess work—it is a mathematical certainty.

Company Saves Half. Assuming that 1,000 men at 40 years of age insure their lives for \$1,000 each. The old table of mortality says that at the end of the first year 9 will be dead. This means that the 1,000 prospective risks must agree to pay at least \$9,000 or \$9 each in order to cover the death-loss. According to the modern table of mortality only 5 will die within the year instead of 9, thus reducing the death loss cost to \$5 per \$1,000.

They Cheat. From the above it seems that any table of mortality which fails to predict within 5 per cent of the actual death loss per thousand at any given age from 23 to 46, which covers 99 per cent of the total insurance in force, may be regarded as being used for the company's ends. And any table which predicts within 10 per cent of the actual death loss is maliciously fraudulent.

The "Big Four" charge 100 per cent more on death losses than they should. Maliciously fraudulent is a mild term to use in characterizing the operations of the petty larceny insurance trust, but one soon runs out of inventive.

Get Rich. In retrospect then, the "Big Four" assume an original premium charge twice as great as it should be and operate under a system whereby 1 per cent of all terminated policies each year are endowments and only 9 per cent are death claims.

Is it any wonder then that the "Big Four" have a reserve fund of assets of nearly \$4,000,000,000.00 and that Charles M. Schwab, Joseph P. Day and Albert Wiggins act as directors on the Metropolitan?

The excuse offered by apologists for the "Big Four" is that these men "know high finance." That is quite true but these hi-jackers have as much in common with the millions of weekly payment policyholders as a weasel has with a hen.

Hooch Explosion Kills 3.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Three persons were reported killed in a mysterious explosion on the west side of Chicago early today. It was the second such mystery blast in that section within a week, the first claiming eight lives. The debris was being searched for the bodies of a grocer, his wife and baby daughter, who lived over a store in the wrecked building. Police believe an illicit still in the two-story frame building exploded.

Governor Fuller May Overrule the Courts

(Continued from Page One)

the best upper class markets in America, he has made a large fortune of between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000 out of Packards. He picked up the car in the early days of the motor industry and has hung on to it ever since.

Fifteen years ago when he put up his huge factory in what was then "the sticks" he was laughed at. But, today he is conceded to have the best marketing location in greater Boston.

"Old-Fashioned American." The governor, then, is a full-blooded American go-getter, convinced to the very narrow of the justice and righteousness of individual initiative and private property. With that he combines a certain degree of independence on the political field. Just as he pioneered Packard in days when few could see the future of motors, so he backed Roosevelt in 1912 as financier of the Massachusetts Bull Moose forces. Elected to the state legislature and later to congress. He fought for "clean government" and against petty graft, but never saw the implications of class-bossed government.

He cracked old Henry Cabot Lodge over the head as a "senile old whelp" and won over bitter machine opposition in his bid for the lieutenant governorship in 1920. In 1924 he became governor and since then has made his peace more or less with the Bay State "machine" in the ways well known to politics.

Patron of Arts. To fill out the picture of the "arrived man," well liked in business and politics, well liked as a hale fellow well met, Fuller's conversion into a patron of the arts must not be overlooked. The walls of his Commonwealth Ave. home are covered with the plunder of European art galleries. In cultured Back Bay castles, he has won a certain gaudy standing because of his ability to put a quarter of a million dollars into a single picture.

An interesting incident is related of him during the hysteria accompanying the Sacco-Vanzetti case. While squads of police were thrown about Judge Thayer and elaborate precautions taken to convince the public that the two workers were desperadoes of the worst type, Fuller impatiently threw off the cops assigned to "guard" him against mythical bombs.

Add to that the \$2,000 given John Haynes Holmes when his church in New York burned down, and the favorable side of the picture is painted.

Has Usual Class Prejudices. The other side shows possession of all the usual prejudices of a member of the American upper class. Capitalism is the best of all possible systems, the road he traveled is open to every young American, there is no class justice in America, the courts can do no wrong.

This last conviction is ominous. He has met Judge Thayer a few times. A keen judge of men, the governor has undoubtedly seen through Thayer, the man, if he has been able to distinguish him from Thayer, the black-gowned representative of law and order and respectability in the Bay State.

Perhaps he has not been able to. Perhaps he holds to the devastating theory, too, that to admit Judge Thayer was prejudiced would be to overturn popular respect for the Massachusetts judiciary. It may not occur to him that workers will know the scurvy nature of the Massachusetts bench no matter what action he takes on Thayer.

Fuller is stubborn, too. Some people here who have followed him closely believe he may balk when world-wide pressure is used to force his hand. But while he might resent the activities of "outsiders" and radicals, he cannot resent the pressure of the most conservative and influential upper class leaders of the state. And their pressure is applied principally because labor's united thunder of condemnation has struck fear into their hearts for the sanctity of the system.

Labor May Force Appointment of Commission. The cloud of labor indictment over the courts of Massachusetts and the rest of the country has been thin in former years. But now it becomes black and threatening. Knowing full well that the courts are a keystone in their system, these eminent bankers, lawyers and their intellectual lackeys realize that labor's confidence in the courts will be destroyed forever if Sacco and Vanzetti are electrocuted. That is the reason for the panicky appeals to the governor for immediate action.

Will Fuller, too, see that fatal blow at the courts? Those in a position to know feel that he will. They feel that if labor keeps up its emphatic protests against the murder of its fellow-workers, Fuller will act, appointing a commission to review the entire case.

This may happen within a few weeks.

Coolidge Gets Many Protests. Besides a number of cablegrams which he received from prominent European writers and thinkers, including Albert Einstein and Henri Barbusse, President Coolidge has forwarded numerous telegrams and letters asking for the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti to Gov. Fuller of Massachusetts.

Included among those who appealed for the two framed-up Italian workers were Winifred Nicholas Donovan, professor of the department of biblical interpretation at the Newton Theological Institute; the Chandler Asso-

Coal Mine Lockout Still Drags Along

(Continued from Page One)

companies in the United States, as intended by the Federal Trade Act and as specifically directed by resolution of Congress in 1919.

The federal supreme court, with only Justice McReynolds dissenting, has refused to enjoin the commission from carrying out that instruction. It has ordered the 22 companies led by the Claire Furnace Co., and really representing the steel and coal trusts, to deliver to the commission the information required—provided the Attorney General shall approve the questions asked by the commission.

May Disclose Robbery.

On its face the decision looks like a victory for the people. It may lead to discovery by the unorganized steel workers, for instance, as to how much they have contributed to the \$200,000,000 stock dividend just distributed. The wage figures, if the commission ever secures them, should show how steel workers and coal miners are exploited.

But there's a catch in the decision. The fact that Chief Justice Taft delivered it may already have aroused suspicions as to that. The court has ruled that the coal and steel and allied companies started their fight against giving up their cost-figures at the wrong point. It tells them that in instead of enjoining the Federal Trade Commission when that body announced its request for detailed information, the companies should have waited and let the Attorney General censor the questions of the commission first.

Won't Ask Too Much. It appears that the supreme court thinks the attorney general's office will begin the safeguarding of the interests of the steel manufacturers and coal barons. Under the law, it is his business to exercise discretion as to which question, formulated by the commission, are "pertinent and lawful" to the proposed investigation. Then he is supposed to defend the commission against any attempt of the companies to avoid answering the revised list of questions.

Won't Hurt Trusts. If Attorney General Sargent, who was the village lawyer for the community of Ludlow, Vermont, has the intelligence and mental energy needed for this job of improving the weapons of the Federal Trade Commission against the steel and coal trusts, nobody has ever yet seen him display those qualities.

His record in the Department of Justice is one of inaction and confessed ignorance of virtually everything under his jurisdiction. His tendencies are reactionary and his reverence for millionaires is painful. It is to this man that the Taft decision tells the steel trust and the coal magnates they must devote some attention.

Steel Trust Obstinate. This attempt by the commission to get at the truth of production costs of coal and steel was started in the days when Victor Murdock and the late William Colver were dominating members of that body, and when they were completing their famous investigation of the meat packing monopoly. It came just before the steel strike promoted by the American Federation of Labor committee which was directed by W. Z. Foster. The steel trust resisted the effort of the government to learn its production costs, at the moment when it was preparing to crush the strike.

It still defies the power of organized labor, and this decision merely postpones the day of its test of power against the Congress of the United States.

Public Control of "L" Line, Boston, Defeated

BOSTON, April 20.—Public control of the Boston elevated railway system for the next fifteen years was defeated in legislature this afternoon.

After several hours of debate, the House accepted the report of its ways and means committee of "next annual session" for the fifteen year extension bill. The action of the House definitely killed the bill in the 1927 legislature.

It was reliably reported at the state house, however, that Governor Fuller has prepared a message to the legislature on the elevated situation for consideration during this, probably the last week, of the legislative session.

Another bill regarding the elevated is pending, it provides for an investigation by state commission.

Government Ships Bone Dry. WASHINGTON, April 20.—Bone dry order was issued to the government's Merchant Fleet Corporation today by President H. G. Dalton. He announced that members of the crews of government vessels, who are found to be directly or indirectly connected in the transportation of liquor or narcotics, will be summarily discharged and prosecuted.

All Ask Their Freedom. The Lodzer Sick and Benevolent Assn. of Paterson, N. J.; Millinery Workers of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Union of New York; Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Conference, of Rochester; New York local of Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, and a large number of others.

SOUTH AND WEST SWEEP BY STORM AND BIG FLOODS

Thousands Homeless as Result of Damage

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 20.—Nineteen dead, 100 injured and hundred of thousands of dollars property damage was the estimate today of the cost of the wave of tornadoes which yesterday ripped through Illinois, snuffing out lives and filling the hospitals with victims.

Workers today were seeking to end the chaos left in the path of the storm in the towns and villages struck by the twisters. Greene county bore the brunt of the cyclonic attacks, with Carrollton the center.

Killed At Lunch. A vicious tornado struck Wrights, near Carrollton, killing seven persons, eating their noonday meal, and then wrecked a schoolhouse—the Canterville school near Carrollton—killing the teacher, Miss Annie Keller, and injuring eleven pupils.

Miss Keller died a heroic death. Forcing her pupils to lie flat on the floor as the black, funnel shaped cloud roared nearer, she braced her body against the door. After the storm had passed her bruised body was found beneath the wreckage of the school. Only three houses were left standing in Buffalo Hart, were two persons were killed.

Eight Feet of Water. MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 20.—Clarendon, Ark., today was covered with eight feet of water following a break in White River levee early this morning.

The town of 3,000 population fled their homes and took refuge on the courthouse hill, which is considerably higher than the rest of the city.

For more than two hours after the break, the water rushed through the crevice at about 40 miles an hour, washing away outhouses and barns and tossing pieces of furniture about like corks.

Telephone operators during the night warned all they could in the vicinity that a break in the levee was imminent.

Due to precautions taken in sounding the proper warning, there has been no loss of life, it was believed.

Driven To Hills. ST. LOUIS, April 20.—Crumbling under the terrific pounding of flood waters in the mighty Mississippi which beat against its walls for several days, the St. John's Bay levee gave way today and drove 5,000 persons in the vicinity of New Madrid, Mo., to the hills, according to telegraphic advices received from Red Cross field representatives here.

New Madrid was practically deserted as the town became flooded and the situation was made somewhat critical when there was no concentration point available for the homeless. The refugees fled in all directions, seeking high points out of the waters' reach.

The break caused a territory 60 miles back of the Mississippi to be visited by the floods, the advices stated.

Son of Murderer of German Proletarian Leaders Arrives Here

Frederick Ebert, son of the late socialist president of the German republic who murdered the leaders of the working class, including Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, and who is editor in chief of the capitalist publication Brandenburg Zeitung, arrived yesterday from Hamburg on the Deutschland. Eighteen other business men accompanied him. Their mission is to study American industrial processes with the object of getting more surplus value out of the working class of Germany who work in their industries. He would not comment on German affairs or upon the object of his visit. The socialist party officials would not comment themselves as to whether young Ebert would make a lecture tour under their auspices.

Dr. Farnell Announces Sleeping Sickness Cure

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 20.—Epidemic Encephalitis commonly known as the "American sleeping sickness" which has baffled physicians for centuries, has been effectively treated and in several instances completely cured by the use of iodine, according to an announcement today by Dr. F. J. Farnell, of this city, who has devoted many years to research work in that field.

"Sleeping sickness," Dr. Farnell explained, "is, I have found, really the direct result of inflammation of the brain, due probably to a filterable virus. The result of this condition has been small hemorrhages and water in the brain. Realizing that the solution of iodine required water, I put it into the blood in a concentrated state. Placed in the blood stream, it took the necessary water from the tissue of the brain relieving the pressure there. The iodine also may have some effect upon the disease itself."

176 Workers Were Killed While at Work in New York

ALBANY, April 20.—One hundred seventy-six death claims were filed with the state labor department during March, according to a statement issued today by James A. Hamilton, industrial commissioner. This was the largest number of claims reported in any month in the last year, and exceeded February's total by 38.

The fatalities included 101 which occurred in the New York City district and 75 up-state. The greatest increase was in the Buffalo district which reported 36 fatal accidents or twice its monthly average.

Caused By Falls. Forty-three of the deaths were caused by falls according to reports filed with the labor department. Three persons were killed in falls from ladders and scaffolds; five met death by falling down stairs, four fell to their deaths from windrows.

An eighty-six year old carpenter tripped on some lumber on the floor of the shop where he was working, bruising his ankle. His death, seven days later was the result of erysipelas.

One worker met his death when he fell into a vat filled with boiling water containing an acid solution.

Twelve deaths were caused by steam and electric railways, 18 by automobiles, six of the twelve workers who died as result of railroad accidents were struck by trains and engines.

In five of the 18 fatalities charged to motor vehicles the workers were struck by automobiles.

Explosions, electricity and fire were responsible for the deaths of 24 workers. Two boys one 17 and the other 19, were killed when one threw a lighted cigarette into a barrel of shellac causing it to explode.

Elevator accidents were responsible for nine deaths.

Imperialists Influence Change to Warlike Act

(Continued from Page One)

The Lungwa headquarters and prior to daybreak today there were six left wingers executed, which it is said brings the total of executions of alleged radicals to more than a hundred, including some of the leading officers of the General Labor and other unions, who were declared to be back of the recent strike.

General Feng Yu-hsiang, new commander-in-chief of the Nationalist armies, is making preparations to move his forces southwards to Hankow, it is reported. Feng has more than 80,000 well-drilled troops ready to join the Nationalist forces at Hankow.

Concentrate On Hankow. Imperialist warships continue to concentrate at Hankow. More than forty war vessels have their guns trained on the city, while many more are patrolling the river between Wuhu and the Nationalist capital.

Delay Notes. WASHINGTON, April 20.—Officials here declared that Chiang Kai-shek would have to prove himself in complete control of the territory now held jointly by the Nationalist factions before the United States will credit his government as being the de facto government of the southern part of the country.

Green's Condition Unchanged. GREENVILLE, S. C., April 20.—The condition of Earl Carroll was unchanged today, his physicians said. He is conscious, but can not take solid foods.

Ruthenberg Ashes Lie in Liebknecht House in Berlin

BERLIN, April 20.—The urn containing the ashes of Comrade Charles E. Ruthenberg rested last night under Red Guard in the Karl Liebknecht House, where it will remain until the last stage of the journey is started toward Moscow, where it will rest beside the Kremlin walls with other leaders of the world proletarian revolution.

Impressive Demonstrations. When J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, arrived on German soil at Bremerhaven, with the bronze urn containing the ashes of C. E. Ruthenberg he was met by a committee from the Communist Party of Germany who took charge of the urn. There was an impressive demonstration of Red Front Fighters the revolutionary military forces as the committee left for Bremen where another demonstration was staged. In Hamburg masses of workers and Red Front Fighters paid their respects to the late leader of the American Communist forces.

Demonstration in Berlin. Another demonstration was staged as the committee and Engdahl arrived at the Lehrterstrasse railway station here from whence the procession marched to the Karl Liebknecht House where the urn is constantly watched over by a Red Guard.

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 if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 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 through 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—108 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, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

WORKERS! PROTEST AGAINST DEATH OF SACCO and VANZETTI!

CHINA IN REVOLT



a new pamphlet

Including the discussion by outstanding figures in the Communist International on the great revolt in China by **STALIN BUCHARIN MANUILSKY TAN PING SHAN**

15¢

On China Read Also **THE AWAKENING OF CHINA** by Jas. H. Dolsen.

A complete history of the awakening of over four hundred million people. With photographs, maps and original documents.

NOW 50 CENTS

The **DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY** 33 First Street NEW YORK

Shake the hand of **WORLD LABOR** IN THE SPIRIT OF **INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY**

1927 MAY DAY

Here's How

To greet the workers of the world The DAILY WORKER will print the names of individual workers and all working class organizations in its SPECIAL MAY DAY EDITION.

Here's How Much

Individual names will be printed at the rate of \$1.00 per name. Organizations will be given a special rate of \$1.00 per inch.

Here's When—

All greetings must be mailed at once to reach The DAILY WORKER before April 25. All greetings arriving later will be printed in following editions.

SEND GREETINGS TODAY

Hands Off China Demand of Meet in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 20.—There must be no interference with the struggle of the Chinese workers and peasants toward self-government and freedom. HANDS OFF CHINA. This was the keynote of a mass meeting held here last Sunday under the auspices of the conference against intervention in Mexico, Nicaragua and China.

Wo Yong Park, who delivered a stirring talk on the determination of the Chinese workers to throw off the yoke of foreign imperialism, sounded a note of warning to the foreign powers, called for the recall of all foreign nationals from Chinese soil and the withdrawal of all military and naval forces from Chinese workers.

Wm. Watkins of the St. Paul Switchman's union stated that organized labor was solidly behind the fight of the Chinese workers to achieve a decent standard of living. Norman H. Tallentire, Workers Party Organizer, analyzed the economic-political development of China, giving the background of the present conflict. Ole Hellie of the Mid-West Student also spoke, and S. A. Stockwell, of the Farmer-Labor Party, presided.

A resolution calling for the withdrawal of troops and warships from China, the recognition of the Nationalist Government, the abolition of unequal treaties, customs control and extrajurisdictionality were unanimously adopted at the meeting. Copies of the resolution were sent to President Coolidge, the State Department, all of the representatives and Senators from Minnesota, and to the Kuomintang.

Acuses Former Sweetheart NEWBURGH, N. Y., April 20.—Under severe cross-examination here today William Wegley, who turned state's evidence in the murder trial of Mrs. Lucy Baxter Earley, pointed an accusing finger at the woman whom he formerly loved.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day.

Passaic Bosses Worried By Labor Campaign

(Continued from Page One) unemployed workers before Weisbord entered the campaign. Then it was ignored; but since they have to contend with a labor ticket, the local politicians have "promised" to consider the matter. Of course, that is the usual election time buncombe.

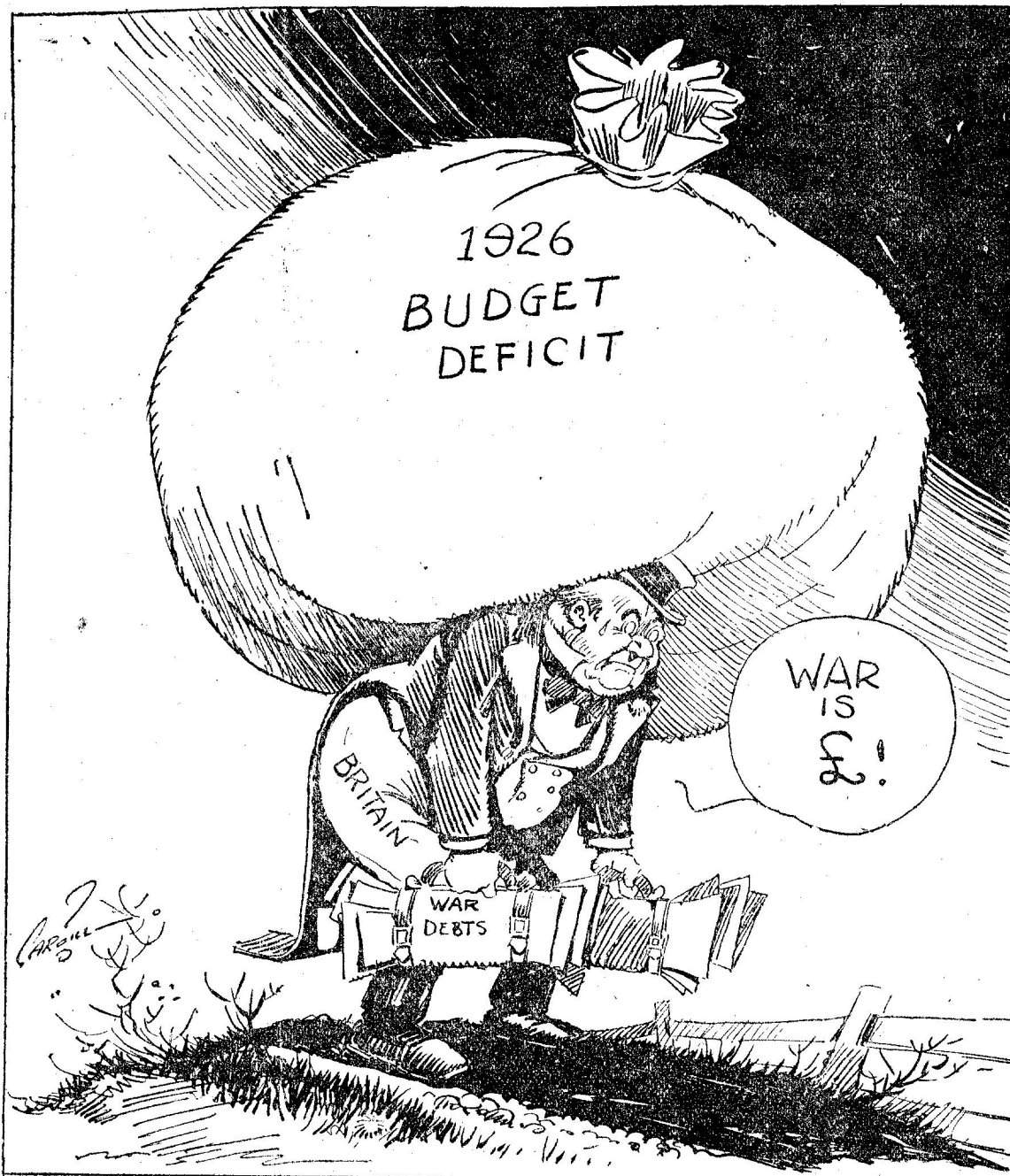
For City Construction. The program has a part devoted to the immediate undertaking of construction work on a large scale by the city to provide jobs for unemployed workers. These workers to receive pay at the union rate of wages.

In addition to the above quoted planks, which are only a few in the program, the Workers' (Communist) Party has issued an expose of the role of the present officials who are now seeking reelection as strike-breakers and enemies of the workers.

Many Business Administrations. "We have had too much of business men's administration in Passaic," it says, "yet most of the rival candidates are also business men. Cabell is a manufacturer whose workers are unorganized, Vanacek is a lawyer and Rubacky is a lawyer. What we need in Passaic as we do all thru the country is the unity of all labor forces into one powerful party of all the producers, a labor party, not a bosses' government or a business man's government, but a workers' government."

Educating Workers. Just as the strike was a means of educating the 16,000 textile workers to understand more fully the class government in America, so will the election campaign be a further educator, not only for the textile workers but for all the members of the working class of that city.

Already we see attempts to suppress the labor group. Weisbord's speech last Monday was stopped by the gangsters of Commissioner of Public Safety, Abram Preskiell. The campaign may meet further obstacles, but they will all help to give a clearer understanding to the workers of the role of the American government—local, state and national, as a weapon to keep the workers in industrial and political bondage.



WHITE TERROR IN EUROPE

YUGOSLAVIA "Whist Attempting to Escape" BELGRADE.—The leader of the Macedonian liberation movement, Kosta Leonidreff, who had been arrested last year for organizing the murder of the Serbian nationalist Popovitch, was shot by Yugoslavian gendarms on his way from the prison to the court, allegedly because he "attempted to escape."

Yugoslavian Class Justice. BELOVAR.—The supreme court has increased the sentence against the bookdealer Radomir Bugarski, in whose house the police had found two parcels with copies of "ABC of Communism", from six months to two years prison. The sentence of the young worker Jadko Schneider, who had received two years in prison for Communist propaganda, was increased by the appeal court to five years.

RUMANIA KISHINEV.—A trial took place against six young workers who were accused of "crime against the safety of the state" because they had been members of a reading circle for Communist literature. They received the following sentences: the 19 year old tailor, Braunstein, 5 years; the young workers, Gulkovici and Guralnik, each four years hard labor. The other accused received sentences of two months each. The long imprisonment on remand was not deducted from the sentences.

POLAND VITANOV.—In district Lubartowski, a meeting of the district committee of the Communist Party took place. All participants of the meeting were arrested and delivered to the court.

ROMAGNA.—On the 2nd of March, the trial against 40 Communist "curriers" began. The trial against Zaniboni and the other accused in his case will be postponed on account of an illness of the leading judge of the exceptional court. The trial will probably take place on March 14th.

It is reported from Italy that 1,500 members of the Catholic People's Party, among them 37 priests, were deported to various islands. The deportees lived in Lombardina, Venice, and Romagnana. Their fate is unknown. Many of them were beaten.

young workers took place who had been arrested for distribution of Communist literature. No material at all was found in their houses. Seven of the accused have waited 18 months for their trial. Only police agents acted as witnesses in the process. One accused, a woman, was sentenced to two-and-a-half years, two accused to two years each, and the others each to one year hard labor.

VILNA.—16 people were arrested: five soldiers, five railwaymen and six workers.

LEMBERG.—Twenty members of an Ukrainian organization were arrested.

New Police Brutalities. According to Polish newspaper reports, the prisoner Bajchmann who was recently arrested with many others, was found hanged in his cell. The bourgeois press attempts to call this a "suicide". However, according to statements of Bajchmann's fellow prisoners, Bajchmann was called to "examination" several times previously and had returned every time half dead from the tortures or had been taken unconscious into his cell. This it is obvious that Bajchmann is a new victim of the murderous tortures of the Polish police.

ITALY 32 Workers Deported. ROME.—According to reports, 32 workers were newly arrested in Palermo. They will be deported. In Canatico, 16 Communists and socialists were arrested for the distribution of anti-fascist leaflets. Among the people who were arrested in Rome, there is the Communist deputy Riboldi.

Before Exceptional Court. ROMAGNA.—On the 2nd of March, the trial against 40 Communist "curriers" began.

The trial against Zaniboni and the other accused in his case will be postponed on account of an illness of the leading judge of the exceptional court. The trial will probably take place on March 14th.

It is reported from Italy that 1,500 members of the Catholic People's Party, among them 37 priests, were deported to various islands. The deportees lived in Lombardina, Venice, and Romagnana. Their fate is unknown. Many of them were beaten.

Protest of World Labor Gets Civil Trial for Szanto

The trial of Zoltan Szanto and his "accomplices" of the "Szanto plot" has been transferred from the military court which could only pass the death sentence to the civil courts. Despite a carefully prepared campaign by the subsidized, bought and paid for press, under shelter of which the Hungarian Horthy Dictatorship attempted to railroad these tested proletarian fighters to the gallows, the storms of protest of the workers all over Europe has forced the military court to relinquish its victims.

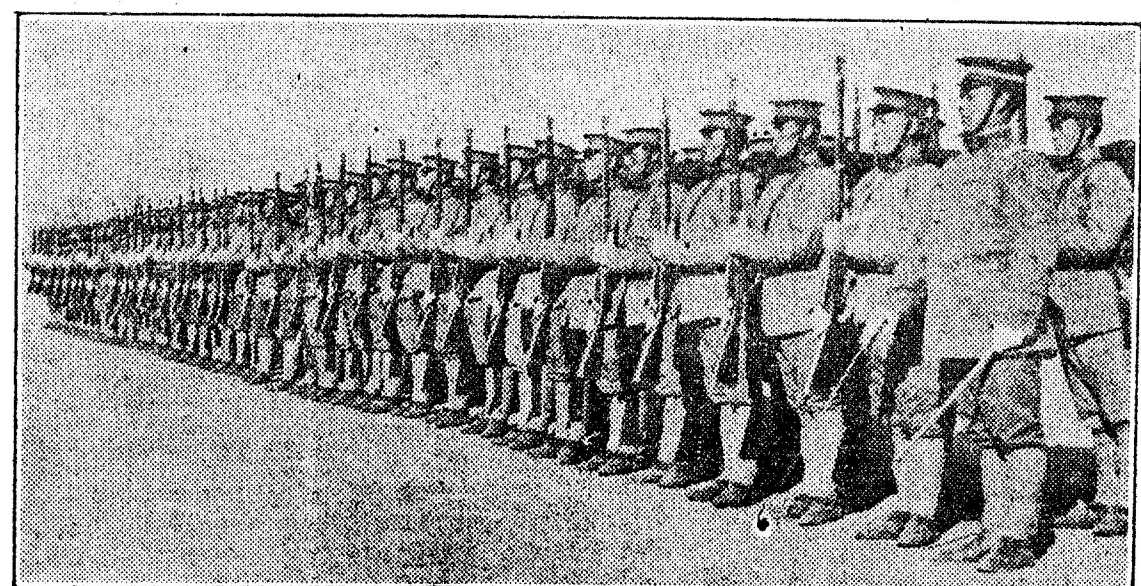
Opposed Horthy Terror. Zoltan Szanto, the brother of Bela Zsanto, one of the People's Commissioners for War under the Soviet Government of Hungary, was arrested several months ago on charges of "conspiracy to overthrow the Horthy regime" growing out of his active propaganda among the masses.

Faced Death. In 1919, when the treachery of the Social Democrats and the Allies, using the troops of the Rumanian reactionaries, forced the downfall of the Hungarian Soviet and the triumph of the White counter-revolution, Szanto and other Communists were compelled to seek safety abroad. But by 1922 the necessity of building up the Hungarian Communist Party illegally brought the most active and courageous fighters back to Hungary to be caught meant certain imprisonment and probably death.

A Legal Farce. In 1926 Rakoszi was caught, tried and convicted. His trial and that of his fellow workers, legal farce, was utilized by Rakoszi to bring to the oppressed Hungarian workers the fearless message of militant Communism. The Horthy Terror was frightened and had recourse to fiercer persecutions. The trial of Szanto and his 30 "accomplices" was the first arrests of this terror.

Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die!

PEKING DEFENDED BY MERCENARIES



A company of Marshal Chang Tso-lin's best soldiers, mainstay of his forces at the present time, appearing before him for inspection in Peking. He was recently used by the imperialist powers to raid the embassy of the Soviet Union, there.

Remarkable Gains In Soviet Union Told In Theses

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—Remarkable developments in the industry and agriculture of the U. S. S. R. are fore-shadowed in theses and reports presented by state planning bodies here this week.

The All Union Conference of state planning commissions now sitting examined a five year plan which provides that in 1931 the production of the state industry will reach nine and a half milliard roubles (\$4,750,000,000) which means an increase of 3.2 milliard roubles (\$1,700,000,000) compared with 1926.

State and local budgets will reach 8.3 milliard roubles (\$4,150,000,000) against the present 6.1 milliard roubles (\$3,050,000,000).

More Money for Social Needs. Expenditure for administration and defense remains almost without alteration, while there will be considerably increased expenditure on social and cultural needs.

Kalinin's theses to the fourth Soviet Congress, just published, point out that the growth of the area under cultivation in the Soviet Union has increased to 96.1 of the 1913 standard. In 1925 the area was 92.8 per cent of the pre-war figure. The area under cultivation in 1926 was 112 million hectares (about 440,000 square miles). In 1931, 132 million hectares will be under cultivation, it is estimated. This will be 11 per cent over the 1913 level.

Cooperative Farming. There were 27,000 motor tractors in the Soviet Union, 90 per cent of which were in the hands of the peasantry. The production of agricultural machines this year will reach 86 million roubles (about \$480,000,000) or 40 per cent more than in 1913.

The growth of cooperative farming is seen in the fact that about 7,000,000 peasant homesteads—or about one-third of the peasant population—have pooled resources amounting to a milliard and a half roubles (\$750,000,000).

Arrest Speculators. DETROIT, April 20.—Federal Internal revenue agents, cooperating with police, arrested 17 alleged ticket scalpers outside the gates of Navin Field this afternoon shortly before the opening game.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One) of the Detroit Labor News, official organ of the Detroit Federation of Labor, over the ingratitude of a mayor who has failed to reward the labor fakers who helped to elect him to office with the promised jobs. Now Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago is not that kind of a girl. A gang of fakers known as the "Wage Earners' League" bet on his election and won. One of the boys will be placed on the Civil Service Commission. Big Hearted Bill!

If the editor of the Detroit Labor News and his owners sought appointments for labor for the sake of the filthy lucre that is attached to such positions one's grief would not be so burning. But those decent fellows are only concerned with the dignity of labor. Still, we know that some of our more skeptical readers will not shed any sympathetic tears with us. They will simply reason that if the labor bureaucrats were concerned with the dignity of labor and the interests of the rank and file rather than with graft they would organize a Labor Party instead of asking favors of the capitalist political leaders on bended knee and with hat in hand.

In yesterday's paper I predicted that even the capitalist correspondents in Europe no longer found a market for tales of revolts in the Soviet Union. I spoke too soon. The profession of a prophet is one of the most precarious. Indeed a wise prophet should only predict after, not before the fact. So it happened with mine. The truth is that the liars were on their way from Riga to Bukarest having heard that Queen Marie had come out of seclusion and had re-entered society. The correspondents had a bad winter in Riga and they are candidates for a little relaxation.

A BUKAREST dispatch had it that the Red Army was busy putting down rebels in the Ukraine who shouted maledictions on the heads of the international bourgeoisie who are crucifying China. Under the slogan "Hands off China" the workers and peasants held demonstrations and the Red Army had an awful time blocking their path to the great Gobi desert which we are informed by "airily" unreliable authority is the path over which a crow would fly to China. Not having succeeded in breaking thru the bayonet wall interposed between them and China by the Red Army, the disappointed crusaders dodged into cellars and cursed the Soviet government and all its works and pomps. Then the reporters took another look at Queen Marie's maids of honor, had a few more drinks and that they were licking the Red Army. This is a sample of the news that is served up to its customers by Mr. Oche's paper. Perhaps there is something in a name after all.

Berlin Conference Brings World Trade Union Unity Nearer

LONDON, (By Mail).—General agreement is reported in connection with the discussions which have been proceeding during the week in Berlin between representatives of the British T. U. C. and the All Russian Council of Trade Unions.

Discussion centered round the British desire for "non-intervention" in the domestic affairs of either country. The Russians have insisted both countries should work together in the common interest. They have also stressed the importance of an unconditional conference between the I. F. T. U. (Amsterdam) and the Russian Unions in view of the world-wide offensive of the capitalists against the workers.

APRIL 23 Is Lenin's Birthday



SEND A LENIN BIRTHDAY PACKAGE To Another Worker You Know

On the occasion of the Birthday of our Leader (April 23, 1870) a special Lenin Birthday Package has been made AT LOWER PRICES. To use this day to acquaint a greater number of workers with the principles of Lenin.

Every worker can afford to buy at least one package for this purpose. We will mail it to you to give to your shopmate or the brother in your union. If you wish—we will mail it to any address you give.

NOTE Orders for single books at regular prices only.

OFFER NO. 1

- Lenin, His Life and Work By J. Yaroslavsky.....\$.25
Lenin, the Great Strategist
By A. Losovsky..... .10
Lenin and the Trade Union Movement
By A. Losovsky..... .25
Lenin, Liebknecht and Luxemburg
By Max Shachtman..... .15
Theory and Practice of Leninism
By I. Stalin..... .35
Leninism vs. Trotskyism
By Stalin-Kamenov, Zinoviev..... .10
Total \$1.20

ALL FOR \$1.00

OFFER No. 2

- Books by Lenin
On the Road to Insurrection.....\$.50
Infantile Sickness—or Leftism in Communism..... .10
Imperialism—Final Stage of Capitalism
In the new complete English edition..... .40
Total \$1.20

ALL FOR \$1.00

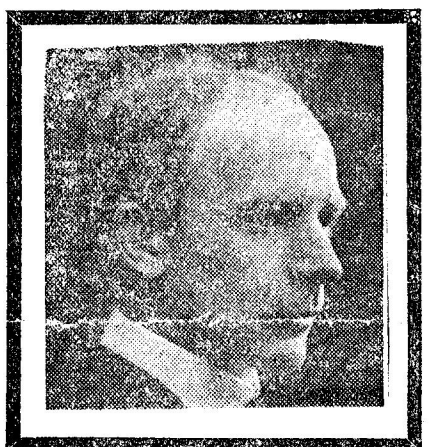
A Bronze Medallion of Lenin (Reproduced above) Selling at one dollar will be sent for fifty cents IF INCLUDED with offer No. 1 or No. 2. Separate orders for medallion at regular price only. (\$1.00.)

Offer No. 1 and No. 2, and the Bronze Lenin Medallion all for

\$2.50

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO. 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Defend Your Paper



In wartime a sentry who sleeps at his post of duty, is shot. Today The DAILY WORKER is facing a combined attack on every front. The employers, masking under the name of various patriotic societies, are seeking to suppress our paper. The heavy financial difficulties which the paper is facing, are made even more difficult by the addition of this trial. The prosecution is prepared. First class legal talent is at their disposal. The District Attorney and the Bomb Squad are giving their full co-operation to the enemies of The DAILY WORKER. The paper is in serious danger.

Any comrade, who, at such a critical time, does not awaken to a realization of his duty, is like the sentry, sleeping at his post. Proletarians will consider this comrade false to his trust, and his duty to his class.

We ask every comrade to awake to his responsibility, to respond when the paper is under fire. Now is the time before it is too late. Any delay, any hesitation may mean the loss of our paper.

Raise money among your friends and sympathizers. Meet the attack of the reactionaries with a united front of the workers behind our paper. Meet the sinister aims of the employers' organizations with swift and effective response of the workers. DEFEND YOUR PAPER.

DAILY WORKER 33 First Street, New York, N. Y. Inclosed is my contribution of dollars cents to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund for a stronger and better DAILY WORKER and for the defense of our paper. I will pay the same amount regularly every Name Address City State Attach check or money order.

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
Daily, Except Sunday
33 First Street, New York, N. Y. Phone, Orchard 1680

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in New York only): By mail (outside of New York):
\$8.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$6.00 per year \$3.50 six months
\$2.50 three months \$2.00 three months

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

J. LOUIS ENGBAHL }
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }Editors
BERT MILLER }Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

Support the Labor Unions and the Peasant Organizations of New China!

The London correspondent of the New York Herald-Tribune has this to say on the Chinese situation:

"Obviously, on the basis of his actions to date, Chiang's Nanking government will start life with far more sympathy from the powers, AND PARTICULARLY FROM GREAT BRITAIN, than he Hankow government has enjoyed. Too hasty proclamation of his fact in China probably would not suit Chiang's plans, but he knows that if he plays his cards cleverly he may be able to arrange a modus vivendi with the foreigners, where the Chinese politicians hitherto have failed, should do much for Chiang's prestige." (Emphasis ours.)

This is very frank speaking. It says in so many words that Chiang Kai Shek is the new hope of the imperialists and that in view of his betrayal of the liberation movement they are willing to give him some sort of recognition. His murder campaign against trade union and left wing leaders shows that there is nothing to fear from Chiang. He represents that section of the manufacturing, trading and professional groups which is willing to bargain with imperialism and give to the foreign robbers greater concessions than they will make to the Chinese workers and peasants.

Chiang has carried out his assaults against the trade unions under the guise of destroying "Communist influence." In other words he is following the same hypocritical policy that the right wing of the labor movement is following in the United States.

But the smashing of trade unions only serves to convince the masses that Chiang is the same kind of an imperialist that Chang Tso-jin is. They will not accept him or support him.

The Kuomintang, with the exception of the extreme right wing—small in numbers—decided against the exclusion of Communists from the party at the recent conference and at previous conferences. The results of the right wing policy, its hostility to the Communists being only one feature of it, were to turn the peasants and the labor movement against the Kuomintang. It was the failure of Chiang's policy from the standpoint of successful struggle against imperialism that was responsible for his feat.

The attitude of the Kuomintang was well expressed in the statement issued by the Communists and non-Communist factions of the Kuomintang in Shanghai, April 5. The statement was signed by Wan Ching-wei, the closest associate of Sun Yat-sen, for the non-Communists and Chen Tu-shu, former vice-chancellor of Peking university, for the Communists. It said:

"Some say the Communists are determined to establish a labor government, to break into the concessions, to endanger the expeditionary force, and to overthrow the Kuomintang, whilst others report that the Kuomintang leaders will expel the Communists and suppress the labor unions and their pickets. . . ."

"The Kuomintang has made it known to the world its resolution that no steps should be taken to oust the Communists and to terminate the labor unions."

"The military authorities at Shanghai (Chiang Kai-shek, Ed.) have manifested a willingness to obey the instructions of the Central Government and it is probable that the differences and misunderstandings, if any, between them will be adjusted. The Communists are as anxious as others to maintain order, and have endorsed the Kuomintang resolution to refrain from using military force to effect repossession of the settlements."

"The labor unions have issued a manifesto that the laborers must not break into the international concession singly and independently of others. . . ."

The above statement shows that it was not a question of order or disorder that prompted Chiang to make his treacherous and bloody raids on the unions. Neither was there any question as to the attitude of the Communists.

The principal question was solely one of the method of waging the struggle against imperialism and the decisive role played by the unions in that struggle. The strikes, the wage increases and improvements in working conditions which resulted from them, of course affected the Chinese bosses—Chiang's supporters—adversely, the rise of the labor movement and its alliance with the peasantry, made certain the downfall of the middle classes' leaders.

This class, at least the section of it following Chiang, decided to make terms with imperialism rather than with the masses. All through history the middle class has made a similar choice when confronted with a similar necessity.

The Herald-Tribune dispatch and the optimistic tone of the imperialist press in general show that the enemies of the Chinese liberation movement recognize an ally in Chiang.

But he is a weak ally. The Kuomintang and the labor and peasant organizations which are its base will smash Chiang. They will smash him quickly if the labor movements in the other countries demand and enforce the slogan of Hands Off China—withdraw all troops and battleships—support the workers' and peasants' movement of New China!

The Cabinet Crisis in Japan.

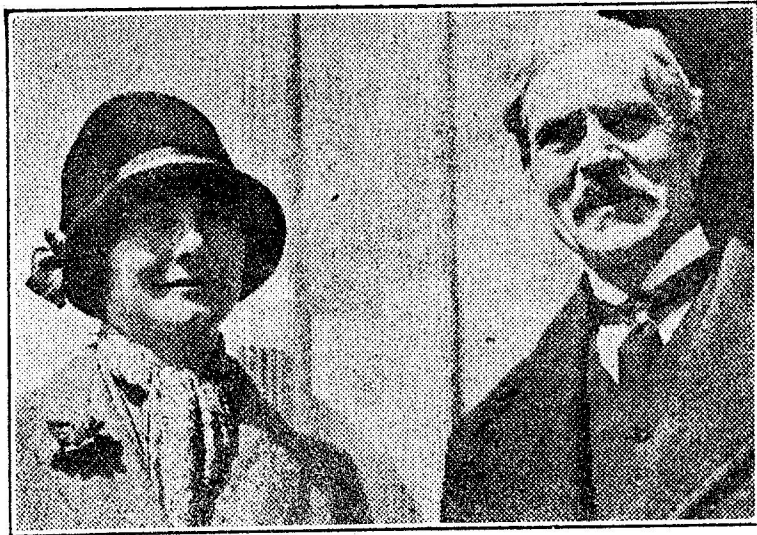
The so-called Japanese financial crisis, the outward manifestation of which was the closing of a number of prominent banks, causing an upheaval in the government that resulted in the downfall of the cabinet, is directly connected with the revolutionary situation in China.

Marxists recognize the fact that financial crises are only reflexes of industrial crises. In Japan the industrial crisis, one of the periodic depressions, has been intensified by the inability to secure raw material from China and has produced the greatest collapse since the earthquake in 1923. All large banks that have closed represented powerful industrial groups, the smaller banks were simply auxiliaries of the larger ones.

The former opposition which claimed that the Japanese policy in China would ruin the industries by destroying the source of

Ramsay MacDonald and the I. L. P.

J. RAMSAY MacDONALD



J. Ramsay MacDonald, who was the premier of the first British Labor government, together with his daughter, Isabel, has come to the United States

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY
WHILE James Ramsay MacDonald, former, and first labor premier of Great Britain was receiving the plaudits of the capitalists and labor fakers in the United States and spreading good cheer, optimism and a certain brand of pacifism—beloved by the less-swashbuckling section of the capitalist class—everywhere he went, a delegate conference of his own party in annual meeting assembled was busy discussing ways and means of how best to wind up his political career, as an I.L.P. leader. The conference finally decided not to put forward MacDonald's name for treasurer of the Labor Party or to nominate him as a delegate of the I.L.P. to the next Labor Party conference.

What Does It Mean?
Is this a gentle tap on the wrist or a sock like unto what one would get from a mule?

Why has the Independent Labor Party—not a revolutionary party of action by a long way—turned down the best advertised political labor leader in Britain?

What relation does the I.L.P. bear to the Labor Party and how much influence has it in the councils of the Labor Party?

From the correct answers to those questions and not on the observations of Arthur Henderson and other supporters of Ramsay MacDonald can be determined the weight of the wallop inflicted on MacDonald's political rear by the conference of the I.L.P.

Followers No Longer.
In refusing to nominate MacDonald for treasurer of the Labor Party or for delegate to the Labor Party conference, his party showed its repudiation of his policies and his general attitude towards the class struggle in as vigorous a manner as one could expect from an organization composed of such genteel characters as most of the I.L.P. leaders.

But gentle as they are they were forced to respond to the pressure of the masses from below who have deeply resented MacDonald's treachery during the general strike and his sabotage of the miners afterwards.

Once Defended Him.
In those days the I.L.P. leaders who have now practically ousted him from the I.L.P. upbraided the Communists telling the British workers that MacDonald was a traitor to the workingclass in the throes of a mighty struggle and that he and Thomas and Clynes and the rest of the ilk should be left to cool their heels outside the workingclass movement or warm their shins before the drawing room fires of the inhabitants of Mayfair.

The I.L.P. leaders charged the Communists with using unseemly language; that while it is perfectly alright to disagree with a person it is beastly to call a crook a crook or a faker a faker. Some other name would smell sweeter and would keep the bridge from right to left safe for the political pedestrian who might like to cross over to the right when the left began to lose its charm.

Do Hate a Scab.
But the rank and file of the workingclass do not affect the Oxonian manner. They don't stroll along the Strand becaned and bespatted. They drink their beer in their neighborhood pub of an evening and melodiously curse the capitalist system and all its works and pomps.

And when a strike is called they stand on the picket line and consider every enemy of theirs from the sea to the king lower in the social scale than the flea on a skinny dog's back. They have no time for politeness. They growl and grumble and finally the polite lads at the top of the I.L.P. took notice and offered Mac to the wolves.

The Issues.
Concretely what in particular were the issues over which MacDonald and the I.L.P. parted company?
1. The political policy of the I.L.P. is based on a theses (they don't call it that); it would smell of Communism) entitled "Socialist In Our Time." MacDonald, an outstanding leader of the party, indeed the leader, wrote a big book, ridiculing the I.L.P. for formulating such a program and pouring ridicule and scorn on those who would put the interests of the workingclass above those of the

raw material has now been entrusted with the formation of a government. Baron Tanaka, former leader of the opposition, and now premier, is a military despot and, according to reliable information, a "renowned exponent of conservatism and patron of bureaucracy."

He is the agent of the big industrialists and the finance capitalists, who have heavy investments in China.

A change of Japanese policy in China will be enforced by the new regime. Instead of the hands-off policy that has characterized the last government, there will be aggressive intervention, with a possible revival of the old Anglo-Japanese Alliance that was formally dissolved at the Washington arms conference in 1921. Tanaka is the political heir of the late Prince Yamagata, who was always a defender of the alliance in the Pacific between England and Japan against the United States.

The inept gang of politicians at Washington now have one more problem confronting them in the Pacific. Britain has thus far been successful in using American forces for its own purposes in China. But British statesmen know full well that the present situation is abnormal, an anachronism, in face of the world-wide antagonism between England and the United States, and will welcome a change of front on the part of Japan. But such a change makes more imminent another World War.

If ever historical events call for united action on the part of the working class of the imperialist countries and the oppressed peoples of the colonies, that time is now at hand. To fulfill our historical mission the Communist Parties of the world, under the leadership of the Communist International, must mobilize all our forces to challenge the impending cataclysm.

"community." And the community, as you know, is none other than our dear friend the "public" who is supposed to be the injured person in all struggles between the capitalists and the workers.

Denounced Striker.
MacDonald, in this book, denounced strikes and referred to the leaders of his party as "easie-oozie asses" for taking socialism seriously. The I.L.P. leaders bowed like gentlemen and maintained their dignity. MacDonald stuck to his knee breeches and his Presbyterian socialism. The Communists split the air with raucous laughter and ribald jest at the expense of the I.L.P. leaders and called on them to line up in a real struggle against the capitalists. Nothing happened just then at the top, but way down in the depths of the I.L.P. ship the firemen were spitting on their fists and muttering.

Then the great General Strike broke out. The British trade unionists—all those who were called—came out and stood to their positions like disciplined soldiers. The Communist Party demanded complete solidarity of all labor's forces. They demanded concrete measures to make the strike effective.

Half Hearted Solidarity.
The I.L.P. leaders were content with half measures. MacDonald, Thomas and Clynes sabotaged from the start and in conjunction with the leaders of the General Council finally broke the ranks with an abject surrender. It was then there really started the struggle against MacDonaldism that came to a climax at the Leicester conference of the I.L.P. The Communists roused the masses and under the influence of the Communist propaganda the members of the I.L.P. forced their leaders to act.

The Chinese situation provided the last straw that broke the MacDonald back in the I.L.P.
When the tory government decided to send its naval and military forces to China the Communist Party called for the organizations of "Hands Off China" committees. The leaders of the I. L. P. issued carefully written manifestoes. They sent greetings to Eugene Chen, foreign secretary of the Nationalist Government. MacDonald secretly supported Chamberlain and openly declared that British interests in China should be protected. He did not object to the policy of the tory government but to the manner in which this policy was carried out. The Peking correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph reported that MacDonald's efforts "earn approbation here" and the editorial writer of the same paper declared that "we are able to quote MacDonald with satisfaction."

Here is a sample of the kind of language used by MacDonald that the capitalists were able to quote with approval:

"The force that came into operation in Nanking to save the situation was not the Shanghai Defence Force, but naval forces who were in China before our troops left England."
"The Labor Party never said that the forces in China at the time should be evacuated. Our view all along was that if the Chinese situation was to be handled as a whole

and with your eye on the future and security, a mobile force and not a fixed force, a naval force such as was there at the time, was the best that could be used for the purpose."

In other words, Mr. MacDonald only disagrees with the Baldwin government because its method of subjugating the Chinese was not nearly so efficient as would have been the case had he been premier!

Friend Thomas.
J. H. Thomas, the strongest right wing labor leader in England and MacDonald's closest ally declared that he favored sending a large army to England rather than a small one.

The Communists, and the left wing trade unionists led by A. J. Cook called for positive action to stop the transport of British troops to China. The reformist leaders of the I.L.P. and wishy-washy one-man-party of George Lansbury, indulged in the usual nonsense hoping that both sides would show "good sense" and "moderation," etc. But the rank and file of the workers had no stomach for a war with China, the cost which they would have to pay with their lives and a still lower standard of living, and it is the rumbling of this earthquake that forced the polite leaders of the I.L.P. to break with MacDonald.

Gently Kicked Out.
The language used by the Chesterfieldian I.L.P.'ers nevertheless only sweetens a bitter pill. Here is a sample of it from the April 8, issue of the New Leader, official organ of the I.L.P.:

"Mr. MacDonald is opposed to the policies which the I.L.P. is seeking to get the Labor Party to adopt, and is the principal spokesman of the Labor Party against them. This places both Mr. MacDonald and the I.L.P. in an anomalous position. Confusion is naturally created, and with the fullest personal good-will towards Mr. MacDonald, the National Council of the I.L.P. feels that it would be better that the delegation representing the Party should reflect I.L.P. policy. The recommendation of the National Council goes not, of course, mean that Mr. MacDonald would not be nominated as Labor Party treasurer. Last year 29 organizations, in addition to the I.L.P., nominated him. The chairman and secretaries of the I.L.P. have seen Mr. MacDonald, and have explained to him that the recommendation of the National Council is made on these broad grounds, without any diminution of personal regard."

As far as we are concerned, were we in MacDonald's shoes a similar decision couched in less diplomatic verbiage would have the same effect on us. The fact is that MacDonald was given such a jolt by the I.L.P. that he cannot properly continue to be a member of the organization.

I.L.P. Important.
Arthur Henderson, secretary of the Labor Party, belittled the importance of the organization that booted his friend MacDonald. He who got slapped agreed with Henderson. Both agreed that the majority of the Labor Party would support MacDonald; which is quite possible. But what relation does the I.L.P. bear towards the Labor Party?

It is the strongest and practically the only political party affiliated to what is known as the Labor Party. The Communist Party, being refused admittance, the other component parts of the Labor Party consist of affiliated unions and that political mirage known as the Fabian Society.

DRAMA

The Playwright as Surgeon

Translator of "Rapid Transit" Finds Life Petty, Ridiculous.

Dramatic Editor:

VIVIENNE OSBORNE

Concerning "Rapid Transit" and the review of it in today's DAILY WORKER:

You complain of the absence of a "warm emotional pull." Could you really expect to find it in a play of this character? Rapid Transit is a reductio ad absurdum not only of the antics of life, but of the emotions of life. It is necessarily an Olympian comic. Or better still, it is a page out of Jove's diary, recounting a visit of his on this funny little planet, Earth. One does not grow sympathetic over things one finds laughable and petty.

Love Is Ridiculous
Egri's intention is plainly to "turn the hose on our ardors," whether these are of the heart or brain. You may have observed that he himself laughs up his sleeve at the love-episodes between the hero and heroine, because love too is ridiculous in the way we live it. The hero, indeed, strains for something higher, but he is helpless and futile, because one man in a million is always helpless and futile.

You complain that all the figures remain shadowy and do not come to life. You are right. But that is something that might be said in favor of the play, rather than against it. All the characters were meant to be puppets.

Electrified Puppets.
In another version of the play, the prologue showed the Great Wheel parting curtains and exposing a group of mannikins. When he winds up his clock and the pendulum is set swinging, a galvanic shock runs through these inanimate figures, infusing them with the current of life. These mannikins, later, become the inhabitants of Hekuba-Hakuba.

Imre, the hero, is employed merely as a gauge against which the rapid passage of time may be measured and made vivid. The author is by no means sympathetic with his hero, or with any of his characters. Nor is it his intention to be. He has the attitude of an eminent surgeon towards his patient—truth a tout prix.

If you should suddenly transplant a Hindu mystic to Times Square, he would get about the same reaction that an average audience gets watching the mad cavortings in "Rapid Transit." None of us have a thousand years to live; if we had, then the ambitions which claim us and the time we give to them, might be justified. But against the 50 or 60 years, practically all our activities are ludicrous. We ought to get back



In "One Glorious Hour" the new comedy playing at the Selwyn Theatre.

to the fundamentals, to recognition of true values. Life is certainly not the indignity we live it as.

You complain that "he feeds you too fast." That is exactly what Egri complains of our existence. We are fed too fast.—GUSTAV DAVIDSON, Translator of "Rapid Transit."

Broadway Briefs

"The Field God" by Paul Green, author of "In Abraham's Bosom," will have its premiere at the Greenwich Village Theatre tonight.

Two additional companies of "The Spider," are now being assembled, one company will be sent to Chicago and the other company is being recruited for London.

"Cradle Snatchers," headed by Mary Boland, will return to New York for a two weeks' engagement, opening at the Century Theatre Monday evening, May 2nd.

Clara Verdera is now playing the role of "Mary Madden" in "Wooden Kimono" at the Fulton Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATRE GUILD ACTING COMPANY IN PYGMALION
GUILD THEA., W. 52 St. Evs. 8:15
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15
Next Week—The Second Man

MR. PIM PASSES BY
GARRICK 45 W. 35 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. and Sat.
Next Week—Right You Are

NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER
John Golden Th. 58, E. of E. Circle
Mts. Thu. & Sat. 5:578.
Next Week—The Silver Cord

Neighborhood Playhouse
456 Grand St. Drydock 754
Every Eve. (except Mon.) Mat. Sat.
Bill of Lyric Drama

TIMES SQ.
THEA., W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
With James Keenan & Chester Morris.

CRIME
WALLACK'S THEATRE
42nd Street, Eves. 8:30
Mats. Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Sat.

The LADDER
Now in its 6th MONTH
WALDORF, 50th St., East of
B'way. Mats. WED. and SAT.

What Anne Brought Home
A New Comedy Drama
HAMPDEN'S THEATRE
Evs. 8:15, Matines Wed. & Sat.
WALTER HAMPDEN
in CAPONSACCHI

Patronize Our Advertisers.
The MacDonal cabinet was fighting for the leadership of the party:

"As to his fighting for the leadership of the party: this is all pure bunkum. The question at issue does not concern the National Labor Party, but is simply one for the I. L. P., and resolves itself into the question, 'Shall James Maxton, chairman of that party, speak for and declare its policy, or shall J. R. MacDonald do so?'"

"The National Council of the I. L. P. has refused to nominate MacDonald as treasurer of the National Labor Party because of his attitude towards the I. L. P. policy, and programme as passed last Easter. He does not represent I. L. P. policy, and therefore, it is held, should not be recognized as one of its leaders. This question will be decided at the conference of the I. L. P. which takes place at Easter."

Voice of Healthy Elements.
Despite the honeyed words used by the official organ of the I. L. P. and

by Lansbury's Weekly it is evident that the great majority of the forces that give even lip service to socialism are against the former premier. The Communist Party which has a tremendous following among the workers and strong influence in the unions is against him. The minority movement which attracted delegates representing almost 1,000,000 to its last conference is opposed to him.

With the official condemnation of the I. L. P., his own party ringing in his ears, Ramsay MacDonald has heard the angels calling him to his Presbyterian political heaven and the vision that he saw of a return to Downing Street as labor premier must now seem as intangible as the fanciful world of an opium-eater.

No matter what we may think of the motives of the I. L. P. leaders who broke with MacDonald there is no doubt but the action registers a further leftward step on the part of the manner. They don't stroll along the

British masses.

MINEOLA TRIAL BRINGS OUT MORE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN BOSSES, POLICE AND SCABS

(Continued from Page One)

In the trial of the fur workers on a charge of complicity, Chester A. Evans, a member of the Nassau County detective force, appeared in the Mineola court room Tuesday morning as a witness for the prosecution.

Go To Scab Unions For "Evidence."

He repeated the testimony given by Detective Bernard J. Greeve on Monday to the effect that on the day they were seeking to arrest Phillip Lenhardt and Jack Schneider, in connection with this case, in March, 1927, the two detectives came to New York with Bernard Basoff, the stool pigeon. They went hunting thru the fur market, the detective said. Then they went to the Greek union, then the International, then two police stations, then to the Joint Board where the workers were found.

Questioned By Defense Lawyer.

"How long did you stay at the Greek Union," asked Attorney Henry Utorhardt in cross-examination.

"Oh, about half an hour."

"How long did you stay at the International?"

"About two hours."

"What were you doing there for two hours?"

"Working on the case."

"On the case of Lenhardt and Schneider?"

"No, on the case of the whole eleven."

Went To Picket Only.

Another detective, Captain Harold P. King who was the prosecution's first witness testified that he had seen Leo Franklin and Morris Mallin, two of the defendant fur workers, on the day of their arrest in Rockville Centre. He declared that both of them had told him they were sent out to picket the shop of Michael Barnett and his brother. They denied however that they had gone up into the shop.

Judge Upholds Defense.

County Judge Smith, presiding in the case broke his record of overruling objections by defense lawyers when the district attorney attempted to introduce into the evidence a furrier's knife found on Joseph Katz when he was arrested a few weeks ago, and with which it was alleged Michael Barnett was slashed last year by Detective Evans. In this instance, the judge sustained the objection of the defense lawyers.

With the testimony of these detectives, the state rested its case. After motion by all the defense lawyers for dismissal of the case on the grounds of insufficient evidence, the trial proceeded—following a recess—with the calling of the first defendant to the witness stand. This was Samuel Mencher.

Judge Shows Bias.

From the moment he began to testify, the judge interposed repeated objections to his answers and ordered many of them stricken from the record as irrelevant. In an effort to prove the falseness of Basoff's testimony that he had been taken into the union without payment of any initiation fee—the implication being that he was taken in for strong arm duties—defense attorney Frank P. Walsh questioned Mencher as to the system practiced during and after the strike about taking in new members.

NOW SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES

4

Books which should be included in every worker's library

At 50 Cents Each

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA

by Jos. H. Dolsen.

When all China is ablaze with revolution—today particularly this book should be read by every worker.

ON THE ROAD TO INSURRECTION

by Lenin.

A book by Lenin is enough recommendation as to its value. This is the first English publication.

THE AFTERMATH OF NON CO-OPERATION

(Indian Nationalist and Labor Politics)

by N. Roy.

Not only China but the whole East is awakening. This book records the forces at work in India.

RED CARTOONS (1926)

Perhaps you do not own this gay satirical collection of the best work of American artists. Get it now at the reduced price.

SEND \$2.00 FOR ALL FOUR BOOKS

The judge ordered Mencher's explanation stricken from the record. He also ordered that Mencher's testimony in relation to the settlement of the strike be stricken out. He refused to allow Mr. Walsh to file in evidence, or for identification, a copy of the peace agreement made by Hugh Frayne and William Green with the Joint Board just a year ago.

Tells Of Union Meeting.

This peace agreement was important because it was presented to a meeting of shop chairmen, so Mencher testified, on the afternoon of April 19, 1927, when the Rockville Center raid occurred. This meeting was held in Manhattan Lyceum, and Mencher stated that he spoke there, and was present continuously from 3 o'clock to 6. He stated that Jack Schneider and Morris Rosenberg acted as guards at the door of that meeting, and were also there continuously during this time when the stool pigeon Basoff declares they were with him in Rockville Centre.

Mencher recalled that during this meeting his nephew was with him and he recalled introducing him to Mr. Zuckerman, reporter for The Day, who was on the platform. Mencher stated that Mr. Charles Green of "Women's Wear" was also present, and both Mr. Green and Mr. Zuckerman have been subpoenaed as witnesses in this case.

Refutes Stool Pigeon.

Mencher absolutely denied all the statements made by Basoff concerning him, or concerning his alleged "orders" to the members of the General Picket Committee to damage property or attack people. He stated that he never saw the second stool pigeon, Charles Weisnbloom, until he saw him in court. Mencher showed that he had voluntarily submitted to arrest, going down to New York police headquarters with his attorney and surrendering himself. He denied that he had ever told Detective Greeve or Evans that he was at Rockville Centre on April 19, 1927.

Prosecutor Asks Wild Questions.

When the District Attorney began cross-examination of Mencher, he asked:

"Were you at Rockville Centre on April 19, 1927?"

"No."

"If you had been at Rockville Centre, would you have cut people, or would you have prevented your men from cutting people?"

The judge refused the motion that this question be stricken out. He insisted it must stand, altho he had previously refused to allow Mencher to answer questions of Mr. Walsh which would have shown that both he and Shapiro were busy on April 19 arranging for the 69th Regiment Army meeting of April 21.

Defense Objects to Prosecutor's "Stunts"

The District Attorney's method of cross-examination was repeatedly objected to as creating prejudice, but these objections were constantly overruled by the judge. The district attorney made no attempt to disprove that Mencher had been at Manhattan Lyceum all afternoon on the day of the Rockville Centre raid. He spent all his energies endeavoring to discredit Mencher in the eyes of the jury.

More Witnesses.

A series of witnesses were asked to stand in the courtroom, among them I. Newman, Abraham Richman, Jacob Weiss, a Mr. Ellis and a Mrs. Jackoff. In each case Mencher was asked whether it was not true that he had sent someone, or gone himself, to cut up these persons or wreck their shops. Defense attorneys objected that these were unproved charges not connected with the present case, but these objections were regularly overruled.

The district attorney had another line of questioning designed to discredit Mencher. He began questioning concerning the status of the Joint Board in the union.

Clashes With Walsh.

"Are you a member of the International Fur Workers' Union?"

"Yes."

"Is it not true that the Joint Board was expelled by the American Federation of Labor? Aren't you a member of the left wing Joint Board and not the International?"

Walsh objected to the use of the phrase "left wing," but when the objection was overruled as usual, the district attorney asked again:

"Aren't you a member of the Joint Board which has been expelled by the American Federation of Labor—answer yes or no."

"Yes."

Judged Annoyed Only By Hisses.

A burst of applause and one hiss greeted this remark. The applause was openly led by Miss Mary Fargas, the scab from the Barnett shop who testified against the fur workers. But the judge was enraged only by the one hiss. He insisted that the person who did it be found and expelled at once. He ignored the clappers, even Miss Fargas who sat in the front row. When the defense attorneys pointed her out and asked that she be requested not to do that again, the judge ignored the request, even when Miss Fargas said loudly, "Yes, I did clap," in answer to Mr. Walsh's question.

Quotes Green's Letter.

In further proof that the Joint Board was expelled, the district attorney introduced in evidence a story published in the New York Times on Monday quoting President William Green's reply to a letter from the

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

90 Days In Jail Given to Garment Worker Yesterday

Bruno Silva, a cloakmaker, who was arrested "on suspicion of carrying a weapon" in Brooklyn last month, was sentenced to 90 days in Special Sessions by Judges Featherston, Salmon and Voorheis in spite of ridiculous contradictions in the testimony of the police officer who arrested him and was the only witness against him.

The officer testified that he arrested Silva when he "saw him hanging around and that an hour and a half later he discovered a 'bludgeon' in an adjoining vacant lot, whereupon he placed a charge of carrying a weapon against Silva. Questioned as to whether he saw Silva with the weapon in his hand, he admitted that he had seen him make "some sort of gesture," but had not seen the "bludgeon" in his hand nor being thrown away.

"To Protect America."

In spite of this weak story, Judge Voorheis, who presided, sentenced Silva to 90 days, delivering a lecture in which he declared that "anarchists" were "stirring up trouble," and that "America must protect her own interests." His case will be appealed.

Worker Freed.

Bertha Seid, who was charged with violating the injunction obtained by the American Association of Dress Manufacturers by picketing the shop of Skarlen and Kauffman, was discharged in Jefferson Market Court.

Held In High Jail.

Samuel Kurland and Samuel Gold, furriers, were bound over to the Grand Jury under bail of \$5,000 and \$3,000 for an alleged attack upon another fur worker. The two were arrested on April 5 as they were leaving court where they were witnesses in the case of Joseph La Presti, who was severely slashed and beaten by gangsters in the fur market on that day. The complainant was told to "pick out the big one" (who was Sam Kurland), by attorney of the International, according to furriers who overheard the conversation, and Kurland and Gold were arrested upon this "identification."

Porters Union Hopes To Be Recognized By Board of Mediation

Leaders of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters are very hopeful of winning recognition at the hearings before the United States board of mediation the week of April 24th. They say that the Pullman company union will not have a leg to stand on.

Company unions are not recognized by the department of labor as bona fide labor organizations, the brotherhood men. They cite Bulletin No. 490 of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, which says: "This compilation disregards entirely unions which are purely local in character, works councils, and those organizations which are or may fairly be regarded as company unions."

And the same Bulletin says: "Another organization, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which had barely come into existence at the first of the year, is rapidly attaining a vitality which indicates permanency."

And the same Bulletin says: "Another organization, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which had barely come into existence at the first of the year, is rapidly attaining a vitality which indicates permanency."

And the same Bulletin says: "Another organization, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which had barely come into existence at the first of the year, is rapidly attaining a vitality which indicates permanency."

And the same Bulletin says: "Another organization, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which had barely come into existence at the first of the year, is rapidly attaining a vitality which indicates permanency."

And the same Bulletin says: "Another organization, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which had barely come into existence at the first of the year, is rapidly attaining a vitality which indicates permanency."

And the same Bulletin says: "Another organization, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which had barely come into existence at the first of the year, is rapidly attaining a vitality which indicates permanency."

And the same Bulletin says: "Another organization, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which had barely come into existence at the first of the year, is rapidly attaining a vitality which indicates permanency."

And the same Bulletin says: "Another organization, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which had barely come into existence at the first of the year, is rapidly attaining a vitality which indicates permanency."

And the same Bulletin says: "Another organization, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which had barely come into existence at the first of the year, is rapidly attaining a vitality which indicates permanency."

And the same Bulletin says: "Another organization, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which had barely come into existence at the first of the year, is rapidly attaining a vitality which indicates permanency."

And the same Bulletin says: "Another organization, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which had barely come into existence at the first of the year, is rapidly attaining a vitality which indicates permanency."

And the same Bulletin says: "Another organization, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which had barely come into existence at the first of the year, is rapidly attaining a vitality which indicates permanency."

GOVERNMENT REPORT SHOWS LABOR'S SHARE FROM PRODUCT OF ITS LABOR DECREASES CONTINUALLY

(By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.)

Substitution of mechanical power for human labor in factories is proceeding steadily, according to a summary of the 1925 census of manufactures by the U. S. department of commerce. Features of the report are the increase in production, the decrease in the employment of wage earners, and the increase in horsepower.

"The average number of wage earners employed in 1925," says the report, "was smaller by 4.4% than the corresponding average for 1923, and was 6.7% below that for 1919. Despite this decrease in wage-earner employment, production increased and this increase, as might be expected in view of the decrease in employment, was accompanied by a considerable increase in horsepower over 1923 and a pronounced increase over 1919, the rates for the two periods being 8.1% and 22% respectively."

Less Than Half.

The report shows that factories whose output during 1925 was \$5,000 or over employed 3,383,781 wage earners and paid a total of \$10,729,469,000 in wages. The product was worth \$62,705,714,000 at factory

prices. The total value added in the process of manufacturing raw materials into finished goods was \$20,774,566,000. In other words the workers received in wages 17.1% of the total value of the product and 40.1% of the value added to the raw materials by their work.

Gets Less and Less.

The workers in 1925 got the smallest proportion of the value added by manufacture of any census year since the government began gathering such data in 1849. In 1923 their share was 42.6%, in 1919 42.2% and in 1914 it was 41.5%. In 1889, before the days of mass production, wages absorbed 46% of the value added by manufacture and in 1849, when neighborhood, hand and building trades played a considerable part, the workers got 51%.

The table shows for 16 industrial groups the number of workers employed in 1925, the average annual wages and the share the workers received of the value which they produced:

1925 U. S. Census of Manufactures	Number employed	Average wages	Worker's share
Food products	664,760	\$1,192	29.7%
Textiles, clothing	1,627,141	1,017	43.8
Iron & Steel	851,270	1,509	47.1
Lumber and products	921,145	1,060	49.8
Leather products	315,288	1,130	47.3
Rubber products	141,121	1,351	35.5
Paper, printing, etc.	596,766	1,501	31.8
Chemical products	390,595	1,228	22.5
Stone, brick, glass	353,036	1,322	45.0
Nonferrous metal products	275,292	1,382	49.9
Tobacco manufactures	152,132	844	18.8
Machinery	888,843	1,427	40.4
Musical instruments	46,980	1,330	47.0
Transportation equipment	559,578	1,621	44.0
Railroad repair shops	457,765	1,459	86.9
Miscellaneous	292,079	1,285	34.3

Labor's apparently big share of the product in the railroad repair shops is not comparable with figures for the other industries because the profit element does not enter. Railroad shops engaged in repairing rolling stock do not sell their output, consequently the figure reported as value added represents simply the labor cost plus small amount for rent, taxes, etc.

Great Variation.

The other industries show an extraordinary variation in the workers' share of the values they are creating. In the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes the low point is reached, with labor receiving only 16.8%, about a sixth of the value added in the process of production. Other industries in which labor's share is low are chemical products 22.5%, food products 29.7% and paper and printing 31.8%. At the other extreme are the lumber and nonferrous metal industries in which labor gets nearly 50% of the product.

Philadelphia Worker Tells of Dangers in Dupont Paint Factory

(By Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—After walking the streets for a month searching in vain for a boss, I noticed an ad in an employment agent's window for "White Factory Hands." I went in, made inquiries and learned that it was a paint factory and that the pay would be 45 cents per hour and that I would be required to work alternately on day and night shifts.

So I handed over \$5 and was soon on my way to my new job. Upon arrival I was escorted to a corner and told to hang up my coat, and was informed that this was strictly not to be helped. I was then put to work doing various jobs; in fact I tried nearly every job in our department.

Dangerous Job.

I had not been working long before I discovered that this was an unusually dangerous place to work, as the paint (advertised as Duco) is of an unusual nature being composed of chemicals that are liable to explode if they become ignited in any way. The first intimation of this came from an old hand when he saw me hitting a brace with a steel bar.

"Say, young feller, do you want to have a fire? Don't you know that it is unsafe to hit with steel as it is liable to cause a spark, if you have to hit anything use a bronze hammer."

Get 45 cents An Hour.

I was careful after that but several days later I learned that everything must be grounded before paint is emptied from one container to another, as static electricity is created and liable to cause an explosion if not carried off. Imagine working under tanks holding 600 gallons of this highly explosive material, and you should understand the danger the workers who make Duco labor under for hourly rates of 45 and 55 cents.

This plant is one of the many owned by Dupont-Denemours Inc. In addition to Duco, oil paints, alums, acids and various chemicals are manufactured.

Such was the stream of irrelevant, provocative questions.

Such was the stream of irrelevant, provocative questions.

Such was the stream of irrelevant, provocative questions.

Such was the stream of irrelevant, provocative questions.

Such was the stream of irrelevant, provocative questions.

Such was the stream of irrelevant, provocative questions.

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

Workers on B.-M.T. and Other Brooklyn Lines To Get Increase of 5%

Both the Brooklyn - Manhattan Transit Corporation and the Brooklyn City Railroad Company announced yesterday that wage increases of approximately five per cent had been granted, effect as of April 15, to the employees of the two organizations.

With the City Railroad Company, the existing agreement between employers and employees will remain in effect until August, 1929, while the B. M. T. system a two year extension until August, 1929, while the same was arranged.

On the B. M. T., the increase affects wages of the motemen and conductors on the surface lines, ticket agents, conductors, trainmen, and porters on the rapid transit lines, and shop, powerhouse, sub-station, line department, track and building division employees.

The raise of the wage schedules of the B. M. T. at this time, prior to the expiration of the arrangement, is due, it was declared, to an understanding between representatives of the workers and of the management when the agreements were entered into last summer that if there were changes made in wage schedules by any other transit companies in New York City during the year, the workers would have the right to see a like advance in their own payrolls.

After the recent announcement of the Manhattan Transit Companies' increase in wages, the B. M. T. employees conferred with the management and obtained a similar advance.

Parkhurst Marries Lady Who Lived in His House For More Than 20 Years

LOS ANGELES April 20.—Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, veteran New York preacher long known as a vice-crusader, and Mrs. Eleanor Marx, were married here yesterday in what they declared was an effort to avoid the publicity a marriage in New York would have entailed. The groom is 85 years of age and the bride is 67.

Mrs. Marx has lived in the Parkhurst home for more than twenty years, having taken up her residence there a few years before the death of Parkhurst's first wife.

Rev. Parkhurst has not yet expressed an opinion on Sinclair Lewis' latest novel "Elmer Gantry," which deals with a revered vice crusader who has numerous shady affairs with ladies of the faith.

WORKERS! PROTEST AGAINST DEATH OF SACCO and VANZETTI!

Coolidge Patches Up Things With Herbert Hoover; Denies Rebuke

WASHINGTON, April 20.—President Coolidge today took steps to correct the impression that he had "rebuked" Herbert Hoover when he stated last week that Secretary of State Kellogg was not resigning, and that if he did resign Secretary Hoover would not be appointed to succeed him. Hoover's friends have been wrothy over the manner in which the announcement was made.

In the regular press conference today, President Coolidge explained that no rebuke to, or reflection on, Secretary Hoover's abilities had been intended. The president explained that he considered the secretary of commerce highly capable of filling any post in the cabinet, and that he had meant to convey only that Hoover's work in the department of commerce was too important to be dispensed with.

Patronize Our Advertisers.

Violin and Viola Lessons
Given by expert teacher.
For reasonable rates, write to
JOHN WEINROTH
6156 LARCHWOOD AVENUE,
Home Granite 7252, Philadelphia, Pa.

Celebrate
MAY DAY



With a bundle of the
SPECIAL
of the
DAILY WORKER

On May Day a Special Issue of The DAILY WORKER will be issued.

ORDER A BUNDLE

There will be special articles on the world labor; special cartoons and photographs.

ORDER A BUNDLE

A whole section will be devoted to greetings to the world of labor from individual workers and from working class organizations.

ORDER A BUNDLE

This issue should be brought into the hands of thousands of workers. Order a bundle for yourself to give away and be sure to order a bundle

FOR YOUR MAY DAY MEETING
Special Bundle Rates
\$2.50 A HUNDRED

RUSH

THE DAILY WORKER
23 First St., New York

Enclosed \$..... for..... copies of the MAY DAY SPECIAL.

Name.....
Street.....
City.....
State.....

ON TO AN ENTERTAINMENT!

Given by

Slovak Dramatic Society

For Fraction 1, Czecho-Slovak Dramatic Society

On **SUNDAY, APRIL 24th, 4 P. M. Sharp**
At **WALSH HALL**
Corner Noble Emma Street and Milwaukee Avenue
CHICAGO, ILL.

ADMISSION TICKETS in advance 60c, at the door 75c.

Chicago I. L. D. Tom Mooney Branch

BOX SOCIAL

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 8 P. M.

FREIHEIT SINGING SOCIETY HALL
3837 West Roosevelt Road.

Five-Piece Dance Orchestra. Admission 25c.

ENTERTAINMENT AND REFRESHMENTS.

strike a blow for labor subscribe to

THE DAILY WORKER
The National Labor Daily

Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

Subscription rates one year—six mo.—three mo.
Outside New York \$6.00 \$3.50 \$2.00
In New York 8.00 4.50 2.50

Enclose cash, check or money order with subscription. Mail to The Daily Worker, 33 First Street, New York City. A copy of Red Cartoons of 1927 free with each annual subscription.

Patronize Our Advertisers.

A Society to Advance the Reputation of White Men

By WM. PICKENS.

A white woman tells us that she wants to start such a society, and as the reason why she wants to do so, she tells us the following:

She and another white woman, a friend of hers, went out for a bit of exercise in a small rowboat at New York. She had rowed many times out into the Sound as far or farther than she went this time, and experienced no difficulty. But this time, when she started to row back to port, there was such a strong outward movement of the tide that, rowing with all her waning strength, she could make no headway back toward land, but was slowly drifting out further and further to sea.

Ignored.

As sunset was coming on, she began to get afraid. Her friend could not row. "I began to wave and call for help to some of the motor boats and fine yachts that passed near us," she said, "but they gave no help and seemed to ignore us contemptuously. We were getting desperate. Finally, I tied a white garment to one of the oars and waved it as high as I could, shouting for help. A power-driven loaded barge that was further from us than any of the yachts of the wealthy, finally seemed to sense our predicament and stopped.

Rescued By "Negroes."

"Two men got off the barge into a little dory and rowed out to us. They were two colored men.

"I threw them the chain from our boat and they began to row back toward the barge. But with all their might they were unable to make any headway against the water.

"Finally, as there were two seats of oarlocks in our boat and only one in theirs, one of the men suggested that they climb into our boat, so that both of them could do the rowing in

one boat. But even this strenuous work seemed to be getting us nowhere.

White Gentlemen Pass.

"Getting frightened again, and seeing some grand white men passing near in a power boat, I got up and began to call to them for help. Then one of the colored men who was struggling to save us, waved his hand coolly and said something which, when I thought of the tragic truth of it, cut me to the quick. He said, with a mixture of bitterness and calm contempt: 'Aw, sit down, Miss, and save your breath. No use calling those guys: when they see two white women "with two niggers," they'll simply say: "they ought to drown".'

"That the white world could have impressed upon a brave and generous colored man of that type such an opinion of the savageness of white men, hurt my feelings."

Despises Old Ideal.

Nevertheless, this woman knew that this black man spoke truly, and she sat quietly and waited for an anxious hour until they fought their way to the barge and saved the woman. And the more she reflected on that "opinion" expressed so coldly by that black man, the more she felt the need of "improving the reputation of white men."

She was humiliated to think that when two white women were seen with two colored men, even in such a predicament, white people would not put an honorable, instead of a dishonorable, construction on the situation; and she was still more humiliated to think that, even if they did put a dishonorable construction on it, white men could be so savage as to refuse to rescue the lives of four fellow humans—whatever their opinion or attitude on any social or racial question.

WOMAN: TO CAPITALISM

By AMY WAYNE.

I spit on your pages of Holy Writ;
I laugh at your sacrosanct laws,
I am the Law and the Word.

Chilled with a new and terrible negation
More potent than cauldrons of orthodox hell,
I sneer at your treasures and palaces;
I am the Gift and the Giver.

No longer cajoled nor commanded
Life and Love I give freely as I will,
Caring naught for coarse priestly threats.
I am the Bond and its Maker.

Chattel no longer, I am untrammelled
By your ancient hypocrisies and lies;
Dauntless, free, I fare forth in new power,
I am the Revolt and its Renewer.

THOUSANDS RUSH TO FILE DIAMOND CLAIMS



A view at the start of South Africa's greatest diamond rush, at the Grasfontein farm in the Lichtenburg district. More than 25,000 contestants rushed to file claims, the more enterprising diamond companies hiring professional runners.

SACCO AND VANZETTI

When Edith Cavell faced the fire,
And bullets pierced her nurse's robe,
Those shots rang out around the globe,
And waked whole continents to ire.
Yet she was guilty; as a spy,
All manmade laws said she should die.

The Englishman who did his bit,
The French who fought for human right,
The German crippled in the fight,
Good God! What do they think of it?
Is this the Justice of our time,
With a crime added on to a crime?

Where'er they've heard of Rights of Man,
The gaucho roaming o'er the plain,
The Russian moujik, peon of Spain,
The fisherman in far Japan,
They pray their Gods, their obols give
That these two innocent men may live.

When the purse proud and money mad
Must seek protection for their spoil
By victimizing those that toil
And dare to speak, as these men had,
'Tis time to change; 'tis time, by God!
To maim the hand that wields the rod.

Oh, all who love fair freedom's name,
Let's raise our voices thru the land,
To show we do not share the shame
Of Massachusetts' bloody hand.
Around the world resounds the cry,
"Vanzetti and Sacco MUST NOT DIE,"

—JOHN MARTIN HAMILL.

A CERTAIN IVORY TOWER

(The Antique Lord to his Seneschal)

I had forgotten that the sun could set
On other places than this tower of mine,
I had forgotten that the days could let
Their subtle sands slip elsewhere, or that wine
Could drop from other lips as superfine.

I had forgotten that the night could bring
The shadows groping in a lesser tower,
That in the hurly-burly death could sing
As pagan and as dark, and evilly long
Where poor men lie and cry their mortal hour.

I had forgotten that ever marching feet
Could shock the fat horizon of my heart.
Open the gates, O Seneschal, we'll meet
The love of men with love, we'll set apart
Our vintage and our carnival. Now, start!

Let the drums beat! —MARTIN FEINSTEIN.

LINES TO LENIN

By AMY WAYNE.

You arose like a shape hewn of granite
Out of the welter of torture, blood and betrayal,
Unfurling our banner to the winds of the world,
Bearing our challenge and defiance
To tyrants, hypocrites, liars.

We awaken, we arise, we answer
To your thundering battle call
In voices that will echo
Down through time.

Oh, that you could hear us marching, marching—
The steady tramp of millions of unflinching feet,
That you could see the glory light our faces,
Hlytch, mighty giant, faithful Comrade,
Of bitter, but triumphant, endless days.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

A GREATER AMERICAN TRAGEDY

By RAY CARSON.

JOE walked into the tiny flat and closed the door softly. How was he going to tell Min why he was home so early? He paused in the doorway. No one was home. Min must run across the hall to one of the neighbors. There was the pot boiling on the stove. Potatoes! The third time this week. Well, potatoes were cheap. The broom stood propped up against a chair as if it had just been used. Joe heard foot-steps in the hall. Min! His heart beat hard. Could he tell her? The door opened. Sammy rushed in. "Hello, pop," he exclaimed in surprise, "home so early?" But not waiting for a reply he grabbed a piece of bread and headed for the door. "Say, Pop, tell Ma I'll be home late tonight 'cause I'm working overtime—I'm staying to sell papers after that big show tonight." And he was gone.

Joe sank down despondently in the chair. 12-year-old Sammy on the streets every night selling papers, 16-year-old Jennie working in the department store for 12 dollars a week, Bennie working—all of them working to buy food for Min and the four little ones at home, and he—what was he doing? At last, when he had gotten a job—Again, footsteps in the hall. Min came in carrying the baby and holding Paul by the hand. She put the baby on the floor giving it a spool of thread to play with. She came into the dingy kitchen and stopped in surprise. "What's the matter, Joe? Are you sick?"

"No," came roughly from the depth of the newspaper.

"Well, then what is the matter?" Min asked impatiently. Joe cleared his throat. "We went out on strike this afternoon." A pause. Min's hand tightened on the chair she was leaning against. A—went black before her eyes. Visions of bills danced before her. Grocery bills, butcher bills, rent bills! For five months Joe had been out of work. At least, three weeks ago, he had gotten a job at the factory for \$20 a week. And now—strike! How she had come to hate and fear that word! It meant starvation, cold and bills unpaid.

Joe glanced uneasily at his wife. Why didn't she say something? Poor Min, he knew it was hard for her, but what could he do? It was a hell of a life for her. How well he remembered how pretty and ambitious she had been when they had mar-

ried. How they had planned the rosy future and when Bennie came—weren't they proud? Now—there were seven to care for. Min was old and wrinkled with worry and work. They didn't have much time for love or dreams now. Their whole conversation consisted of money—bills—debts. But damn it, it wasn't his fault. He wanted to work. Hang it, why didn't she say something.

"Min," he paused, "Min, I can't help it. You wouldn't want me to scab would you? I had to go when the others did."

"Oh, what's the use of your excuses? Go ahead and strike—but where's the money for the rent coming from tomorrow? Where are we going to get our bread? Our credit is gone now. Sammy needs a sweater—Jenny needs some shoes—Bennie doesn't give us very much now that he has joined the Y. M. C. A. I've got exactly \$3 now. Go ahead and strike—stick up for your rights ask for more pay and meanwhile don't get any—do what you please but what are we going to do?" Min became hysterical. Her voice goes higher and higher. Little Paul and the baby, attracted by the noise came into the kitchen. Joe rose impatiently. "Oh, keep still, you don't know what you are saying. You needn't think I'm enjoying this any more than you are. These kids are mine as much as yours and it hurts me just as it does you. But, Gosh, Min, I'd rather starve than scab. Doggone it, we'll manage somehow. We've got to."

"Don't worry, you'll starve alright. There is nothing else you can do. But why make the kids starve with you? God, what a life," she added, bitterly turning away.

Joe went into the other room. Anything but her tears. He threw himself savagely down on the bed. Why couldn't she understand? But he'd rather stand anything than go back to work before the strike was settled. It would not take so very long. It was the rush season at the mills. The bosses needed their men. God, they would win that strike—but until they did? He heard Min preparing supper. How much longer before there wouldn't be any supper to prepare? How much longer before the kids would be crying for food?

After supper the little ones in bed, Min in the kitchen, Joe looked proudly across at Bennie, he'd understand. After all, it took a man to understand a man's sense of honor in such things

as a strike. Bennie, feeling his father's eyes upon him, looked up from his paper and feeling that he ought to start conversation said contemptuously, "I heard that the mill workers have gone on strike today." Joe started with surprise. The contempt and hatred in his son's voice hurt him. So that was the way he felt about the strikers! Bennie continued, "Damn fools, don't know when they are lucky. Mr. Watson, up at the Y. M. C. A. told us fellows that those strikers are a bunch of foreigners and they are lazy and always are dissatisfied. He says they won't get what they want this time, 'cause there's a bunch of scabs already on their way down here. Gee, we'll show these strikers they'll either work and be thankful for it, or else get out and slave. Who do they think they are, Rockefeller?"

"What do you know about the conditions in the mills?" Joe asked quietly.

"Mr. Watson told us all about it."

"You tell your Mr. Watson not to talk so much about the mills and the foreigners from behind his desk at the Y. M. C. A. Why don't you ask your Pa about the condition in the mills?" Joe and Bennie turned around quickly. Min was standing in the doorway wiping a dish, and speaking quietly. Why don't you find out what the strikers want from your Pa and not from that white livered Watson?" Bennie gazed astounded at his father "What—are you striking too?"

"Yes, Ben, I am. I am one of your 'damn fools' and one of your 'lazy' ones. Its going to be awfully hard. We'll starve and we'll quarrel and I'll yell—but we're going to stick it out. No one's going to scab on my account.

Bennie sat dumfounded. "Pop, you're crazy. Mr. Watson says it's a crime to strike. Only ignorant foreigners or crazy bolsheviks ever strike. Why, you wouldn't strike and paralyze our mills? You wouldn't make our city lose thousands of dollars just because you want to strike."

"Because I want to strike? God, they're making us strike," Joe shouted. "Tell your Mr. Watson to learn before he talks. Tell him to raise a family of seven kids—tell him first to feel the hurt of seeing them all freeze and starve—tell him to work in those mills 9 and 10 hours a day, tell him to work under the damn

speed-up and piece work system, tell him to work by those machines all day and see women and children caught in the machines and carried out crippled for life, tell him to work at \$15 or \$20 a week and then tell him to have the bosses come along with another wage-cut, the third this year and then ask him if he'd give a damn about paralyzing the mills—that's what we intend to do—ask him if he'd give a damn about the city losing thousands of dollars. Do the stockholders care that we are starving throughout the year? God, to hear you talking this way!

"I don't care, Pop, you have absolutely no pride in your country—You won't Americanize, that's the trouble. You think that you are still in oppressed Europe. Wake up, you are in free America, and Mr. Watson says that any man who's ambitious and industrious can succeed in America. Doggone it, I only hope none of the gang hear that my father's a striker, that's all I can say," and with that he grabbed his cap and went out.

The weeks that followed were bitter ones. Joe wandered about like a ghost. Up at the strikers' headquarters it was easy enough to keep up his courage. There was always work to be done and the reports were favorable. Relief funds were received from all over the country. The fight was becoming a hard one. Pickets were clubbed by the police. The ranks of the wounded swelled. But the courage of the crowds would not be broken. At home, however, away from the crowd, away from the cheers and song, it was difficult. Min's silence and attempted pluck seemed harder to bear than her anger. The kids were complaining of the cold. Bennie spent his entire time at the Y. M. C. A. now and came home only to sleep. Joe never saw him any more. When he passed him in the street, Bennie would ignor-

antly slackened his pace as he came in sight of his home. Tomorrow was to be a hard day. He had been assigned to early 6 o'clock picket and there rumors of the militia being called out. Doggone them, they couldn't frighten the strikers that way. They would stick this fight out to the bitter end.

Joe stopped in his tracks. He started across the street. Was he dreaming? No, there was Bennie with two other fellows dressed in

the state militia uniform an American Legion button and an American flag in his lapel. Joe's lips trembled, his fists clenched. Damn those bosses, they weren't satisfied with crushing the workers but even turned their very children against them. "God damn them," shouted Joe in his heart, "we'll make you pay for this."

Six o'clock in the morning. Joe drew his jacket closer as the rain continued to come down in torrents. He walked hurriedly towards the mill where he was to picket. He reached the gates. He passed with the rest of the picketers against the roped-in area in which police stood on guard. The rain poured down upon the mob of strikers. A truck load of scabs arrived safely guarded by police. Sneers and cries of "Down with the traitors," rang out of the mob. The crowd drew in closer. The police tried to hold them back, but couldn't. The voices grew louder. Cries of anger, hunger, pain, and cold mixed with the commands of the police in the wet and stifling air. Joe felt himself carried along with the mob. His long-felt hatred arose to the top. He yelled with the loudest and pulled with the strongest. Suddenly, a rock whirled through the air, whether it came from the strikers aimed at the police or from the scabs aimed at the strikers, no one knew. It flew through the air and hit one of the strikers on the forehead. The rock acted as a releaser of energy. The mob grew wild. They surged on. Amid clubs and fists, they moved on as one great body through the rain. The police and scabs were pushed against the wall. A shrill whistle—and out of nowhere appeared the militia—500 strong. The crowd grew furious. Fighting like wild animals, protecting women and children—stumbling over the fallen. Another whistle and a shot tore through the air—another and still another. Men, women, and children fell to the ground, becoming stumbling blocks for the others. Joe was fighting blindly, yelling, cursing, wiping the blood from his mouth. He found himself being pushed to the outskirts. He stumbled over a man's body—fell—heard the report of a gun—and felt something warm ooze out of his heart. He turned face up—and saw—a state militia uniform, an American Legion button and an American flag in the lapel—it was his son "Bennie."

With the Young Worker

An Autostrop Young Worker

Letter Of Young Worker In Autostrop Bulletin, Issued By Young Workers League, District 2.

Dear Friends:

I read your leaflet that was distributed a few weeks ago and I am very glad that at last an attempt has been made to organize our plant. The conditions here are very bad. We work long hours, receiving low wages, unsanitary conditions still exist, though the boss has actually begun to improve them after the distribution of your leaflet.

As I read the leaflet, I saw that you were acquainted with all the problems of the plant, but you failed to mention one—and that is about the Auto Strop Club. This club was formed by the bosses under the mask of being a beneficial society for the

workers. First of all, we are compelled to pay fifty cents a month dues, in return for which we get less than nothing. We never have any meetings in which we can discuss the problems which face us in the plant. A few of the bosses and a representative from every district (floor), who are usually either foremen or assistant foremen, are the rulers of this club, and of course the club works in the interests of the bosses. If we, the workers of this plant, want to get anything that is beneficial for us workers we must run this club by ourselves and not by the bosses or their agents.

I hope, since you have taken the initiative, you will continue to explain to us the importance of our sticking together and organizing.

A WORKER FROM THE SHOP.

Cleveland Young Workers Protest Against Imperialist Wars.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 20.—When the militarists of this country, in league with the capitalists and the capitalist government, are working overtime to fill their quotas for the Citizens Military Training Camps, the Young Workers Communist League calls upon all young workers to stand up and fight for their own class, and to refuse to accept the dictates of Wall Street to prepare for war.

The Citizens Military Training Camps are a training ground for murderers and strike-breakers, and the local American Legion is loud in its censure of the Young Workers' Communist League for telling the truth about the camps. A recent campaign meeting held by the Legion to campaign for the C.M.T.C. was flooded with League leaflets, and the local papers are still resounding with the anger of the American Legion authorities.

On Thursday, April 22, there will be a mass demonstration on the Public Square, at which prominent speakers will take up the imperialist situation of today, and show the correct line that the young workers must follow. The meeting will begin at 7:00 P. M., and all workers are urged to come and take part in the demonstration against war.

Spring Ball of Young Workers' League.

Plans have been completed for the spring ball of the Williamsburg section of the Young Workers' League at the Royal Palace, 16 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, on Saturday evening. There will be a musical entertainment and a number of exceptional features, it is announced.

Line O'type or Two

Mr. Cash of the United States Patriotic Society is the kind of a guy who knows how to cash in on his patriotism.

Ramsey MacDonald contemplates writing his autobiography. A suggested title: "The story of a Traitor."

Bedtime Stories.

Red Army fighting revolt in South Russia and Ukraine.—N. Y. Times Headline.

The Poor Fish



These Chinese are the most ungrateful people. We give them civilization and they throw it back in our face.

Admiral Latimer, supreme neutralizer of Nacaragua, creates another neutral zone as liberals prepare to attack. Our readers should not imply that this benefactor has any ulterior motives, Oh no.

Y. M. C. A. Campaign Slogan.

- "Give the boy a chance," which means:
1. More Chance
 - a. To give him hope.
 - b. To make him immune from unionism.
 - c. To make him a better wage slave.
 - d. To make him a more loyal son of Jesus.

The Young Workers League at Work. Students Debate Communism with Young Workers.

By WM. SCHNEIDERMAN.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The Young Workers (Communist) League and the Forum Debating Society of the University of California at L. A., will hold a debate on the subject: "Resolved, That the Communist theory is practical and desirable."

It will be held Sunday night, May 22nd, at the Music Arts Hall, 233 S. Broadway, under the joint auspices of the Young Workers League and the Civil Liberties Union. The speakers representing the university debaters will be Gregorio Diaz, a Filipino; Newal Eason, a Negro; and Leo Jacobson. The speakers for the Young Workers League, tentatively selected, will be William Schneiderman and Minnie Karasick. The students, fearing the "bias" of the audience in favor of Communism, as they expressed it, have requested that no decision be rendered. It promises to attract wide-spread interest, and will be utilized by the Young Workers League in connection with their membership drive.

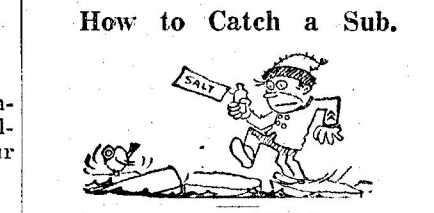
SPORT

The Bugle-Busting Business.

Fight bugs with a memory six months long will recall how surprised Mickey Walker was to win the middleweight championship one night in Chicago. Tiger Flowers sure

How to Catch a Sub.

The whole idea is to put salt on its tail. First you get a good grade of salt. Be sure it's not sweet. Put this into a nice salt-shaker. Then, when your preparations are made, learn the habits of a sub. Find out what a sub eats, where it works and what language it speaks. Then pick out a good dark night. When the sub least suspects it, you sneak up behind, pour the salt on its tail and shout: "Now I've got you!" Some suspicious people don't believe a sub has a tail. But it has! The tale of all our woe is this: We need subs for the Young Workers. Send your subscription, \$1.00 a year, 50c six months to the Young Worker Editorial Committee, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.



JOIN OUR RANKS

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

National Office: 1113 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
New York Office: 108 East 14th Street, New York City, N. Y.